

The Union as it was: The Constitution as it is!

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 20.

EXCURSION TICKETS. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, good from Wednesday 2d to Saturday 5th of July. from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg and return All who wish to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held in Harrisburg,

Reading matter on every page.

of this opportunity. TURNING AN HONEST PEN-

The reports of Messrs. Holt and Owen, Commissioners for the Government to investigate certain matters of expenditures two gentlemen representing the govern-subjects, are not allowed to be sold ment have saved it some nineteen millions taken from the place of storage. The of dollars, by not allowing what some of refer to the commercial privileges grante our Generals and others contracted for. by Gen. Butler's proclamation of May 1-Before these commissioners get through and add that they are disposed to "waiv it is impossible to estimate the value of all past proceedings." if the order no

But, notwithstanding the labor and are some operations which their scrutiny that sterling exchange had been sold for may expose but can not remedy. Their Confederate notes, and the sugar image report in relation to Senator Simmons, of with said notes. General Butler of Rhode Island, is a case in point. Laws remarks: may now be passed making it criminal for members of Congress to receive companion that the exchanging of specie for Confed sation for using their influence to secure contracts, but these meddling members cie to Europe to enable the rebels to be must first be detected before they can be arms and munitions of war there, wer punished. But to the case of Senator not a breach of the blockade, as well as

manufacturer of Providence. Rhode French. What distinguished the tw mons, of that State, to enable him to obtain a contract. He did so: fifty thousand laws than sending bullion on specie, and guns were contracted for, for which Senator Simmons charged the snng little sum its utmost need? of fifty-thousand dollars, receiving ten thousand on the spot. The report goes on, and Mr. Schubarth testifies:

"I came to Washington and got my order through the introduction of the Senator from Rhode Island—Senator Simmons. I had a patent breech-loader of my order for it, but was told that there was no time for trials, but that Springfield arms were wanting; and that I could get an order for them. I proposed making the breech loaders myself, in Providence: but upon getting the order for muskets. I now find themselves objects of watchfu work under one roof, and determined to branch it out. Nothing was said either the muskets of the muskets of the muskets of the muskets of the supervision by the authorities of the wind states, they will console themselves musket on the Assignment Countries of the muskets. by myself or the Assistant Secretary of War, whom I saw, as to the manner of making them. The work of the work of

. Here is the further examination of Mr.

Schubarth on an important point : "Question by the Commissioner. - Su pose you were not allowed to execute this pose you were not allowed to execute this contract, or suppose the government did not pay you for the arms, would you be bound still to pay Senator Simmons the 5 nate class, consuls have no power to waive per cent. commission promised to him, that is \$50,000? "Answer.—Yes, sir. as far as my word

onor is concerned, I should be bound to do so.
"Question.—Do you think that Senator Simmons considers that you owe him this money should the contract not be con-

"Answer.—I suppose so. He has performed his part, and I should perform mine.
"Question.—Were you aware that the

and I have heard of many cases in which it was said to have been done. In one case, as high as two dollars per pistol is said to have been promised for procuring the order."

The reader will reflect that this is but a complete to the comp

gressional influence. Here is a Senator or interfering, by discussion, vote or other who has frothed as much as any other in the Senate against every one who was not prepared to endorse the mad schemes intended to indefinitely prolong hostilities, who, at a single turn, receives fifty thousand dollars for his senatorial influence in wonder that such patriots, in Congress, are for a war of extermination? Is it any wonder that such men favor every violent measure calculated to break down all Union feeling in the South, so that hostilities may be indefinitely prolonged? The reader will please remember, in this connection, the report of the Congressional committee, some weeks since, upon the sort of a railroad will be constructed. contract operations of the War Department. That report represented that a hundred millions had been squandered upon pet contractors, and that no less than forty members of the House of Representatives were indirectly interested in that enormous swindle. There may have been a mous swindle. There may have been a mous swindle. greater number; but imagine forty shrewd fellows, members of the two houses, receiving their proportion of the fabulous ceiving their proportion of the fabulous sums mentioned, and we can form some little idea of their blustering patriotism in

blustering conspirators who are advoca EDEATH OF COLONEL SAMUEL The Second Struggle on the Field ting measures calculated to indefinite nolong hostilities, who hasn't a moneye interest in it, which they cover under the most blatant professions of patriotism. Outside of Congress as well-as in the fra ternity abounds. Go to Washington for day, and hear of the numerous snug little operations that Forney has his thumb in.— That patriot is clerk of the Senate, and

ias a newspaper in Philadelphia, which is used as a common calumniator of every man in the State who opposes the corruptions of its profligate proprietor. Similar cases of less importance are scattere hroughout Pennsylvania. Even here, it Pittsburgh, we have had the Gepublicar press consolidated, the Gazette and Journa and its chief proprietors are now luxuria ting in lucrative sinecures. These gentl men, like Forney and Simmons, and the numerous members of Congress alludto, are all for the extremest measures cal culated to postpone the termination of th war. More than this, they denounce loval

men who are struggling to carry out the government's avowed policy, as being in on Friday, July 4th, may avail themselves sympathy with traitors; this is the dail tune of the Pittsburgh Gazette and all th rest of the traitors who are enriching themselves off of the very life blood as igony of the nation.

Foreign Consuls and Gen. Butler and contracts, will prove an interesting acting British consul, in New Orleans, and The French and Greek consuls, and th statistical production, to those having a dressed a note to General Butler, on the taste for that sort of literature. To be 11th instant, complaining that 3,205 hogs properly appreciated it should be read heads of sugar, (in charge of a Mr. Covas and considered in chapters. So far, the belonging to French, Greek and Britis the services they will have rendered the permitting the removal of the sugar be re seinded.

research of these commissioners, there length, refusing the request, and alleging

erate treasury notes, and sending the spe violation of the neutrality laws and the It appears that a Mr. Schubarth, a gun of Great Britain and the Emperor of the cases, save that drawing the bills is a mor thus assisting the rebellion in the point of My proclamation of May 1st assured re-

spect to all persons and property that were respectable. It was not an annesty murderers, thieves and criminals of deep dye or less heinousness, nor a manthcover the property of those ablers of the came to Washington to get an rebettion, whether citizens or aliens, who I might find here. If numbers of the eign residents here have been engaged aiding the rebellion, either directly or i directly, from a spirit of gain, and the

war, whom I saw, as to the manner of making them. To raise funds, I took into partnership Mr. Ryder and Mr. Griffin. of Brooklyn; besides this, I promised a commission of five per cent. to the Senator I spoke of—Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island—for his services in obtaining the order for me.

There is one phrase in your letter which I do not understand, and can not permit to pass without calling attention to it. You say, "the understand are disposed to waive all past proceedings." Letter which I do not understand, and can not permit to pass without calling attention to it. You say, "the understand gaten calling attention to it. You say, "the understand gaten calling attention to it. What "proceedings," have you, or either of you to "waive," if you do feel disposed to waive all past proceedings, etc. What "proceedings" have you, or either of you to "waive" if you do itself disposed so to do? What right have you in the matter? What authority is invested in you by the laws of nations or of this country which gives you the magnetic way. country which gives you the power to use

such language to the representative of the United States in a quasi-official communior condone any proceedings, past or present, of the government, under whose protection they are permitted to reside, so long as they behave well. If I have com-mitted any wrong to Mr. Covas, you have no power to "waive" or pardon the pen-alty, or prevent his having redress. If he has committed any wrong to the United has committed any wrong to the Unite States, you have still less power to shie him from punishment:

I take leave to suggest, as a possible

"Question.—Were you aware that the offer by you to Senator Simmons for compensation growing out of a contract between you and the government was in violation of law; or that the receipt of such compensation by him for such services would be in violation of law?"

"Answer.—No. sir. I neckerated the leave to suggest, as a possible explanation of this sentence, that you have been so long dealing with a rebel confederation, which has been supplicating you to make such representations to the governduce your sovereigns to aid it in its trait to the language proper to leave the suggest, as a possible explanation of this sentence, that you have been so long dealing with a rebel confederation, which has been supplicating you to make such representations to the governduce where the suggest, as a possible explanation of this sentence, that you have been so long dealing with a rebel confederation, which has been supplicating you to make such representations to the governduce where you are as would in the compensation of the sentence of the property o "Answer.—No, sir; I understood, on the contrary, that it was customary to make compensation for such services, and I have heard of many cases in which it was said to have hear done.

The reader will reflect that this is but a single one of the thousands of contracts or in regard to foreigners resident nere than an American citizen but a which have been obtained through con-least one right less, i. c., that of meddling less to me right le

From Washington. Upon the strength of the personal influ ence of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin who acts under instructions of the Legis procuring a single contract. Is it any great lature of his State, the Senate last week passed, in one minute's time, no less a bill than one to authorize the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway. Should it pass the House, then we shall have another grand absorbent of public lands; for, as far as the latter are valuable on the line of any proposed road or its branches, we may be assured that som It is understood at the Land Office tha

W. BLACK

Lient. Col. J. Bowman Sweitzer Badly Wounded. Our community, on Saturday morning. ere suddenly startled by the unlooked for eption of a telegram containing the ve announcement. The particulars of ese calamities have not yet been receivd. but it is believed in Philadelphia and Harrisburg that an engagement had taken lace before the rebel capital, Richmond which McClellan's right was engaged, with which Colonel Black's regiment was tationed. If these reports are true, our allant townsman fell in this engagement. Of Col. Black it is scarcely necessary peak, in order to tell whom or what he as. He was known, admired and beoved by our entire people; while his fame shall not, therefore, at present, dwell upor he particulars of his early history. His irst great effort as a lawyer was in the elebrated trial of the notorious mail rober, Braddee, of Uniontown, in 1941. pon that occasion he gave evidence of reat genius and commanding eloquence om that period up, until 1846, his rise the profession was almost unpreceden dly rapid, when he abandoned the prosion of the law for that of the soldier Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania dunteers in Mexico, he distinguished him elf in the bloody battle of Cerro-Gordo; nd he afterwards successfully defended the ty of Puebla against a thirty day's siege eight thousand Mexicans. His career in exico was so brilliant as to induce the emocracy of this county to nominate hir

or Congress while he was still in the field. then, shortly after, the war being closed ecessfully, he came home, entered into e convess, and lead his ticket at the elecon some lifteen hundred votes. In the mocratic State Gubernatorial Convenon of 1857, he was one of the prominer andidates for nomination, receiving upo everal ballots forty-seven votes. Shortly after, President Buchanan appointed his ndge of Nebraska Territory, and in months after made him its Governor. change in the national Administration stored him to the people of his native only, where he resided when the present bellion broke out. As soon as he arrived e from Nebraska, he threw himself into cause of his country, and was the rnest champion of the government fror a day of the assault upon Fort Sumter. was not long in raising a regiment which, when equipped, was placed under en. McClellan's command: as soon hat distinguished chieftain was prepared

march against the robel capital, Col. ak's command moved with him. A orktown he and his regiment did splendid they subsequently did at Hano-Court House. In these preliminary ngagements, Col. Black proved himself a delier of the purest mettle; his officers noked to him with confidence and hope:

But alas, who can foresee the uncertain nce of war". The heroic Percy fell b a arrow from an anknown hand, and re, perhaps, one of Pennsylvania's rightest sons has fallen in a cause as gloas as ever patriot fought for, by the merring aim of a rebel traitor. It is a sad reflection this, but reflection and lamenta-

tion are now of no avail. in common with the thousands wh are new mourning the sudden fall of our tellow citizen and friend, we tender our heart felt sorrow to those sad and sorrow ing ones, who were dearest to him living. and who are the chief mourners of his unimely fall. They were the first in his afections, they will be last to mourn their cre parable loss. He is gone; he is no more; the pride, pomp and circumstance of war are nothing now to him. In defence of ne Constitution and the Union, of both of which he was a most earnest and eloquent champion, he has offered up his life.-Peace to his ashes, and may he rise to glo. rious immortality .--

the lightning may flash and the loud thun-Fattle, the hears not, he heeds not, he's free from all pain, the sleeps is last sleep; he's longht his last battle, No sound can awake him to glory again! Of Lieut, Colonel Sweitzer, who is r orted dangerously wounded, we do not ropose saying anything, until hearing arther of his condition. We ferventl hope that he may survive his dangerou round, and that he may be speedily re stored in sound health to his family and t his thousands of friends in this locality.

The Country and the Negroo South of Corinth. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Go sette, writing from near Booneville, Miss

on the 8th, says:

"We have now marched at least fifteen or twenty miles from Corinth, through a country that has a cotton-press and gin in every neighborhood, and I have seen but a single acre of growing cotton. The farmers are driven by necessity to plant that which they can eat. There are a number of pleasant country homes along the way, at which we could see no ablebodied men, but any amout of contrabolishmen, but any of slave woman following with hoes. The whole force storage and any amout of contrabolishmen, but any of slave woman following with hoes. The whole force storage and any of the Seven Pines fight as gratively small loss, we had driven the enemy as far back as they drove us on the first day of t on the 8th, says: d in the countenances of these almost nimals. There were full grown women leaning against the fence and looking upon the passing procession of armed men, with no more gleam of intelligence in their eyes than the horses had beside them. Per-

etly idiotic, devoid at once of shame an

Sir Colin Campbell on Gen. Mc-The great Indian commander, now Lord Clyde, is perhaps the greatest milstary authority in Europe. His opinion of the conduct and ability of our Comlittle idea of their blustering patriotism in advocating measures calculated to make the war a struggle of indefinite duration. These leeches now scoff at the idea of pursuing hostilities for the simple prostration of rebellion, as the government first intended; that can be too easily accomplished, and the war would consequently be too suddenly closed. Contracts would then cease, and members of Congress would have their members of Congress would have their dividends and percentages materially curtailed. There is scarcely one of these times and roads, it may be and we are glad to have it for the encourtaintend will be observed will be observed agement of the country, in these times. A personal friend, and a gentleman well known in this city, writes a private letter from Paris, June 4th, as follows: "Mr. Mowatt dined with us a few days since. He is here with Lord Clyde, the greatest the West have a way of evading the above statute by making over their lands to some person in their interest, who sells them at the stated that General McClellan had him a splendid strategist and these. manding General is entitled to weight

The Skirmish of the Twenty-fifth ast conflict on the field of the Seven Pines which, though less sanguinary and not so hotly contested as those at the beginning of the month, is far more satisfactory in its results.

The order to advance was given early on Wednesday morning, and by 7 o'clock Despatches to the Navy Department. Heintzelman's and Sumner's corps were inder arms, ready for a general engageent, should the attempt to drive the reb els from the railroad and the Williamsburg road provoke one. But this the enemy did not desire, and their chief resistance was against Heintzelman's troops, the batle raging in a series of skirmishes all day, Hooker's division being most heavily enis an able lawyer, eloquent orator and a gaged. It was drawn up in line of hattle allant soldier, was not confined to even on the right of the Williamsburg road, bethe limits of his native Pennsylvania. We wond the Seven Pines and down to the railroad. The First Massachusetts, Col. Cowdin, were deployed as skirmishers; the Second New Hampshire, Col. Marston, supporting it, a little to the left and rear, the Eleventh Massachusetts, Col. Wm. Blaidsell, forming the reserve. On the left of the Williamsburg road, General Sinkles, Eventing Response was estationed. Sickles' Excelsior Brigade was stationed Patterson's New Jersey Brigade, being

Pressing forward through the woods in front of their line, and so on through the peach orchard, Gen. Hooker's men drove the rebel pickets before them, until they came upon the main body of the enemy at their rifle pits, on the further side of the clearing, beyond the trees. Here the bat-tle raged fiercely for some time, the rebels finy maintaining their ground, until finding themselves sorely pressed by our men, and in danger of being flanked by General Kearney's troops on the right, they were ced to give way before the fierce charge veterans, which drove them om their rifle pits and into the woods at eir rear.

Here our men held their ground, and, n spite of the enemy's resistance, would re made good their position. had not an order come from headquarters directing em to fall back. This they did, the emy showing no disposition to follow suffering them to withdraw to the elter of the woods back of them. About 11 o'clock Gen. McClellan ar-ived and was received with great demonstrations of enthusiasm. Soon after one of the batteries in front of Gen. Richards position, on the railroad, opened fire

in the woods and swamp between it and the enemy. This wood, hiding the rebels from sight, the fire of the battery was guided by the observations of an officer by the observations of an officer stationed in a tree as a look-out. After stationed in a tree as a took out. After the enemy had been sufficiently stirred up by our shells, which were thrown some-what in the dark; another advance was rdered to drive the enemy again from heir rifle-pits and secure the position

Meanwhile the Second Brigade of Ger Couch's Division. Keyes Corps, under command of Gen. Palmer, had advanced the support of Gen. Hooker, and two apoleon guns, of Capt De Russey s Batery, were tearing down the Williamsburgh coad to take part, if possible, in the action which had thus far been conducted without the help of the artillery, except such s had been deprived from the ncertain long range firing from th xertion. Capt. De Russey succeeded in etting his guns through the swamp, and o the front, where they rendered efficient ervice in the second assault on the

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Our exchanges bring us details of the LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. THE VERY LATEST THE FROM NEW ORLEANS. REBEL CAMP DISPERSED

> WASHINGTON ITEMS. Arrival of Pennsylvania Wounded Soldiers. From Manassas Junction.

de., de., de. New York, June 28 .-- The steame Marion, from New Orleans, with dates to the 20th inst., has arrived.

Colonel Kimball, with four companies of the 12th Massachusetts regiment, had broken up a rebel camp at Manchac, where they had been for some weeks, with 1,800 men and a number of heavy gurs. They skedaddled on the approach of our forces, leaving their camp equipage, regimental colors, and some of their nether

A citizen of New Orleans had been condemned to ten years imprisonment in the parish prison. for kidnapping a negro in the employ of the U. S. officers. The thermometer on the 19th stood 5° in the shade.

of eath for the foreign residents, by which persons taking it only swear to support and defend the Constitution of the United

Washington, June 28.—The following leaving White House. No soldiers, sick, was received, among other documents, at the Navy Department: HEADQUARTERS OF DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, STONG RIVER, S. C., June 10.

The General commanding cannot refrain from expressing his admiration of the noble conduct of the naval officers on duty in Stono river in support of the reent military operations in the vicinity .-Ever ready and ever prompt, they rendered valuable services to the army. Captain Drayton, the commander of the squadron, by his manly, frank and prompt co-operaon, won golden opinions from all the rmy officers who have had the pleasure of witnessing his operations.

D. HUNTER. Major General Commanding.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.-Among the counded during the action on the 25th, in cont of Richmond; are the following in to Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania: Company is Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania: Company is Twenty-Azel, left loin; Co. C, — Lyons: Co. D. Phillip Comfort, hand and leg: Co. 1.0. 11. Public Countert, hand and leg: Co. E. Henry Hazell, wounded, brother-in-law to Alderman Dallas, of Philadelphia; Co. D. Charles L. Wilson, not serious; Co. G. corporal Hutchinson, leg: Co. G. A. W. Mitchell, arm: Co. K. John Barther, thigh Co. A. Hong, Palls, hand. thigh: Co. A. Henry Bale, hand: A. Reuben Hale, slightly; Co. D. Thompson, shoulder, dislocated

ernment has received the decree of the Portuguese Government by which it ap-pears that the masters of vessels are bound

FROM MEMPHIS Capture of a Train of Cars by Robel Cavalry.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Pennsyi-G, George Ulark, H, 5/In Pa., invermittent fever; Walter Lackey, K, 93d Pa., typhoid fever; S H Patterson, D, 49th Pa., rheumatism; M Kenyon, C, 49th Pa., rheumatism; A Pazurs, E, 12th U. S. I.,

chac, with ars.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—The special correspondent of the American has returned from McClellan's Headquarters and is prepraring a detailed account of the events of the past four days at the White House, before Richmond and on the Peninsula. We have the grandest military triumph over the rebels. and Richmond must fall.

CITY POINT, Va.

**C.

**A.

**C.

**The Pa., typhoid fever; A Devisse, C.

3d Pa., bronchitis; J W Dullinger, F.

3d Pa., bronchitis; J W Dullinger, F.

3d Pa., typhoid fever; ADevisse, C.

3d Pa., typhoid fever; Devisse, C.

3d Pa., typhoid fever; ADevisse, C.

3d Pa., typhoid feve

CITY POINT, Va., June 27.—Refugees who have been taken by our gunboats to-day, report that the rebel Generals Jack-The thermometer on the 19th stood at 55° in the shade.

Two soldiers, convicted of theft, have been drummed out of the Thirty-first Massachusetts regiment.

Gen. Butler had issued a modified form of eath for the foreign residents, by which necessary taking it only swear to support.

This may be the origin of the rumors of a support. This may be the origin of the rumors of a recent heavy engagement.

General McClellan has issued an order

> of White House for a few days. BALTIMORE, June 29.—The Secretary

MEMPHIS, June 26.—The first train on he Memphis and Charleston road for Corinth, with a number of teams, wagons, and one company of the 56th Ohio regiment, besides several officers, was at

men. They captured several officers, in-cluding Col. Kinny, Majors Pride and Sharpe, the railroad superintendent, and Capt. McMichael, of Grant's staff, who

control of the Argus to the proprietors with notice that it will be at ouce suppressed should it contain anything offen-Her cas smates have been raised from 62 to 17.1 feet high and thoroughly repaired throughout. Her officers claim that she will be more effectual and darable than ive to the government.

Philadelphia, June 29.—The Hospital steamer State of Maine arrived yesterday with sick and wounded. The following are the names of the men belonging to papersylvenia regiments all the papersylvenia regiments all the papersylvenia regiments. It is commanded by Capt. W. D. Porter, and Papersylvenia regiments all the papersylvenia regiments. Pennsylvania regiments, all that are not will leave for the South this week.

First Edition. Second Edition

Second Edition

H. S. Horton, Sergeant, D., 101st Pa.; B M. Shaw, D., 101st Pa.; J Zover, G., 101st Pa.; S. McKenzir, Sergeant, C., 10th; S. March, H., 10th Pa.; C. McMellus, G., 22d Pa.; Jas McCune, Sergeant, E., 4th Pa.; E. Gusnold, H., 104th Pa.; D. Pool, D., 22d Pa.; G. Kline, J., 23d Pa.; Geo Mel ler, A., 49th Pa.; L. Lampher, B., 22d Pa.; Geo Mel ler, A., 49th Pa.; L. Lampher, B., 22d Pa.; Geo Mel ler, A., 49th Pa.; J. Vanderslise, G., 86th Pa.; Chas. Macy. B., 82d Pa.; David Spear, K., 23d Pa.; G. W. Har, G. W. Har, E. Loace, F., 23d Pa.; E. Loace, F., 23d Pa.; E. Loace, F., 23d Pa.; Brownlee, A., 85th Pa.; W. D. Shaw, A., 85th Pa.; S. D. Wilkinson, B., 49th Pa.

The steamer Whilden also arrived also arrived with sick and wounded soldiers, including the following Penasylvanians:

arrived with sick and wounded soldiers, including the following Pennsylvanians:

P Fisher, Corporal. H, 65d Pa.; P Conford, D, 26th Pa.; E Hutchiason, C, 26th Pa.; A Cross, B, 73d Pa., pleurisy; W 8 Daniels, B, 93d Pa., typhoid fever; Jas Plotts, B, 5th Pa., debility; Henry Walton, D, 95th Pa., rheumatism; W Morley, G, George Clark, H, 57th Pa., intermittent fever: Walter Lackey, K, 98d Pa.,

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

wees, F, 49th Pa., bronchitis; W Walton D, 45th Pa., rheumatism; G Martin, D, 1 45th Pa., rheumatism; D Faltz, C, 49th Pa., decahea; J. Hunter, I, 93d Pa; F R. Alexander, B, 93d Pa, rheumatism;

J Sunnydecker, D, 85th Pa.; typhoid fever; W Suddenyton, B, 3d Pa., diarrhœa; J W Dultinger, F, 93d Pa., diarrhœa; Jn Gibson, G, 23d Pa., pleurisy; A B Reony, C, 9th Pa., bronchitis; R Dammick, K, 10th, Pa. 104th Pa. named sick and wounded arrived here this morning in the steamer Louisiana, from transferred to the hospital:

4th Pa.—F Setevenson, fever; A Brown, fever; H Malteon, fever; H Retner, debility; W Cathcart, fever; S Hatch fever; V Gonzaauts, nephrites. Fifth.—J. Rothenell, groin; D S. Clark, Leg; C H. Baker, shoulder. 7th.—Alexander Waite, injured from hell. Baker and the state of the st ed or well, are allowed to go north

of War decides that nothing can be tele-Baker, shoulder. 7th.—Alexander Waite, injured from hall: Robert Temple, leg; 8th, Alex Bailey, side head; 9th, L Helms-letter, head; 10th, L Caster, wounded in head. Dan Black, rheumatism; 11th, A Murray, dysentery; J E McFarland, fever; 12th, J Harder, knee; A Grover, head; J W Garrison, head; J Isenberburg, head; D. Long, head: John May, shot in foot: Geo. Foxall. shot in left arm: Polk Shine. relative to affairs on the Penin-

tacked by a large force of rebel cavalry Geo. Foxall, shot in left arm; Polk Shine, shot in right arm; L. Beck, shot in shoul yesterday about twelve miles from this The rebels destroyed the locomotive, burned the cars, and killed ten of our George, shot in left arm; James S. George, shot in leg; H. Bole, shot in arm George, shot in leg; H. Bole, shot in arm.

St. Louis, June 29.—The reconstruc-tion of the gunhoat Essex, which was diswas taken prisoner at Shiloh and just exchanged. abled at Fort Henry last winter, has vas taken prisoner at Shiloh and just been completed, and made her trial trip been completed, specification of the Argus to the proprietors with notice that it will be at once sup-

The locomotive captured vesterday was the only one the road had at this point. any other boat built in the West. Herarmament consists of three 9-inch and one 10-

The control of the co designated by titles are privates of the several companies named:

Thomas Woodruff, D: 49th Penn., died

Washington, June 29.—The following



E AMERICAN COLUMN