Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17.

CITY AFFAIRS.

☞ 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.	70	59
12 " M.	115	70
6 " P. M.		69
Barometer	29 8-10	

Firemen's Association.

A special meeting of the Fireman's Association was held last evening, to hear the report of the Committee to revise and print the Constitution, and also the report of the Committee on Numbers.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Tibby was appointed President *pro tem.*

Mr. Leonard, on behalf of the Committee to Revise and Print the Constitution, stated that there were two reports—a majority and minority—the former of which was read and accepted. It recommends a number of alterations previous to printing, and suggests a plan for numbering the several engines—the steamers to be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and the hand engines 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Mr. Dorrington presented the minority report, the only difference being the insertion of the words "steam" and "hand," used to distinguish the different kind of apparatus used by the several companies composing the Association.

The minority report was adopted by a vote of 10 yeas to 6 nays.

The suggestions (not relating to numbers) contained in the majority report, were taken up and adopted.

Mr. Little presented the credentials of Messrs. David Fitzsimmons, James Irvin and Robert Galway, as delegates from the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company, and asked that they be admitted.

Mr. Mackey moved that the matter lay over until the special business was disposed of.

The Chair decided that the special business had been finished.

Mr. Mackey pressed his motion, and it was adopted by a vote of 10 yeas to 6 nays.

Mr. Montgomery then called for the report of the Committee on Numbers.

Mr. Little, Chairman of the Committee on Numbers, asked to report progress.

An animated discussion ensued at this juncture—several delegates taking the ground that if the Committee was not ready to report now, it should be discharged; and Mr. Mackey made a motion to this effect.

Mr. Little defended the Committee, and stated that they were not ready to report; but if the motion to discharge them were withdrawn he would report their action so far as it had been taken.

Mr. Mackey withdrew his motion, as requested.

Mr. Little then read the report of the Committee relative to the numbering of the Steamers, as follows: Niagara, No. 1; Eagle, No. 2; Duquesne, No. 3; ——, No. 4.

On motion, the report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the report was laid on the table by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. White, Dorrington, Sims, Montgomery, Mackey, Newhouse, Hammill, Vick, Kemp, Warden, and T. M. Little—11.

Nays—Messrs. Leonard, Graham, Kaye, Creegan, Tibby and Joseph Little—6.

Mr. Mackey moved that the delegates from the Vigilant Fire Company be admitted, which was agreed to, and the gentlemen named were invited to seats in the Association.

Mr. Little moved that the vote by which the report of the Committee on Numbers was laid on the table be reconsidered.

The yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Leonard, Graham, Kaye, Creegan, T. M. Little, Tibby, Joseph Little, Irvin, Fitzsimmons and Galway—10.

Nays—Messrs. White, Dorrington, Sims, Montgomery, Mackey, Newhouse, Hammill, Vick, Kemp and Warden—10.

So the motion was lost by a tie vote.

Mr. Kaye moved that the Association adjourn *sine die.*

Several delegates expressed their disapprobation of the "*sine die* clause," and declared it out of order.

On motion of Mr. Mackey the Association adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident occurred on the C. and P. Railroad, last Thursday, at Ravenna, Ohio, as a coal train was passing that place. A lad named Charles Merritt, son of widow Merritt, aged 16 years, as is the habit with many boys, had got on the train just above the station, and in attempting to get off was drawn under the trucks and instantly killed. The train ran over his body, which was horribly mangled, and both ankles were broken and cut in a shocking manner. None of those employed on the train knew of the boy's being on the train, or of the occurrence of the accident. This accident should be a warning to boys who are in the habit of jumping on and off trains while they are in motion.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The Sanitary Committee will send five additional surgeons to the army in the Peninsula, if they can find volunteers to leave to-day. More male nurses are wanted: those willing to go will call upon the Committee, at their room, Western Insurance Co., Water street, at 10 o'clock this morning, with testimonials of their capacity. None but those willing to endure privations, and do their whole duty, need apply. The surgeons and surgeons will meet at the Western Insurance Co.'s office at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when we hope to have all arrangements completed for sending them forward.

THOMAS BAKEWELL,
Chairman Sanitary Committee.

THEATRE.—Frank Drew performed at the theatre last evening before a fashionable audience, who appeared delighted with the entertainment given. Frank's Camille is the best thing of the kind we have seen for years, and it is not to be wondered at that he was the recipient of such hearty and long-continued applause as was bestowed by a grateful audience last night. Frank is undoubtedly a first class artist in his particular line of business, and is just such a gentleman in private life as is fully deserving of unbounded success. A splendid bill is offered to-night, and we learn that Camille is to be repeated by request.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—A woman named Margaret Miller, made an information before Alderman Scott, a few days since, charing John Shafnour with committing a violent assault on her person, without any provocation whatever. The defendant was arrested and had a hearing before the Alderman, Saturday, who held him to bail for a further hearing. The parties are residents of Duquesne Borough. The prosecutrix, it is said is a sister of Charlotte Jones, of Jones' and Fife notoriety.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Isaac Conn met with a very painful accident yesterday morning, the result of which, it is feared, will prove fatal. It appears that he was driving along near the Point Saw Mill, when by some means fell out of the wagon, one of the wheels passing over his breast and arms, injuring him seriously, perhaps fatally. Mr. Conn has been particularly unfortunate lately, as he had just recovered from a lingering illness.

THE BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH EXCURSIONISTS.—A dispatch dated Chicago, June 15th, states that the Baltimore and Pittsburgh excursionists would leave Chicago on Monday, the 16th for Cincinnati, and that they would stop at the Burnet House. Arrangements were being made in the Queen City to give the visitors a proper reception.

FIRED AT A PASSENGER TRAIN.—A few nights since a passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was fired into, between New Creek and Cumberland, by some miscreant. The ball passed through the car, brushing the face of a passenger, and creating no little alarm.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.—Mr. J. W. Pittock has received the London *Weekly Times*, of June 1, containing a full summary of English news up to that date. In both Home and Foreign Journals, a variety will be found to suit all comers, on Pittock's counter.

JAMES SULLIVAN, of Croton, Lawrence county, was killed in Youngstown, Ohio, last week, while attempting to stop a team of runaway horses, one of which knocked him down and stepped on his head.

WE are indebted to H. Miner, Fifth street, for a copy *Paterson's Counterfeit Dictator and Bank Note List.*

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Condition of the Pennsylvania Troops in the West.

The following is the official report of the late Commission to the West, to look after wounded Pennsylvanians in Halleck's army:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 11, 1862.

SIR:—I would respectfully report for the information of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, that as soon as I received your telegraphic commission of the 15th ult., to proceed to the "battle fields of the southwest, with two skillful surgeons, and their assistants, to look after wounded Pennsylvanians," I immediately made known the wishes of the Governor to Surgeons R. B. Stimpson and A. M. Pollock of this city, who at once, with commendable patriotism and promptness, tendered their gratitious services, with their two assistant surgeons, Octerlooney and Snodgrass, for the mission. We immediately proceeded by railroad and steamboat to Pittsburgh Landing, on the Tennessee river. We were somewhat fortunate in the course of our trip, to be joined by that good and true patriot, General Roseerans, en route to join his division in the Southwest. He being very ill during most of our trip, our physicians gladly gave him every medical aid, so that he was able for active duty by the time he reached his headquarters. To this gentleman we are under many obligations, for the assistance he rendered in obtaining transportation, and many comforts we could not perhaps have otherwise procured. In this connection we desire to mention, and return our thanks to Dr. Charles M'Dougall, Medical Director of the armies of Tennessee, and Capt. Lyman, Assistant Quartermaster, both at Pittsburgh Landing, for their many civilities and assistance. We proceeded without delay from the Landing into the interior, to the headquarters of Gen. Halleck, which place we reached after sundown. This true patriot gave us a hearty welcome, as the commissioned agents of the Governor of Pennsylvania. We enjoyed the proffered hospitalities of his tent until the next morning, when we proceeded, under the escort of an orderly, to the camp of the 77th Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Stambaugh, who, as well as officers and privates, received us with glad and cheerful hearts. They truly appreciated the kind and considerate motives of the Governor in thus sending them additional surgeons, and consequently providing against contingencies. We also reported ourselves to General A. McDowell McCook, Division Commander, of whose division the 77th Pennsylvania forms a part. He received us like a true soldier, and made us feel at home. We remained in camp until our brigade was ordered forward, on Tuesday, the 27th ult., to the intrenchments, in command of Colonel Stambaugh, acting Brigadier General. The sick only remained in camp in charge of one of our Surgeons, one of our assistant surgeons being detailed to Muller's battery. I desire here to say, when the orders for "forward march" were given, nearly every man of the 77th Pennsylvania responded to the call, many of them being on the sick list the day previous. We proceeded to our intrenchments and bivouacked for several nights. The 77th done valuable service in taking and securing new positions. One night, having thrown up from six to eight hundred yards of breastwork, When the orders were given, "forward to Corinth," I was informed that the 77th were about the first within the intrenchments of the rebels, who had made, as the telegraph duly informed you, an evacuation of a very strong, and if, in a good cause, a very strong position. We returned to our old camp, Saturday, the 31st ult., where the paymaster had arrived and made his disbursements. Both officers and men embraced the opportunity of remitting funds by us to their friends throughout the Commonwealth. We considered our mission at an end, and after receiving the thanks of Col. Stambaugh, his officers and men, proceeded homeward, where we arrived od Saturday night. We visited Capt. Palmer's company, General Bouquet's body guard. They are a noble set of young men, of whom our State may well feel proud. They were in a good condition.

Before closing, we desire to mention Surgeon F. Trieb. He was uniformly courteous—to his incessant labors and solicitude of his regiment can, perhaps, be attributed its very excellent sanitary condition, there being about six hundred effective men. He returned with us on a short furlough, to recruit his health.

Very respectfully submitted,
SPRINGER HARBAUGH,
Agent of the State of Pennsylvania, in this service.
To A. L. Russell, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Oil Trade.

The Oil City *Register* has the following review of the oil market for the past week:

"Shippers have been very busy this week, shipping oil. Since our last report, we have had a pretty fair rise in the river. The steamers came up, and took fair loads back. Every one has been so busy getting out their oil that we have heard of but few sales, and even those at nominal prices. A better feeling exists in the Pittsburgh markets, and we hope that the feeling is general. A large amount of oil has gone forward, a portion of which is to fill previous contracts, and a good proportion to be tanked in Pittsburgh. The oil is put in tanks at that place, holding from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels. The tanks are water lined, and so arranged that oil can be kept in them for any length of time, without leakage or evaporation. We heard one of our most experienced bootmen say the other day that in case the blockade was raised, we would contract to deliver oil in New Orleans at $1 per barrel. This is a cheap rate of freight. Oil can be shipped in boats direct from our wells to New Orleans, and can from there be shipped to European markets. Considerable mining is going on. Our oil men are beginning to see the necessity of a concert of action among themselves, and we are reliably informed that steps will be taken by them during the coming month to perfect some arrangement by which the prices of oil can be raised to a living price. This is good news, and we hope it will be put through. The stock of oil on our wharves is pretty well cleaned out, and there is not a great quantity on the Creek. Prices range from forty to fifty cents, and we have heard of a few sales at still lower figures. Prices are irregular, and depend upon location, the producer's anxiety to realize, &c. Freights to Pittsburgh are low. Oil has been taken from thirty to forty cents. The river is falling fast.

"The following is our warehouse report for the week ending Tuesday, June 10, 1862:

"Mich. Rock Oil Co. received 2,060 bbls. oil; shipped 2,037 bbls.; received 3,136 empty bbls. rels. Hanna's received 573 bbls. oil; shipped 1,542 bbls.; received 3,296 empty bbls. Abrams, Orr & Co. received 1,500 bbls. oil; shipped 1,245 bbls.; received 1,247 empty bbls."

The Death of Miss H. E. Sears.

The Blair county *Whig* has the following in reference to the death of Miss H. E. Sears, a female physician, who was well known in this city and Allegheny:

On Friday last, the sudden death of Miss H. E. Sears, a female physician, startled our community. In the morning, she had been out, and received a letter from her brother, at Port Royal, at the post office. A short time after her return, she was discovered setting on the floor of her room, by Major Wingate, the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel. He, believing her to be unwell, called for help, but alas! it was too late, the vital spark had fled.

A Coroner's jury was summoned, which, we believe, rendered a verdict that she died of apoplexy.

On Saturday afternoon her remains were interred in the Lutheran Cemetery. But yesterday she came—now she is gone. May many profit by this lesson.

Rebel Marauders Shot.

Last week, an expedition sent out in the direction of Big Bend, on the Little Kanawha, by Col. Rathbone, of the 11th Virginia Regiment, fell in with a party of thieving rebels and silenced five of them, viz: David Gibson, Liss Morgan, Henry Ratcliff and Alfred Maze. They also mortally wounded Andy Duskoy, since dead. Soon after they came upon twenty other rebels. They fired and gave chase. The next morning, on visiting the ground, they found it covered with blood in several places. The inhabitants say that eleven were killed, including Capt. Downs, the noted guerrilla, and a number wounded. Such vigorous measures as these will soon put a stop to guerrilla warfare.

LETTERS FOR THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Mr. Ellis B. Williams, who rendered such efficient services in the Tennessee Expedition, has been engaged by the Sanitary Committee to attend to sick and wounded soldiers in McClellan's army, and will leave at eight o'clock this evening for White House. He will take such letters (not packages) as persons here may desire to send to their friends in Col. Rowley's Regiment, if left in the composing room of the *Gazette* office before eight o'clock this evening.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1861.

The weather is getting hot here, and one can imagine that the army before Richmond must be in the melting mood. Things in general proceed here quite smoothly just now.

CONGRESS

Has no very exciting topic on hand. I do not think it will adjourn this summer. It will probably take a recess for a while. It should not adjourn so long as the traitors in both House and Senate are so eager to have it do so.

BEN. WOOD.

This highly respectable locofoco, this leader of the Democracy, was introduced to the House, as you have seen by Mr. Bingham's resolution, in his true character. I am informed that certain evidence which induced this resolution, the purport of which evidence I am not advised of, however, is now in possession of the State Department. He is doubtless no worse than his friends and apologists all over the country, except that he exhibits his sympathies on a somewhat more elevated stage. Petitions are pouring in from Ohio, asking the expulsion of the festive Vallandigham, whom they characterize as a public nuisance and a standing disgrace to the State and the country.

MR. COWAN'S SPEECH.

This effort of the Senator from Pennsylvania has been the subject of considerable severe criticism here. Several passages in it were stricken from the speech by Mr. Cowan before it was published in the *Globe*. One remark was expressive of his surprise that Senators should tremble there before "brawling constituencies." Several Senators, who felt themselves lectured in the oration, will, it is said, take early occasion to respond. Mr. Cowan seems to me to have brought to the Senate the manners of the advocate, and the ideas, solely, of a close hair-splitting lawyer. Let us forget, if we can, that he has discarded his friends and taken grounds against those whose ideas he was sent to support. He treats the questions, the mighty questions which the Senate is called to grapple with, as if they were actions for damages of John Doe and Richard Roe. I do not believe that questions affecting the highest interest of the commonwealth are to be decided by verbal cavils or quotations from the old black letter law Latin, on which the dust of centuries has quietly settled. Lord Macauley, in speaking of the contest in the British Convention, which met immediately after the flight of James II., to declare the throne vacant, and was there called on to decide this grave question "whether the Convention thus assembled could be turned into a Parliament?" gives a sketch of the debate in which the learned quibblers and casuists reasoned in their little circles and arrived nowhere. "But," says the historian, "Mayard, one of the most learned of English jurists, scornfully thrust aside as frivolous and out of place all that black-letter learning, which some men, far less versed in such matters than himself, had introduced into the discussion. 'We are,' he said, 'at this moment out of the beaten path. If, therefore, we are determined to move only in that path, we can not move at all. A man in a revolution, resolving to do nothing which is not strictly according to established form, resembles a man who has lost himself in the wilderness, and who stands crying, 'Where is the king's highway? I will walk nowhere but on the king's highway.' In a wilderness, a man should take the track which will carry him home. In a revolution, we must have recourse to the highest law, *the safety of the nation.*" The quotation is respectfully commended to all such as argue that men who have taken up arms against the Constitution may still claim its protection, while those who would defend it can hardly find warrant to take up arms in no doing. The men who quibble and refine upon the steps necessary to be taken in the present crisis in defending the government, would, it seems to me, moralize upon the "dreadful case of the man" who put a pistol bullet through the heart of the robber crying, "Your money or your life!"

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

I am glad to report that the many soldiers now making up this list here are doing very well. Many are beginning to hobble about on crutches, or walk around slowly with an arm in a sling. Alexandria—that city of desolation—is nearly all hospitals.

FROM RICHMOND.

Your correspondent from the army yender is here for a short time, *en route* for home. He speaks in the highest terms of the spirit of the army of the Potomac, and thinks it simply a question of time—the taking of this heart of the conspiracy. The wounded had nearly all been taken away when he left, and the army was not at all *decreasing* in numbers while it lies beside the Chickahominy. The 62d regiment seems to have won distinguished honor in the very successful skirmish of Hanover Court House, which was in fact nearly as important a battle in some respects as Bull Run. But what terrified and excited the whole people a year ago scarcely attracts attention now.

THAT LITTLE JOB.

I think the prospect now is that the $25,000 rotcl lonely for some old books here, a white elephant, to be put in the back rooms and closet rooms in the capitol, will not come to the paying. Nobody wants the books, and even if any one did, there are some 125 setts of them now in the possession of the government. I am sure the people should rejoice that the prospect is good for saving the little" sum named above.

THE KIDNAPPERS.

These creatures are still here on the lookout for their victims. Judge Dean, of Brooklyn, who is defending the "chattels" in the Courts here, finds it up hill work. The bench is of the order of black letter quibblers of the Taney school. Mr. Dean is not a clear speaker, and you sometimes are much in doubt as to his having made his point. But he is most persistent; no bull-dog is more tenacious. He makes a new point or two every day, which the "learned" bench incubate at night and bring out in the morning "settled!" It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, that Congress, which now has the whole subject under consideration, may proceed at once to scarify, emasculate, or totally destroy and forever expunge and eradicate traitor Mason's fugitive slave law. This would be something to be proud of. I trust the law may be repealed speedily. Then the kidnappers and Judge Dean may return home in peace.

CHURCHES.

An immense excitement was caused here today by the action of Gov. Wadsworth, who has taken three secession churches for hospitals. These are Epiphany, Ascension and Trinity. It is not alone in Allegheny City that you find a priest unwilling to pray for the government which has ever protected him under God as a father his children. These churches have made themselves specially active in anything which could throw contempt upon the government. I do not know that it is for this reason they have been taken for the sick, but as more room was needed, why should not those who have aided in rendering so many army hospitals necessary be the first to supply a place for their victims? All those taken are Episcopal, but there are some not of that sect ripe for some *good* use, like that of affording shelter to the sick. VISITOR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVED.—Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, has removed to No. 54 Market street, one door from Third street, and has just received his second supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the latest styles of clothes, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring their clothing made up to fit them, and at 20 per cent. less than at any other Merchant Tailor store in the city, would do well to give him an early call, as his motto is "quick sales and small profits."

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AND WHERE TO GET THEM.—We would say that Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square, have just received their summer goods, and their patterns are all of the latest styles. Any person desiring a well-made and neatly fitting suit of clothes, their establishment is the right place. All their clothing is made under their own supervision, and they are always ready to sell cheap to cash buyers.

VOLUNTEERS READ THIS.—For the derangements of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises and eruptions to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 23d.

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to. ‡

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LOSS OF THE REBELS AT FAIR OAKS.

7000 WOUNDED AT RICHMOND.

ANOTHER JACKSON RAID THREATENED.

He Has Not Been Heard From Since he Encountered Shields.

FREMONT AND BANKS WITHIN SUPPORTING DISTANCE.

Great Exportation of Gold to Europe.

THE PORT REPUBLIC WOUNDED

RETURN OF MR. COYLER TO NORTH CAROLINA.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The *Inquirer* says a letter from Gen. McClellan was received in Philadelphia, on Saturday, by a gentleman high in authority. In it, the rebel loss at Fair Oaks is stated at 10,000. Through reliable sources of information, Gen. McClellan had learned that the wounded in Richmond now number seven thousand. Almost every house had its quota.

"If Richmond is captured, our wounded will have to be conveyed at once to the North, every available hospital and shelter in the neighborhood of the spot on which the terrible conflict will take place being already full.

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.

Later intelligence shows the report of the surrender of Fort Morgan, started by the New Orleans *Delta*, not to be correct.

A letter from Winchester says the mother of a Lieutenant Colonel in the secession army, living a short distance from this place, has received a letter from her son, who declares that just as soon as the harvest is gathered, even if not before, Jackson, with 75,000 men, will enter this valley to thrash and bear it off, if they are not able to retain total possession of this fertile region. This accords with the theory of campaign in regard to a supposed and highly probable evacuation of Richmond.

Nothing has been heard of Jackson of a reliable character since he encountered Shields.

Fremont and Banks are within easy supporting distance of each other. One cannot be attacked by an overwhelming force without the other being able to render him most effective aid.

The *Tribune*, of this morning, says that nearly ten millions of dollars in specie left our city on Saturday for Europe, and the premium on Saturday rose to seven per cent. We are assured that this rise was fictitious, and will not be maintained, but the onward flow of gold is morally certain to continue.

The wounded in the fight at Port Republic arrived in Washington yesterday P. M., two hundred and seventy-five in number. Most of them will recover—their injuries being principally flesh wounds. The number of wounded shows what bravery our noble soldiers contended with five times their number.

Among the passengers who will sail from New York, to-day, in the George Peabody, for Beaufort, North Carolina, is Mr. Vincent Colyer. He desires to continue his schools and establish others. Gen. Burnside has given him fifty dollars in aid of this noble project. The cost of maintaining such schools is not much, while the good effected by them is incalculable. D.

The Baltimore Excursionists.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, June 16.—The excursionists left Chicago at 7 o'clock a. m., by the Air Line Railroad, and arrived at 9.40 p. m. at the Burnet House, all well. Will depart for home on Tuesday evening. The Baltimoreans go by Bellair. R.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

HEADQUARTERS MCCLELLAN'S ARMY, June 14.—The rebels, yesterday, after driving from Old Church a squadron of the Fifth cavalry, proceeded to Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunky river, about four miles above the White House, where they burnt two schooners, some wagons, and drove off the mules. Their conduct is represented as barbarous, having killed several of our teamsters without any necessity. Those who failed to make their escape were taken prisoners.

From here they proceeded to Tunstall's Station, four miles from White House, with a view of destroying the railroad bridge. A train which was passing down at the time was fired into, killing two and wounding several.

A Colonel belonging to the Excelsior Brigade was there taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape during the night. A Paymaster jumped from the train and hid himself in the wood until morning, leaving $125,000 on the cars. The train never stopped but passed on to White House.

After destroying the telegraph wire at this point, they proceeded to Bates' cross roads, near New Kent Court House, on their way to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy between Bottoms Bridge and the James river about 2 o'clock this morning.

The force that accomplished this was composed of 1,500 cavalry and six pieces of artillery under Gen. Stuart, most of whom were residents of this locality and therefore were no strangers to the road.

At White House, which is a rendezvous of sutlers and venders of small wares, a regular stampede took place. Lieut. Col. Ingalls, commandant at that post, had all the corps ordered out, and posted in favorable positions to resist any attack that might have been made.

The mail boat Nellie Baker, which left this morning, was crowded with hangers-on of the army and civilians, who thought that Fortress Monroe was a more congenial climate.

At Old Church the rebels had in reserve six regiments of infantry, with artillery. As soon as the facts were known, pursuit by cavalry was immediately ordered, but the enemy having so much of a start, only five were captured.

Several arrests have been made to-day of citizens within our lines, on suspicion of having given information to the enemy.

The Richmond papers of the 12th state that 2000 prisoners, taken by Gen. Jackson from Banks, left on Wednesday for Salisbury, N. C. They also state that, of the 142 of our wounded that fell into their hands at the battle of Fair Oaks, nine have since died, and the balance are in the Liberty Prison Hospital.

Important from Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—Advices from Fort Scott, of the 13th, state that detachments of the 2nd cavalry arrived at this place to-day with 1,000 head of fine beef cattle and 800 head of mules and horses, taken from Col. Coffee's command on the morning of the 4th. Our forces, 5,000 strong, in company with Robb's 2nd Indiana battery, under command of Charles Doubleday, made an attack at an early hour on the morning of the 4th, completely surprising the enemy. A part of Coffee's command is made up of Indians. All the munition and camp equipage fell into our hands.

A regiment of Union Indians are expected in a day or two. They are to be newly armed and equipped preparatory to marching south.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1862.

HOUSE.—Mr. DAWES, of Mass., from the Committee on Elections, made an adverse report on the petition of Charles Henry Foster, asking for admission to a seat in the House as representative from the 2d District of North Carolina.

Mr. McPherson, of Pa., introduced the following:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., that the grade of Lieut. General be and the same is hereby created in the army of the United States, to be filled upon the cessation of the present hostilities, by nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate, of the Brigadier or Major General who, by the most valuable services in the field, has established his rightful claim thereto.

Resolved, That the grade hereby created shall continue only during the life or service of the person first appointed under this joint resolution.

On motion of Mr. Shallabberger, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire and report whether our soldiers wounded at Port Republic have been subject to any unnecessary neglect from our surgeons, etc.

Mr. Wilson, of Ind., caused to be read an extract from a letter published in the N. Y. *Tribune*, dated Port Royal, stating that the rebel prisoners are treated better than our own soldiers, and detailing instances of cruel neglect, etc. He offered a resolution instructing the same Committee to inquire into the facts and report them to the House, and also furnish the name of the General commanding there. Adopted.

Mr. Potter, of Wis., offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House by whose orders the house of an arch traitor at White House is guarded and protected by United States soldiers and withheld from hospital purposes.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, wished to make a statement in regard to this matter, in order to disabuse the public mind of an erroneous impression. He happened to be with General McClellan when he took possession of the White House. This White House is spoken of in the newspapers as though it was a large house, somewhat of the proportions of the President's mansion. It is a small house compared with the White House in this city. It contains only six rooms, and they are of moderate size. It is in a beautiful locust grove, on the bank of the Pamunkey river, and is the place where Washington first met his wife, and where he courted and married her. The property is now owned, he believed, by a grandson of Mrs. Washington—the son of Gen. Lee. Out of a delicate regard for the memory of Washington, which he (Mr. Dunn) was sure the country would approve, Gen. McClellan had placed a guard around the house, to protect it and the yard from injury.

[The Reporter failed to furnish the part that he here omitted.]

Mr. Dunn replied—He did not. It was a very inviting place for the General's headquarters, but he would not use it, and had his tents pitched out in the plowed field and in the hot sun. He did not oppose the resolution, but thought it proper to make this statement.

Mr. Potter said there was an excellent spring on the premises, which was refused to our soldiers, who had to drink the water of the Pamunky river. The proceedings in this matter were a mere continuation of a conciliatory course towards unthankful rebels.

Mr. Dunn repeated that the house was protected out of respect for the memory of Washington, and from a tender regard for Lee, and expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Potter) should have insinuated that this protection was placed upon the latter ground. The country would appreciate the motive of our Commanding General.

Mr. Sedgwick, of N. Y., said he had visited the place. The house was built within ten miles of Washington, at a great many years since Washington was gathered to his fathers. The land is high and admirably adapted for hospital purposes. There are several out buildings in good condition, and he had been informed by several persons connected with the service that the houses were capable of accommodating from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. He believed that if Washington were alive he would not be influenced by any such sentimentality as that they should not be used for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union, for the establishment of which Washington had suffered and contributed so much. On the Secretary of War telegraphing that the houses should be used for hospitals, some one of Gen. McClellan's army, he hoped it was not McClellan himself, replied that those who urged the request were enemies of the war and the country.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., testified to the facts stated by Mr. Sedgwick. He was there himself, together with a colleague, and was prevented from passing over the grounds in order to reach the steamboat. He was confronted by a bayonet and informed that there were positive orders to prevent anybody from trespassing on the premises. He was also informed that a Captain was, the day before, put under arrest for allowing persons to cross the grounds.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Voorhees offered as a preamble a statement from the New Albany *Ledger*, in which it is stated that a certain number of rebels, in the capitol, will not come to the paying. Nobody wants the books, and even if any one did, there are some 125 setts of them now in the possession of the government. I am sure the people should rejoice that the prospect is good for saving the little" sum named above.

THE KIDNAPPERS.

These creatures are still here on the lookout for their victims. Judge Dean, of Brooklyn, who is defending the "chattels" in the Courts here, finds it up hill work. The bench is of the order of black letter quibblers of the Taney school. Mr. Dean is not a clear speaker, and you sometimes are much in doubt as to his having made his point. But he is most persistent; no bull-dog is more tenacious. He makes a new point or two every day, which the "learned" bench incubate at night and bring out in the morning "settled!" It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, that Congress, which now has the whole subject under consideration, may proceed at once to scarify, emasculate, or totally destroy and forever expunge and eradicate traitor Mason's fugitive slave law. This would be something to be proud of. I trust the law may be repealed speedily. Then the kidnappers and Judge Dean may return home in peace.

CHURCHES.

An immense excitement was caused here today by the action of Gov. Wadsworth, who has taken three secession churches for hospitals. These are Epiphany, Ascension and Trinity. It is not alone in Allegheny City that you find a priest unwilling to pray for the government which has ever protected him under God as a father his children. These churches have made themselves specially active in anything which could throw contempt upon the government. I do not know that it is for this reason they have been taken for the sick, but as more room was needed, why should not those who have aided in rendering so many army hospitals necessary be the first to supply a place for their victims? All those taken are Episcopal, but there are some not of that sect ripe for some *good* use, like that of affording shelter to the sick. VISITOR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVED.—Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, has removed to No. 54 Market street, one door from Third street, and has just received his second supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the latest styles of clothes, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring their clothing made up to fit them, and at 20 per cent. less than at any other Merchant Tailor store in the city, would do well to give him an early call, as his motto is "quick sales and small profits."

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AND WHERE TO GET THEM.—We would say that Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square, have just received their summer goods, and their patterns are all of the latest styles. Any person desiring a well-made and neatly fitting suit of clothes, their establishment is the right place. All their clothing is made under their own supervision, and they are always ready to sell cheap to cash buyers.

VOLUNTEERS READ THIS.—For the derangements of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises and eruptions to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 23d.

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to. ‡

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1862.

HOUSE.—Mr. DAWES, of Mass., from the Committee on Elections, made an adverse report on the petition of Charles Henry Foster, asking for admission to a seat in the House as representative from the 2d District of North Carolina.

Mr. McPherson, of Pa., introduced the following:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., that the grade of Lieut. General be and the same is hereby created in the army of the United States, to be filled upon the cessation of the present hostilities, by nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate, of the Brigadier or Major General who, by the most valuable services in the field, has established his rightful claim thereto.

Resolved, That the grade hereby created shall continue only during the life or service of the person first appointed under this joint resolution.

On motion of Mr. Shallabberger, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire and report whether our soldiers wounded at Port Republic have been subject to any unnecessary neglect from our surgeons, etc.

Mr. Wilson, of Ind., caused to be read an extract from a letter published in the N. Y. *Tribune*, dated Port Royal, stating that the rebel prisoners are treated better than our own soldiers, and detailing instances of cruel neglect, etc. He offered a resolution instructing the same Committee to inquire into the facts and report them to the House, and also furnish the name of the General commanding there. Adopted.

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