Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18.

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	69
12 " M.	115	70
6 " P. M.		70
Barometer		29 4-10

The Johnston Will Case.

This case, the details of which were fully published on the first trial, was taken up in the Common Pleas, on Monday, and is still on trial. William Johnston, of East Liberty, who died in 1860, left all his property, valued at $25,000 or $30,000, to the daughter of Mrs. Rosanna Bolton, a woman with whom he had lived for many years, having separated from his lawful wife. The will was contested by Alexander and Elizabeth T. Dean, (the latter being the only daughter of Mr. Johnston by his lawful wife.) The probate of the will was objected to upon the ground that Johnston was not of sound mind when he executed the instrument; that it was procured by fraud, coercion, and undue influence; that he was laboring under a delusion in relation to his duty at law, and that he was so importuned by others as to be deprived of voluntary action in the premises.

Mr. Marshall, counsel for the executors, opened by giving a history of the case, and stated that proof would be offered that the will had been executed a year and a half before Mrs. Bolton knew its contents. Three witnesses were called and testified that Johnston was in sound mind when he signed the will, having witnessed his signature.

The case was tried in 1860, and a verdict rendered for the executors, the plaintiffs. The case, however, turned upon the admissibility of certain evidence tending to show the facts on which the objections to the will were grounded—such as the adulterous intercourse of Johnston with Mrs. Bolton, etc. The court ruled this evidence inadmissible, but upon presenting the case to the Supreme Court, the judgment was reversed, and a new trial awarded.

On behalf of the contestants, a mass of evidence was offered, tending to show the relationship existing between Johnston and Mrs. Bolton, before and after he had separated from his wife. One or two witnesses testified to having seen Mrs. Bolton and Johnston under such circumstances as left no doubt as to their adulterous intercourse. The testimony has not yet been concluded.

Surgeons and Nurses for M'Clellan's Army.

The following named gentlemen have been accepted as Surgeons and Nurses, by the Sanitary Committee of Pittsburgh, and will be detailed forthwith to the army of Gen. McClellan, to be employed under the direction of our esteemed fellow-citizen, F. R. Brunot, Esq., who is now in Washington:

SURGEONS.

S. F. Walker,	George Foster,
W. H. Miller,	W. D. Parkinson.
J. W. McCabe,	

NURSES.

Ellis R. Williams,	Thomas Smith,
Thomas A. Spence,	J. W. Plannett,
Thomas G. Smyth,	Leopold Hart,
O. L. Miller,	John Beltzhover,
J. W. Wightman,	Richard Boing,
W. Eugene Goeling,	John Bryant,
John Richards,	W. R. Smyth,
Isaac Brown,	Thomas McCombe,
John Tyler Atkinson,	Jacob A. Hart,
M. Frost Fredericks,	William Allison,
Jacob Hagey,	W. H. Shannon,
Thomas White,	Johanna Erni.
Edwin Pearson,	

They left last night at eight o'clock on the Eastern train.

Magazines, Etc.

Mr. W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth street, has received *Vanity Fair*, for June 21, and *Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine* and *Godey's Lady's Book*, for July,—in one or the other of which our lady-readers will be likely to find anything they may want to know about the fashions of the day, and possibly some of its follies. *Vanity Fair* will help to get up a laugh at both.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR JULY.—Mr. J. W. Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Post-office, has received the July number of this general and special favorite among lady-readers. There is a beautiful and appropriate engraving on steel, which in the artist's fancy wears the name of "Summer." This and the usual double-page colored fashion plate, with several other illustrations on wood, make the pictorial department quite attractive—and we presume the remaining contents will in their own way be equally so.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, FOR MAY, 1862.—The May number of this excellent Review, which, though the youngest, holds a most honorable place among the British Quarterlies, has just appeared from the press of L. Scott & Co., New York. The contents are: The Church of England—Respondent; Geological Changes in Scotland in Historic Times; Recent Homeric Critics and Translators; The Commemorations of 1662; Early Poetry of England and of Scotland; Present Movements among the French Clergy; Lunacy Legislation; Sir G. C. Lewis on the Astronomy of the Ancients; Last Poems and other Works of Mrs. Browning; Our Colonies.

Mr. W. A. Gildenfenney, 45 Fifth street, is the publishers' agent for Pittsburgh.

Hospital Contributions.

The Subsistence Committee acknowledge contributions of hospital supplies from the following persons, since May 26th:

Mrs. D. Park, Miss Chalfant, Mr. A. Bradley, James Park, Jr., Mrs. R. Bigham, Mrs. E. Charles, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Wilton; 1 box Wilkins towels; 2 boxes from Ladies of Brownsville; 5 boxes from Soldiers' Aid Society, of New Castle; 2 boxes from Sewing Society, of Sewickley.

Also, contributions of cash, from A Friend $5; Wm. Stewart, of Saltsburg, $5; A Stewart, of Indiana, $10; Soldiers' Friend Society, of Wilkins township, $3,50; collection in the Sixth Presbyterian church, $5; Mrs. T. J. Coffee, $5; from the operatives of Messrs. Lloyd & Black's Kensington Iron Works, $140 25.

The Committee beg leave to return their thanks to those kind friends who have so liberally responded to their appeal for aid, and may they experience the satisfaction of knowing that they have done much towards alleviating the sufferings of our brave volunteers.

Contributions for the Subsistence Committee can be left at Geo. Albree, Son & Co., on Wood street, or Weyman & Son, on Smithfield street.

Pittsburgh Soldiers Shot.

A note from Doctor Tindle, surgeon of the 61st Regiment, states that a distressing accident occurred in camp on the 8th instant, by which three members of the regiment were seriously injured, one of them being maimed for life. It appears that a musket belonging to one of the men got discharged in some way, wounding three of them, as stated. Sergeant Lawrence Dilworth, of Allegheny, was shot in the arm, and so seriously injured that the doctor had to amputate the limb. It was taken off at the shoulder, and Mr. D. is now doing well. Jonathan Baker, a private in Company F, received a bucksho[t] in the left side, and James J. Earl, a corporal in Company E, was struck in the leg. Both are from Pittsburgh, and are doing well. They will be sent home as soon as possible.

CANE PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening last, the employees at the Etna rolling mill, at Pine Creek, Shaler township, presented Capt. Alfred G. Lloyd, late of the firm of Spang, Chalfant & Co., with a handsome gold-headed cane, upon his retirement from the management of the mill. The cane is of ebony, highly finished, and the head, of solid gold, bears the inscription, "Presented to Capt. A. G. Lloyd, by the Workingmen of Etna, June 14, 1862."

SETTERED.—Corporal D. C. Dake, paroled by the rebels at Winchester, has just arrived in the city, on his way home to Western New York. He has nearly recovered from his wound received at the battle of Winchester.

A CONVERT.—Andie Kleming, of Elk-creek, Erie county, until recently a Democrat with Southern proclivities, has just returned from Virginia with the conviction that slavery and the rebellion must go down together.

Accident to a Railroad Train--Gen. Mulligan's Brigade.

About 2 o'clock Monday morning one of four trains of cars bearing the brigade of Gen. Mulligan, when opposite Wheeling, between Bridgeport and Martinsville, ran upon a couple of stray horses, and was thrown from the track. The horses were both killed instantly, and one was chopped up like sausage meat. The engineer, Mr. Simmons, was the only person hurt. He received a wound in the leg, which is not regarded as dangerous, though it is very painful. The engine and two or three cars were thrown up against the bank where the accident occurred. There were four trains of cars moving in convoy, but those behind being warned of the accident were checked up in time to avoid any further disaster.

There were about fifteen hundred men of the brigade on the cars. The commander is Col. Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, Mo., and the troops are composed of Illinoisans. The accident caused a detention of several hours, the track being badly damaged.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Saturday the house of a Mr. Wagley, about a half a mile east of the borough of Indiana, Indiana county, was struck by lightning. The fluid passed down the chimney, and entered the house, and struck a son of Mr. W., a lad about 12 years old, on the crown of his head, and passed down his back and leg, singeing the hair on the back part of his head and marking its course over his body. At first it was thought the lad was killed, but by proper treatment he recovered, and is doing well. Mrs. W. was in the house at the time, but escaped uninjured. It is stated that this is the second time this boy has been struck by lightning.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.—A very handsome silk American flag is shortly to be presented to the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Robert E. Patterson, now at Camp Curtin, by the numerous friends of this military organization in Philadelphia. The flag is to be five feet by eight in size. On one side will be a representation of a harp and shamrock, and on the obverse a portrait of Gen. Sarsfield, mounted and in full uniform. Yellow trimmings and tassals, composed of sewing silk, will adorn the flag. A gilt eagle surmounts the pole, with the motto—"No retreat from sword or bayonet."

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

FATAL FALL.—Mr. Elijah Pinckney, of Fairview township, Erie county, while assisting in tearing down the old aqueduct at Walnut creek, slipped his hold on a lever, lost his balance, and fell a distance of nearly one hundred feet. He was killed instantly, and before he struck the ground, his back being broken in several places by striking against the timbers while falling. He was otherwise horribly mangled.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.—Major Clemmens, of the 29th Ohio, shot in the left leg, above the knee, at the battle of Port Republic, and Capt. Wood, of the 7th Ohio, shot through the fleshy part of the left thigh, in the same engagement, arrived in this city to-day, on the noon train from the east, on their way home. The latter resides in Warren, O.

THE CROPS IN CLARION.—The grain and fruit crop never promised so well, in Clarion county, as at present. The grain looks particularly well. The oats, owing to the drought after planting, were kept back, but the recent rains will bring them forward to a full crop. Fruit will be very plenty.

NOVEL SHIPMENT OF OIL.—A tank, said to contain sixty-five tons of petroleum in bulk, was recently filled at some place on Oil creek, floated down that stream and the Allegheny to this city, then down the Ohio to Beaver, and from there to Erie by the canal.

INDIANA TOWNSHIP.—Owing to the fact that the regular place of holding elections in this township has been refused to the voters for the Primary meeting to be held on Saturday, the election of delegates will be held at Robert Armstrong's.

HORSE STOLEN.—A valuable horse, belonging to Mr. A. Robinson, of Edinboro', Erie county, was taken from his stable on Saturday last. He offers a reward of $50 for the horse and thief.

CAPT. JAMES ADAMS, of Armstrong county, and from the late Col. Kippey's Regiment, who came to the city very ill with typhoid pneumonia, is recovering finely, and bids fair soon to rejoin his company at Richmond.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THEATRE.—Another fine audience greeted Mr. Drew at the theatre last night, and his burlesque of "Camille" was so well received that we notice it is announced again for this evening. The entertainment will commence to-night with the splendid drama of the "Irish Emigrant," in which Mr. Drew personates O'Bryan, and sings that sweet song called the "Emigrant's Lament." As an afterpiece, "Mazeppa," or the "Untamed Rocking Horse." This completes a splendid bill, that can hardly fail to please all who attend.

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.

BUYERS OF DRY GOODS should remember what we said on Saturday of the most remarkable opportunity presented by Barker & Co., 59 Market street, for selecting from the largest and most varied and cheapest stock ever exhibited in the city. See their advertisement.

E. W. LYND will sell at his auction house, corner Wood street and Virgin alley, this afternoon at quarter past two o'clock, on account of whom it may concern, to pay freight, storage and other charges, 44 bbls. mackerel.

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 promptly attended to.

DOCTOR C. BEALE, Water Cure and Homœopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

OUT FOR JULY.—Godey's Lady's Book, at Pittock's News Depot, opposite the Postoffice.

THE Peterson Magazine is out for July, at Pittock's News Depot, opposite the Postoffice.

DR. H. O. JONES has removed from No. 103 to 109 Wylie street. 2w

LETTER FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, June 9, 1862.

Affairs remain in much the same condition as after the battle of Saturday week. No important movement has taken place since the advance of our pickets to within three miles of Richmond. As each day passes over, the importance of the late battle increases. Its advantages to us and disadvantages to the enemy are incalculable. We have gained ground farther in advance than ever before, and established the fact that the rebels *will not stand the bayonet*, at the same time that we have found out that we have no mean foe to contend against. A foe that will come boldly out of the woods in front of, and not more than a hundred yards distant from the rifle pits filled with Union soldiers, as I saw a rebel regiment do during the late fight, is not to be displaced. Such men are worthy the name of American soldiers. But although these men will stand firmly under showers of bullets, when they see a row of Union bayonets lowered to the horizontal, and a line of determined men behind them, cheering as they steadily advance, they are seized with a seemingly undefinable dread, and retreat with remarkable alacrity.

The battle field has now assumed a more civilized appearance. The wounded have all been removed, and the dead buried, while the innumerable horses which lay dead over the field have been buried. Thus all things that might offend the senses have been removed, and one may now walk through the scene of the late strife without experiencing any of the disgusting emotions generally associated with such a place.

No positive news has been received from our wounded as yet. From some who have just returned from Philadelphia, however, we learn that nearly all had arrived there, and were, as far as known, doing well. I saw, by the Philadelphia papers, of the 6th, that Lieut. Kinsey, of Co. D, 102d regiment, had died of his wounds—another victim to the fell spirit which has so long desolated our country. He was a brave man, and was performing his duty faithfully when he received the wound that has resulted so fatally. Another patient in Philadelphia is Captain Patterson, of Birmingham, as brave a man as ever lived. He raised his company from Birmingham and Pittsburgh, and with it hurried to the seat of war. While lying at ease in Tonnalytown, he was always with his men, setting them a good example by his strict attention to duty, and when the army was called to take part in sterner scenes, his cheerful countenance and ready sympathy endeared him to his command more than ever. At Williamsburg he passed the fiery ordeal in safety, but on the late bloody field, while striving to rally his men to bring them off together, he fell. His wound, though severe and painful, is not mortal, as the ball not touched no vital part. These two officers I have mentioned, because conspicuous in their bravery. Others there were, privates as well as officers, whose names are worthy of a position by the side of theirs, but I give these two examples as a sample of the conduct of nearly every Pennsylvanian engaged. Let each man who has the consciousness in his own breast of having "acted well his part," take the praise given to the two above mentioned as if directed to himself.

A battle is expected almost daily. The late news from Corinth, so disastrous to their cause, seems to have infused new life and energy into the rebel leaders, and reconnoissances on their part have become so frequent that it is supposed they intend making another attack on our lines. Yesterday morning a reconnoitering party came so far as to drive in our pickets. Our troops were drawn up to receive them should they push farther, but the rude notes of a battery of brass pieces caused a halt, and after a few moments the party turned back, as if satisfied with the slight insight they had obtained of the condition of affairs in the Union lines. Our pickets resumed their stations, and soon all was quiet.

The lines have now been drawn so close, or nearly so close, as they will be. The right wing is within three miles of the capital, and the pickets half a mile nearer. The center is about seven miles away, and the left wing about four. The videttes of the left wing are near enough to see the smoke arising from the great city before them, and a Lieutenant of the Sickles brigade yesterday obtained a distant view of the spires from the top of a tree. The rebels have a limited space to fight in, and, like the cornered rat, will probably fight desperately. Another mile of an advance on the right will place McClellan's siege guns in a position to shell the city, which will leave our foes entirely at our mercy. Whether this *dernier resort* will be used is yet an undecided question, but I think that unless the obstinacy of the enemy compels it, other methods of conquering them will be resorted to. However, it is well to let them know that all things are possible.

Now we are so near the enemy, skirmishes are continually taking place, in almost every instance our men coming off victorious. Occasionally too, we find wounded men in the woods, who, unable to walk, have been concealed since the battle, now nine days. In this manner many supposed to be taken prisoner have "turned up" and will materially reduce our list of missing. Some during the first two days after the fight were compelled to hide in the swamp to keep from the enemy who filled the woods. One man, on picket at the time, was cut off from his company, and, losing his way, came to the conclusion that he would hide in a thicket. While in this position he was often passed by stragglers from the rebel army, who like him had lost their way, and sometimes heard scraps of very interesting conversations. Two men passing him, came to the sage conclusion that "our men were driving the Yankees over the Chickahominy." It was really too bad for their airy fabric to be so rudely shattered as it was the next morning, but it was the fortunes of war.

Some unusual movement is going on in the rebel lines. This morning, the officer of the pickets reported to Gen. McClellan that thirty-seven trains came from Richmond during last night. This fact has caused a deal of speculation at headquarters, but most suppose it to indicate either an evacuation, or an arrival of reinforcements. I hope that neither is the case, for both would set us back, perhaps a month. G.

Matters in New Orleans.

An arrival at Boston from New Orleans, on the 22d ult., brings the intelligence that political prisoners continue to be sent to Fort Jackson at the rate of from two to six a day. A few days before the vessel sailed there was a funeral in the city, and the coffin was deposited after the usual ceremonies in a tomb. From information which Gen. Butler had received, he ordered an examination of the coffin to be made afterward, as the cause of death of the person which it was said to contain, was not satisfactory to him. On opening the coffin no corpse was found, but in its place a large amount of gold coin, which was immediately taken possession of in the name of the Government. Specie continues to be found which has been secreted by the rebels, and in all cases it is seized.

LENITY TO REBELS IN NORFOLK.—Complaints come from Norfolk that the authorities, both civil and military, are treating the rebels there with so much consideration that they glory in their treason, and taunt Union men. Many of the latter express their regret that they, too, had not joined the rebellion, since those who did fared much better than they during the ascendency of the Jeff. Davis Government, and fare no worse, to say the least, now.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.—BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.—Pure prepared COCOA, BROMA, FRENCH, HOMŒOPATHIC and VANILLA CHOCOLATES, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates; have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others.

Manufactured by W. Baker & Co., at their Mills, in Dorchester, Mass., and for sale at their Branch Depot, No. 217 Fulton street, New York City, and by Grocers and Dealers generally throughout the Union.

Address H. L. PIERCE, 217 Fulton street, New York. jo23m

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, in the matter of the voluntary assignment of John McGill & Son to S. Schoyer, Jr. No. 329, March, 1861.

Notice is hereby given to all interested that the first account of S. Schoyer, Jr., Assignee of John McGill & Son, has been filed in this Court, and that said account will be allowed by the Court on SATURDAY, July 12th, 1862, unless cause be shown to the contrary. H. EATON, Prothonotary.

je14:3td

NOTICE TO OIL REFINERS AND OTHERS.—The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. having completed their arrangements for the manufacture of CONCENTRATED OIL OF VITRIOL, are now prepared to supply the trade therewith. Their Platinum still having a capacity of 12,000 lbs. per day, they will be enabled to fill orders in large quantities without delay.

Address, GEORGE COLHOUN, Agent, Office, 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh. je10:3m

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

A MEETING OF PENNSYLVANIANS IN WASHINGTON.

How the Battle of Fair Oaks is Regarded.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID DOWN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY THREATENED.

Congress Proposing to take a Recess.

SECESH SYMPATHIZERS IN WASHINGTON.

The President Ordering Lee's House to be used for a Hospital.

REASONS WHY IT WAS NOT USED BEFORE.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The Pennsylvanians now in Washington will hold a meeting this evening, at Willard's Hotel, for the purpose of taking measures to anticipate the wants of their sick and wounded fellow-citizens of the army.

A rebel refugee from Richmond, just arrived in Washington, reports that the rebels regard the battle of Fair Oaks as the most disastrous engagement of the war.

The secessionists of Washington are boldly predicting another raid of the rebel forces down the Shenandoah Valley.

A report is prevalent that Beauregard has reached Charleston at the head of 30,000 men. Like other reports of this character, there is not much reliance to be placed in it.

It is proposed that as soon as the tax bill, the tariff and the appropriation are disposed of, Congress will take a recess for thirty days. This measure is very popular in the House, and may be agreed to.

A correspondent says: The rebel prisoners belonging to the Louisiana Tigers, who were brought to Washington from Port Republic, were most sumptuously feasted by the sympathizers with secession. While they were in the cars waiting to be sent to the old Capitol prison, it was noticed that some of the ladies withheld refreshments from the sick and wounded Union soldiers, who were brought down in the same train, and freely gave them to the dirty and ragged rebels, who, if they had nothing else, had good health. Such conduct is disgraceful, and it is a shame that there is no way of punishing it.

The New York *Tribune* says the President has ordered the White House on the Pamunky, with its grounds belonging to the rebel General Lee, which have hitherto been scrupulously guarded from intrusion, to be used for hospital purposes.

Lieutenant Horace Greene, President of the New York Medical Society, called upon the President and Secretary of War, and represents to them the gross injustice which was being done. He said the only pure water in the vicinity was a spring upon General Lee's premises, which, with the rest of the property, was tabooed to our wounded soldiers.

The report is, that it come out in conversation, that one of the reasons given for the course pursued was, that it was in compliance with a promise made years ago, to Col. Lee by Gen. M'Clellan, that if they should ever be opposed in war the property of each should be respected by the other.

The President was convinced by the statements of Dr. Green, and declared that Gen. McClellan's promise did not bind him, and he would break it. He, therefore, sanctioned an order, signed by the Secretary of War, directing the guards to be removed from Lee's house, and the premises to be put at the disposal of the surgeons.

All the correspondence on the subject between the War Department and Gen. McClellan will soon be made public. The story that Washington was married in this house is all bosh. The house was erected only fifteen years ago.

Latest from Gen. McClellan's Army.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The War Department has dispatches from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, dated 4 o'clock, P. M. No news of any kind of missing. Some during the first two days after the fight were compelled to hide in the swamp to keep from the enemy who filled the woods. One man, on picket at the time, was cut off from his company, and, losing his way, came to the conclusion that he would hide in a thicket. While in this position he was often passed by stragglers from the rebel army, who like him had lost their way, and sometimes heard scraps of very interesting conversations. Two men passing him, came to the sage conclusion that "our men were driving the Yankees over the Chickahominy." It was really too bad for their airy fabric to be so rudely shattered as it was the next morning, but it was the fortunes of war.

Some unusual movement is going on in the rebel lines. This morning, the officer of the pickets reported to Gen. McClellan that thirty-seven trains came from Richmond during last night. This fact has caused a deal of speculation at headquarters, but most suppose it to indicate either an evacuation, or an arrival of reinforcements. I hope that neither is the case, for both would set us back, perhaps a month. G.

Matters in New Orleans.

An arrival at Boston from New Orleans, on the 22d ult., brings the intelligence that political prisoners continue to be sent to Fort Jackson at the rate of from two to six a day. A few days before the vessel sailed there was a funeral in the city, and the coffin was deposited after the usual ceremonies in a tomb. From information which Gen. Butler had received, he ordered an examination of the coffin to be made afterward, as the cause of death of the person which it was said to contain, was not satisfactory to him. On opening the coffin no corpse was found, but in its place a large amount of gold coin, which was immediately taken possession of in the name of the Government. Specie continues to be found which has been secreted by the rebels, and in all cases it is seized.

LENITY TO REBELS IN NORFOLK.—Complaints come from Norfolk that the authorities, both civil and military, are treating the rebels there with so much consideration that they glory in their treason, and taunt Union men. Many of the latter express their regret that they, too, had not joined the rebellion, since those who did fared much better than they during the ascendency of the Jeff. Davis Government, and fare no worse, to say the least, now.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNAT, June 17.—Yesterday noon a fire broke out in the rope-walk owned by Henry Hackman, on Colombia near Mill street, destroying it, together with some sixteen buildings in the vicinity, making some forty to fifty families houseless. Some persons were badly burned, others making narrow escapes. The flames spread so rapidly that a pile of coal of nearly three hundred thousand bushels caught and burned with great fierceness for several hours. The estimated loss is about $40,000. The property was partially insured.

Anniversary of Bunker Hill.

BOSTON, June 17.—The 87th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is being generally observed throughout the State. In the city, the Custom House, all of the Banks, and many of the stores are closed, and the people are crowding the streets to witness the military display, which is very imposing. The day is observed with more than the usual demonstrations of patriotism.

LXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1862.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill for the increase of the medical service of the volunteer force. The amendment abolishing the office of Brigade Surgeon was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference, providing for certain bounties, was taken up and a discussion continued at some length, on the question of alteration made in the text by the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Powell, of Ky., the report was disagreed to—yeas 29, nays 17, and a new Committee of Conference was ordered.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., offered a resolution that the amount of legal tender Treasury notes already authorized by law shall never be increased, but that the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is authorized to issue a hundred millions of Treasury ten days certificates, bearing 5 per cent. interest, in addition to the fifty millions already authorized by law. Laid over.

The Patent Office law passed.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, the question being an amendment offered by Mr. Harlan, to make a road at a point at or as near Fort Kearney as shall be found practical by actual surveys, which was discussed at length by Messrs. Harlan, Pomeroy, Lane, (Kansas,) McDougall, Morrill, Wilson, (Massachusetts,) and Henderson, and rejected—yeas 18, nays 21. The question then recurred on the amendment of the Committee, fixing the commencement on the 100th degree, longitude. This amendment was modified, on motion of Mr. Clark, so as to make it the 100th degree within the Territory of Nebraska, which was adopted. A large number of amendments were proposed by the Committee and adopted.

On motion of the different Senators, the number of names added to the first corporators' bill were reported to the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to amend.

Further proceedings were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union (Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in the chair), and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely: the bill to authorize an additional issue of the United States Treasury Notes.

Mr. Spaulding, of New York said, the mode adopted six months ago, for raising money, worked well as a war measure. Neither the Executive or Legislative department could place a limit to the expenditure of the Government during the war. All they could do was to contract a debt, which is necessary to sustain our army and navy. As all parties are agreed that there must be a rigorous prosecution of hostilities, therefore all parties should afford the means for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury ought to be clothed with ample power to meet any contingencies; and he would vote to confer it upon him, believing that he would exercise it wisely and for the best interests of the country. The ground upon which this bill rests is necessary, and hence immediate action is essential.

The Treasury bill was then laid aside.

The House concurred in the Senate's substitute for Mr. Arnold's bill. It forever prohibits slavery in the territories now existing, or which any time hereafter may be formed or acquired.

The Senate bill donating lands to the several States and Territories, for the establishment of Colleges for agricultural and mechanical arts, was taken up.

The House, by a large majority, refused to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands. It apportions lands to each State and Territory at the rate of thirty thousand acres for each Senator, Representative and Delegate, according to the census of 1860—the interest on the proceeds of the sales to be appropriated for the above named purposes.

The bill was passed—yeas 89; nays 25. Adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The steamer Baltimore returned to-day from Yorktown, and White House, with a number of ladies and members of Congress. Gen. Palmer, of Illinois, who is ill with the typhoid fever, was among the passengers.

Several days ago, a resolution was passed by the House, inquiring of the Secretary of War whether Gen. Hunter has organized a regiment of blacks, fugitive slaves, etc., for the service of the United States.

Secretary Stanton has answered this resolution to the effect that the Department has no official information on that subject.

In order to ascertain if this is true a copy of the resolution, as passed by the House, has been transmitted to Gen. Hunter to make a report thereon.

The Secretary adds: Gen. Hunter was not authorized to organize such a regiment, but upon his requisition, arms and clothing have been sent to him, and he may have done so without instructions as to the manner in which they were to be used. He has not been furnished with arms to be placed in the hands of slaves and black fugitives. As to that part of the resolution calling for the order and the correspondence, none had taken place. The Department, the President instructs Secretary Stanton to say that such a report at this time would, in his opinion, be improper and incompatible with the public welfare.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Commander Dupont has forwarded to the Navy Department a report from Lieut. Commanding Ammon, of the U. S. gunboat Seneca, at Mayport Mills, St. John river, Fla., announcing the death of Lieut. John G. Sproston, the executive officer of that vessel. He left in command of three boats on the 8th of June, with Acting-Master J. H. Rodgers, Master's Mate Fiske, and 40 men with small arms. He was accompanied by 30 men from the Patroon. The object was to capture a man named George Huston, a captain of a company of rebels, now in the vicinity of Black Creek. I was informed that Huston boasted of having hung a negro pilot, who was captured at the time of the death of Lieut. commanding Budd, near Smyrna. On that account I wished to take him as a prisoner for the purpose of preserving the general tranquility of persons along this river, most of whom I doubt not would gladly acknowledge the Government of the United States, were they not in fear of violence from men of his character.

Lieut. Sproston landed at early daylight and proceeded rapidly with his party to the house of Huston. The latter, it appears, was apprised of his coming, and met him at the door armed with a double barreled gun, two pistols and a bowie knife. Upon demand of Lieut. Sproston to surrender himself a prisoner, Huston fired at him with his pistol, the ball entering high up on the left breast, and killing him instantly. Huston discharged the other pistol and gun without further injury to our party, and was instantly wounded in four places, and brought on board. He is supposed to be mortally wounded. Several shots were fired from Huston's house by persons who escaped. Huston's firing upon Lieut. Sproston, supported as he was by a large force, was wilful murder, and involved the necessity of his own destruction.

Commander Dupont, writing of Lieutenant Sproston, says that he was an able, brave and devoted officer, from the State of Maryland. He had come under my observation on the China Station in 1858. He was distinguished while in command of one of the boats which destroyed the rebel privateer, under the guns of the Pensacola Navy Yard in September, 1861, and his whole conduct during the war has been gallant and meritorious. I consider him a great loss to the fleet and the service.

E. L. Plumb, Esq., bearer of dispatches from Mexico, arrived here on Saturday. Mr. Plumb left the city of Mexico on the 21st ult., and Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. He brings ratified copies of the postal convention and the extradition treaty concluded with Mexico in December last, the ratifications of which were exchanged in the city of Mexico on the 20th ult.

The news of the defeat of the French at Puebla is fully confirmed. The Mexican forces were not, as has been stated, in greater numbers than the French. On the contrary, they were less; and a portion of them only had the advantage of intrenchments. The fight was bravely contested on both sides; but in each of the three determined charges, the French were valiantly repulsed and forced to retire. Since their retreat to Orizaba, the French forces have been closely hemmed in at that place; but no attack upon them will probably be made until the disposition of the Emperor is known. It is still hoped he will withdraw his support from the reckless schemes of Soligny and Almonte.

The policy of the Constitutional Government thus far has been purely defensive, and no feeling of animosity has as yet been aroused against either the French people or Emperor; but the hatred against Saligny and Almonte and their partisans is intense.

A few Acting Assistant Surgeons are wanted by the Navy Department for temporary service.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WHITE HOUSE, June 16.—Several guerrilla parties are still hovering in the rear of our army. On Saturday and Sunday a small party were prowling around the country on the opposite side of the Pamunky, their object being to await an opportunity to destroy the shipping at this point.

Another party was at Charles City Court House on Sunday, and to-day they are reported to be in the neighborhood of Williamsburg.

Ten of the most prominent citizens remaining this side of the Chickahominy have been arrested. They undoubtedly gave information upon which the rebels have operated on our rear during the past few days.

The rebels made an attempt to drive in our pickets in front of Gen. Heintzelman, for the purpose of ascertaining our force and position. A few were wounded on both sides, but none are known to have been killed.

An order was issued to-day, by General M'Clellan, extending the Department of Gen. Dix, so as to include Yorktown, Gloucester, Williamsburg and West Point.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Evening.—Cotton is firm at 31@31½c. Flour firm; sales 1,40 bbls at $4 10@4 20 for State; $4 90@5 10 for Ohio, and $4 90@5 60 for Southern. Wheat is firm; sales of 80,000 bush at 96@1 03 for Chicago Spring; 98c@$1 04 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 18 for red western. Corn is firm; 41,000 bush sold at 53@55c. Provisions quiet. Whisky firm at 25@25½c. Rice is firm at 7@7½c. Sugar advanced ½@¼c. Freights are drooping.

The Baltimore and Pittsburgh Excursionists.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, has the following in relation to the Baltimore and Pittsburgh Excursionists:

A party of some one hundred and fifty excursionists from the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia have recently been on a visit to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and upon the invitation of George W. Cass, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, they extended their trip to Chicago.

S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, learning that the party were at Chicago, immediately extended to them the courtesy of his line, and also of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line, and invited them to this city on their return trip. It was not until yesterday afternoon that any reply was received, nor did our city authorities hear of the contemplated visit until too late in the day yesterday to make the proper arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the visitors.

A dispatch to Mr. L'Hommedieu from John B. Drake, of the Tremont House, Chicago, received yesterday afternoon, stated that about seventy-five persons were on their way here—the balance of the party having returned directly home, with the exception of a few who had gone on to St. Paul.

The party returning home through this city arrived on the 9 45 P. M. train last evening, and put up at the Burnet House. A portion of them leave for home to-day, and a few will remain over until to-morrow.

THE SUMMER STYLES, for Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, now being turned out at Carnaghan's merchant tailoring and clothing establishment, Federal street, below the Diamond, Allegheny City, are decidedly beautiful and becoming. The goods to be found here embrace every variety of style and pattern. Cash buyers (none others) are invited to call.

CANDIDATES.

☞ CONGRESS.—JOSIAH COPLEY, of Allegheny City, (formerly of Armstrong Co., and now the Republican nominee of that county,) will be a candidate for Congress for the 23d District, composed of the counties of Armstrong, Butler, that portion of Allegheny lying west of the Allegheny and north of the Ohio rivers, before the Convention of Delegates from that part of Allegheny county. je14:tc

☞ ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE.—J. I. KUN