PITTSBURGH, JUNE 14, 1862.

The War.

Progress is still the lot of our armies. But progress in war is always costly. It gives, to vast multitudes, causes for sadness. Horrid destroyer! Why should men love it! Blessed peace; may it soon be the nation's portion. *The condition of our country is, however, by the conspiracy and rebellion, such, that peace must be conquered. While then the nation should be deeply humbled under the calamity, the people may rejoice with thanksgiving for victories. Victories are the precursors of benefits. The losses in obtaining them are the prices to be paid for great gains.

THE EVACUATION of Forts Wright and Randolph, the surrender of Memphis, and the destruction of the rebel fleet near Memphis, puts us in possession of nearly the whole of the Mississippi river. This gives he brought away from Corinth. us command of all the tributaries of that immense water, so far as they are navigable is full of armed soldiers returning from Tennesby our gunboats. We may hence soon possess every State in its great valley. A vigorous and wise use of the means now in and South-west. Texas may hold out for a great suffering for food. while, but it can harm the country very little, and will be itself the sufferer by its obstinacy.

BEAUREGARD's army, since the retreat from Corinth, has made no show. Some ten thousand of his men have been captured. Others have wandered away. The larger portion of it, with the men from Fort Wright and Memphis, may possibly 000 men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over 80,000. Some of the fresh concentrate in central Mississippi; but they are more likely to disperse in smaller filled with arms.

Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beg not to be many of the prisoners of war beginning the prisoners of the prisoners of war beginning the prisoners of th bands or find their way East. It will be almost impracticable for them to obtain subsistence at any great distance from navigable rivers and railroads; and these facilities they are losing rapidly.

COMMODORE PORTER'S mortar fleet was at last accounts, approaching Mobile, but nothing decisive had taken place. It is not impossible that Beauregard may take most of his army there. He could retreat with an outburst of vociferous cheering from ev thither by rail. And the railroad thence ery regiment: into the interior, with the Tombigby and Alabama rivers, and the railroads leading North and East from Selma and Montgomery, would enable him to use the best means yet in his power of getting supplies, and decisive battle is at hand. Unless you belie and keeping up connexions with the other rebel armies. Mobile, also, if he can refaithfully, and fought so gallantly, at Yorktown, tain it, and retain the forts at the entrance and who so bravely won the hard fights at Wilof the Bay, would afford the most likely Fair Oaks, now prove worthy of their anteceprospect of escaping to a foreign country, dents, the victory is surely ours. if he shall be brought to that necessity.

modore Dupont has captured and entered Stone Inlet, and approached to within four miles of this city. This Inlet is navigable by gun-boats, and affords access to here, in the very centre of the rebellion. unarieston without exposure to the Forts share its dangers with you. Our confidence in batteries which guard the main har-each other is now founded upon the past. Let petit jurors in the United States Courts, was Charleston without exposure to the Forts bor. Charleston we regard as doomed to captivity as soon as a few more gunboats discipline, and mutual confidence the result deand troops can be spared from the waters pends. and precincts of the Chesapeake. The blockade there has been latterly enforced with great rigor, and many prizes have been taken.

GEN. BURNSIDE remains quietly at Newbern. Of the unhappy commence- of War: The attack upon the enemy's rear yesment of Gov. Stanley's administration of killed and wounded was very severe, and many bellion, and those who give aid and comfort to affairs there, we speak in another place. of both were left on the field. Their retreat is the enemies of the United States. Adopted— We hope, in a week or two more, to make by an almost impassable road, along which many a better record.

Richmond. The late battle there, was the battery of Gen. Stahl's brigade.

Gen. Ashby, who covered the retreat with his more severe in the loss sustained, than at first was supposed. The killed and wounded were over 4,500, the enemy also took audacity, is among the killed. over a thousand of our men prisoners, and captured nineteen cannon which were not and discovered a portion of the enemy encamped recovered. The enemy's loss is said to be still greater, and being defeated, with all the advantages he then enjoyed, he can hardly hope for success in another effort. The river which separated our army has now fallen, so as to be passable. Bridges are built. Reinforcements are arriving. The gunboats have nearly reached Richmond. Our lines are advanced. It is true that the enemy is also making vast efforts. He has ordered a levy of all the men accessible, white and yellow, even those who had previously hired substitutes. A few days may exhibit a trial of strength, but an evacuation is more probable. A battle is not likely to be brought on by M'Ciellan

been recovered almost as rapidly as it was discovered the enemy posted in the woods to the lost, and the acquisition may now be regarded as sure, and permanent. But still we cannot look back on the loss without grief and shame. And we have not the relief which would result from having mishers and cavalry were sent forward. The caught the venturesome foe. Banks was soon reinforced, and turned and drove him formed under direction of Col. Albert, chief of Monarch and Queen of the West, each striving to back. McDowell's corps was brought for staff. Before it was completed Gen. Stahl, with be first to strike the rebel craft. The Monarch ward on one side, and Fremont's on the other, to intercept his retreat, but all failed to effect a capture. We must accord wisdom and energy to the rebels. They committed a fatal mistake in underrating the power of the Government, but our errors have been neither few nor small, which have proceeded from a want of duly appre- with woods. In these woods, and in heavy timciating their ability.

It is proposed to authorize an increase of the army by three hundred thousand men. It might be wise in Congress to make the authorization before it adjourns. It would New-York and 45th New-York) through the woods etable the President to meet contingencies, whether they should arise from unexpected | The 8th advanced gallantly under a heavy fire, vigor in the rebellion, or from interference from abroad. The Emperor Napoleon is still an enigma. There is yet grumbling, insome of his journals, and his conduct in

the Government strong in men and means, the Government strong in men and means, peace will be assured. The exhibition of adequate power to repel and punish aggression, is one of the best assurances of peace.

General Rews.

Good Books. Read the advertisement of Robert S. Davis.

A Splendid Bargain Offered. J. K. Glenn, of Cincinnati, offers for sale the elegant building, furniture, &c., &c., of the Cincinnati Female Seminary, at a very low price. See advertisement.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—The Federal forces now occupy Baldwin, Guntown, Jackson and Bolivar Railroads. Repairs are progressing rapidly.
The enemy passed Guntown last night, retreating southward from Baldwin.

It is estimated that twenty thousand deserters have come over to our lines since the evacuation of Corinth, mostly from Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas regiments. All the regiments from these States passed down closely guarded on both sides by Mississippi and Alabama troops. It is believed by country people that Beaure-The whole country East and North of Baldwin

want to take the oath. The enemy drove and carried off everything for miles around. The the power of the Government, must soon wealthiest families are destitute and starving; women and children are crying for food; males extinguish the rebellion in all the West are forced into the army. The enemy represent

WASHINGTON, June 10,-The following message was received at the War Department this morning: Cominth, June 9 .- To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The enemy had fallen back to Tussilla, fifty miles off by rail and near-

ly seventy by wagon road.

General Pope estimates the rebel loss from casualties, prisoners and deserters at over 20,000, and General Buell at between 25,000 and A person who was employed in the Confederate Commissary Department says they had 130,

graves on the road have been opened, and found exchanged, saying that they purposely allowed themselves to be taken. Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin, on Saturday afternoon, to H. W. HALLECK, [Signed] Major General.

Gen. McClellan to his Soldiers.

McClellan's Headquarters,) Tuesday evening, June 3. The following address was read to the army this evening at dress parade, and was received

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near New-Bridge, Va., June 2, 1862. Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac: - I have the city, but has disbanded, and the men are fulfilled at least a part of my promise to you. You are now face to face with the rebels, who are held at bay in front of their Capital. The final liamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court-house, and

The events of every day prove your superiority. Wherever you have met the enemy, you have beaten hin bayonet, he has given way in panic and dis-I ask of you now one last crowning effort. The

memy has staked his all on the issue of the coming battle. Let us meet him, and crush him Soldiers, I will be with you in this battle, and us strike the blow which is to restore peace and union to this distracted land. Upon your valor,

(Signed) GEO. B. McClellan, Major-General Commanding.

From Fremont's Army.

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- The following was received at the War Department this A. M.: HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, HARRI-BONBURG, June 7 .- Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary terday precipitated his retreat. Their loss in better record.

GEN. M'CLELLAN still draws nearer to piled up in all directions. During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from

> whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and

> Gen. Milroy made a reconnoissance to-day about seven miles on the Port Republic Road, in the timber. [Signed]
> J. C. Fremont, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, Harrisonburg, June _In the skirmish yesterday, beyond the town, the rebel loss is ascertained to have been very

Most of our wounded have been brought in. Col. Kane, of the Bucktail Regiment, is in the

enemy's hands.

The body of Capt. Haines, of the New Jersey cavalry, has been found. Capts. Skellmire and Clarke, of the same regi ment, are prisoners, and not wounded.

Col. Ashby, the leader of the famous rebel cavalry, is undoubtedly killed. This is ascertained from the people living near the battle-field,

and from prisoners taken.

Major Green, of his regiment, was shot by Capt. Broderick, of the New Jersey cavalry. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, Battle-field, eight miles beyond Harrisonburg, June 8.—Gen. Fremont has overtaken the enemy, of whom he has been in pursuit for a week, has forced him to ship; Gen. Price, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Lovelly, Jeff. till he has evidently the means of victory, fight, and has driven him with heavy loss from Thompson, Beauregard, Sumter, and Little Rebel and the enemy cannot afford to wait very his chosen position. He left Harrisonburg this was discovered lying near Memphis. During the morning, at 6 o'clock, and advanced in pursuit

ong.

of Jackson by the road leading to Port Republic.

THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH has

of Jackson by the road leading to Port Republic.

To the left of the turnpike to Stanton, seven afterwards they were seen coming up, formed in miles beyond Harrisonburg, the advanced guard left and front, apparently in force. The artillery was sent to the front and commenced shelling without eliciting any reply.

Jackson, having at last been forced to make a stand with his whole army, had completely masked his position in the woods and ravines. Skirwhole column came rapidly up in line of battle,

whole column came rapidly up in line of battle, the rebel ram Beauregard being some distance in extending nearly two miles, and was promptly advance, was singled out by the Federal rams the Garibaldi Guards, became engaged with the enemy in the extreme right, and forced to fall ting her in two, causing her to fill and sink ordered, and the whole line moved forward. Gen. Milroy had the centre, Gen. Schenck the dash at the Monarch, which by this time was in right, Gen. Stahl, with all his brigade except the the midst of the rebel fleet, but by a skillful Garibaldi Guards, the front. Gen. Blenker's, movement of the pilot of the latter, she dropped Gen. Bohlen's and Col. Steinwicker's brigades out of the way, and the blow intended for her composed the reserve. The line moved down struck the rebel boat Gen. Price, taking away the slope of three hills, into the valley, and up the ascents, which at the summits were covered

ber beyond, the enemy were picketed.

Stahl, on the left, was first engaged. Gens. Milroy and Schenck found the enemy soon after, and the battle almost immediately became general. General Stahl, after Scrivener's battery had shelled the rebel position, advanced (the 8th enemy's right wing was concealed in the woods. but being so long unsupported by the 45th. and

largely outnumbered, were finally forced to re-Col. Mitchel was seriously wounded, and the whole regiment badly cut up, losing not less than three hundred, more than half its strength. The enemy's pursuit was checked by artillery. Mixico is suspicious. If Autumn shall Gen. Stahl finally withdrew his brigade to a Mixico is suspicious. If Autumn shall stronger position, repulsing a flank movement, eral rams, was wounded severely but not danger-set the rebellion thoroughly repressed, and and holding his wing firmly. Gen. Milroy adousty. This was the only casualty on our side.

vanced his centre rapidly, the artillery fire compelling the enemy to give ground. Gen. Schenck, on the right, twice drove the rebels, who attempted to turn his position. Along the whole line our artillery, under Col. Rilsona's direction, was served with great vigor and precision, and our final success was largely due to its effect. The enemy suffered most severely. One rebel regiment lost two-thirds of its number in attemptng to capture Widrich's battery, which cut them o pieces with canister at forty paces.
The rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced,

and forced to abandon their positions. Col. Cluseret, with his weak brigade, took and held the centre of the enemy's position, and his encampment is there to-night. Our forces were outnumbered at all points, but have reoccupied the rebel lines, and forced them

to retreat. The loss is heavy on both sides—the enemy suffering especially from our artillery.

The Garibaldi Guards lost 200, and the 25th The total loss is estimated at 600 to 800, in

killed, wounded and missing. Col. Van Gilsa, De Kalb regiment; Capt. Paul, 8th New Jersey; Capt. Missner, 29th New Jersey; Capt. Bickats, 39th New Jersey; Capt. Chas. Worth, 25th Ohio; Surgeon Cantwell, 82d Ohio-all wounded. Many other officers are wounded and killed. The rebels fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open

Memphis.

On taking possession of Memphis, Col. Fitch, commander of the nost, issued a notice, that the United States had taken possession of the city for the purpose of asserting the supremacy of the laws, and of protecting the public and private property.

Residents who have fied are exhorted to return. Merchants and others are requested to open their stores and shops, except those dealing in intoxicating liquors, who are forbidden to resume traffic under the penalty of having their

stock destroyed. The Mayor and Common Council will continue to exercise their functions with the military authorities, co-operating and enforcing all proper ordinances, unless exigen-cies arise rendering martial law imperative. The railroads have all stopped running to the The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is bad-

ly cut up, and all its rolling stock has been sent

All the stock of the Memphis and Ohio road, except three engines, are here.
Thos. H. Kasson was the military commandant, but ex-Senator Acting Brig. Gen. G. N. Fitch, of Indiana, is in command of the city now, since the formal surrender. The excitement among the people has subsided, and all is

The new Postmaster for Memphis is now in Cairo, and will be here soon.

Reports are current that Com. Hollins, when he received news of the destruction of Montgomery's fleet, burnt his vessels, four in number, which were some distance below here. Over 5,000 people lined the bluffs here, and witnessed the fight this morning.

All the stores are closed, but many will be pened again. The citizens seem anxious to

ave trade renewed with them.

Very little trouble is apprenended in holding the city. Large quantities of cotton were burned, but it is said there is a great amount of sugar and molasses which has been secreted by its owners ready for shipment. One rebel regiment was stationed a mile below

now endeavoring to get home. The fleet will start at once for Vicksburg. The loss of the rebels in the engagement was upward of 100 killed, fifty of whom belonged to the gunboat Gen. Lovell were drowned.

Congress.

Congress has been more active the last week han usual. The passage of the Tax bill in the Senate, is an event. Judge Humphreys did not appear (he is in rebeldom) to answer to his imhis presence, and the case was deferred till June 26th.

The bill from the House prohibiting slavery in the Territories, was passed; ayes 28, noes 10. The bill requiring an additional oath (embracing loyalty to the United States) for grand and adopted; ayes 30, noes 5.

In the House, Mr. Bernheisel, delegate from Utah, presented the Constitution of Utah, together with a memorial, asking for admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States. Referred to the Committee on

Mr. Nixon, of New Jersey, offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, the Com-mander-in-Chief of the army and navy should ins ruct all of his officers, commanding districts in the rebel States, to issue a proclamation that the army of the Republic will be subsisted, as far as practicable, upon the property of all those in reayes 83, nays 39.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, offered a resolution

instructing the Committee on the Judicary to report a bill modifying the fugitive slave law, so as to require a jury trial in all cases where the persons claimed denies, under oath, that he is a slave, and also requiring any claimant under the said act to prove that he has been loyal to the Government during the present rebellion.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to table the resolution. Disagreed to by forty-two majority. The resolution was then passed—yeas 77, nays 43.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, June 10 .- A. H. Markland, special agent of the Post Office Department, left here to-day for Memphis, to open the Post Office in that place.

Capture of Memphis. CAIRO, June 8 .- The regular packet Platte Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived this morning. Our forces are in possession

of Memphis. The flotilla, composed of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. Finding no obstructions at Fort Wright, the flotilla passed on, and at eight o'clock on Thursday evening the gunboats anhored two miles above Memphis, the rams remaining a short distance above. A reconnoisnight the rebel fleet moved down the river, and line of battle. Our gunboats had, in the meantime, weighed anchor, and, followed by several rams, moved slowly toward the rebel fleet, when a shot from the Little Rebel, from a rifled gun at long range, fell within a short distance of the gunboat Cairo, which was in advance. The Cairo replied with a broadside, and soon the engagement became general at long range.

The rams had in the meantime advanced, and succeeded in striking her amidships, almost cut-At half-past twelve a general advance was immediately, in the channel directly opposite the city. At this juncture the Little Rebel ram made a the wheel and making it necessary for her to run ashore, where she sent shot, which, unfortunately for the rebels, struck the boat General Loveli rendering her unmanageable. Immediately after she was run down by the Queen of the West. A broadside from the Benton took effect in the side of the Jeff. Thompson; she ran ashore soon after, was soon in flames, and burned to the water'

edge.

Four of the rebel boats having been disabled, into an open field, on the other side of which the | the remainder of their fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our boats, firing as they advanced, resulting in the capture of the Sumter, Gen. Bragg, and Little Rebel, which had been abandoned by most of their crews. Capt. Mont-gomery, the flag-officer, had succeeded in making his escape in the woods on the Arkansas shore. The Federal ram Lancaster was struck by the Requiregard early in the engagement, and slightly disabled. Col. Ellett, who commanded the Fed-

Our rams were manned by sharp-shooters, and struck the Gen. Price in the wheel-house, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution, picking off the enemy's gunners at every oppormade for the Arkansas shore, and sank. A

of their disabled boats. After the return of the gunboats from the pursuit, Com. Davis sent the following note to the Mayor of the city:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON, Off Memphis, June 6.

Sir-I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the autherity of the United States, which I have the nor to represent; and am, Mr. Mayor, with the highest respect. Your ob't servant,

(Signed) C. H. DAVIS, Flag-Officer. In weply, the Mayor said: "Your note has been received. In reply I have only to say, as civil authorities have no means of defence, by orce of concumstances the city is in your hands. Immediately after, the boat's crew landed, and the national flag was hoisted over the Post-office. The party was followed by an excited crowd, but were not enterfered with. The 43d and 46th Inliana regiments now occupy the place, Col. Fitch in command. The city is quiet: no demonstralions whatever have been made. It is even aserted that it will not be necessary to declare martial law. Five of our gunboats now lie abreast of the city. We captured five large steamers which were moored at the levee. The rebels burned a new gunboat which was nearly ready

Commerce on the Mississippi Resumed.

CINCINNETI, June 10 .- The Secretary of the reasury telegraphed to the President of the Describer of Commerce of this city to day, that thipments can be made to Memphis and New Pricaus, as soon as the Mississippi is clear, subest to the relations and the inspection of the nilitary commanders at the ports of destination -in short, that as regards the Mississippi, comnerce shall follow our flag.

Evernation of Forts Pillow and Randolph. Sr. Lowes, June 7 .- A special dispatch to the denublican, dated at Fort Pillow, June 5, 11 A. I., says the rebels really evacuated this Fort on seeday might, leaving one mortar and two guns

Wednesday.—The work of destruction has been complete—barracks, hospital buildings, horse-sheds, forage, barns, and three large commissary couses, full of stores, were burned. Over lezer keavy guns were left, part of them spiked, he balance burst, and the carriages burned. A recomnoissance to Fulton, two miles below, see not reveal the enemy there. Combustibles are burning at several points,

and it is fleared mines are underneath. The fortifications are unusually strong. Several heavy guns were casemated by heavy wood work thrown over them, in the form of covers. as the river bank, all of which were destroyed.

From Front Royal.

FRONT ECYAL, June 8 .- News from Gen. division states that a scouting party proseed the river at Columbian Bridge, and wen e New-Market. They found Jackson had rested through there three days ago. His army had been reduced to about 5,000 men, the re mainder having scattered through the mountains to sawe themselves. Fremont's army had followed these all the way, capturing wagons eriseners, supplies, etc.

belicial Statement of the Casualties at the Battle of Fair Vaks.

Washington, June 8 .- The following statement of the loss in the battle of Fair Oaks has seen received at the War Department Gen. Summer's second corps, 183 killed, 894 wounded, and 140 missing. Gen. Heintzleman's third corps, 259 killed, 980 wounded, and 150 missing. Keyes' fourth corps, 448 killed, 1,753 wounded, and 921 missing. Total, 890 killed, 3,629 wounded, 1,222 missing. The grand total of the killed, wounded, and missing, is 5,739. A cen be received. G. B. McClellan. Major-General Commanding.

Texas to be Restored to the Union.

NEW YORK, June 2 .- The Tribune of to-day says:—We learn through a private channel, in which we comfide, that the Unionists of Texas will soon be keard from. We understand that the Union have been quietly matured, and that RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown they have ere this thrown the old flag to the recze, under the lead of Gen. Sam. Houston. Though we wish the Kansas expedition Southward, planned and organized last Winter, had been prosecuted, we cherish strong hopes that the rebels of Texas will soon turn up the rebels of Texas will soon turn up missing, and that old Sam and Uncle Sam will have posession of the State. We wait tidings with

Success of Gen. Mitchell's Expedition.

Washington, June 7 .- Dispatches have been eccived at the War Department from General Mitchell, dated at Huntsville, Alabama, June 6th stating that an expedition from his army under command of Gen. Negley had driven the enemy commanded by Gen. Adams, from Winchester, through Jasper back to Chattanooga, and utterly efeated and routed them at that point. Baggage wagens, ammunition and supplies have falless into our hands, and still more important results may be expected to follow this move-

Mayti and Liberia.

Mr. Summer's bill, providing for the opening of diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia which passed the Senate by a vote of twenty two yeas to seven nays, was, says a Times special, adopted by the House by an unexpected large majority. It is probable that commission-ers from Hayti will present themselves at an early day, and that a treaty between the United States and that country will be negotiated in Washington. The speeches in the House on the Havi and Liberia bill are highly spoken of, especially those of Messra. Kelly, McKnight of Pittsburgh, Pa, and Judge Thomas, of Mass., who

The Enlargement of the New-York Canals. A highly interesting report was made to the louse by Mr. Blair, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment reported as a supplementary section to the pending bill for cularging the Illinois canal and improving the Illinois river. The section provides for enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals to a size adequate to pass gunboats, at a cost not exceeding \$3,500,000. The report places these works strongly in the military necessity rendered manifest by the menaces, last Winter of the British press in respect to the cities and commerce of the Lakes. Our two great channels of naval access, one from the Hudson and the other from the Mississippi, are strikingly treated by the report as integral and inseparable porions of a harmonious system of national defence Their commercial importance will probably be presented to Congress in some other form.

Effects of the Biockade at New Orleans. A copy of the New Orleans Price Current, em-

March 1, 1862, has been sent to the Navy De-partment by one of the officers of the Gulf squadron. The experts of cotton from all the So ports have been only thirteen thousand bales against more than a million the previous year. xports of tobacco from New Orleans, nothing, against seventeen thousand hogsheads last year Imports — Specie, nothing, against \$12,000,000 the previous year; coffee, 300 bags, against 250,000 bags; salt, nothing, against 500,000 sacks.

Secession Vessels Captured.

Since the breaking out of the rebellion our navy has captured 14 steamers, 9 ships, ten barques, 13 brigs, 110 schooners, 11 sloops. otal, 167

Rebel Account of the Naval Fight at Memphis

The following is from the Memphis Appeal: One of the Federals shot ahead. The Beaureard prepared to receive her, but the contest was short duration, as the Beauregard avoided the low intended for her, and struck her adversary forward of the wheel-house. The blow placed the Federal boat hors de combat.

In the meantime another Federal ram, the Monarch, came to her assistance. The Beaure-saints gard attempted to run her down, but missed her, shi is.

ers is heavy, but not yet fully ascertained. Our tugs are busily engaged in picking up the crews of their disabled boats. number of persons on board were killed and long range, came up, when the cannonading was fiercely renewed. In a short time the Monarch was struck by a large shot, and sunk. The Little Rebel was soon afterwards struck by a Federal shot, and at once started for the Arkansas shore. The Beauregard, nothing undaunted by the disasters which had befallen the others, continued firing. As she retired toward the point two or three of the enemy's large boats closed upon her, pouring in a broadside. The Federal ram came up and also dealt her a blow, when she sunk rapidly. The Confederate fleet noved down the river, and shortly afterwards ne of them was discovered to be in flames. The conclusion arrived at was that the remainder of our fleet shared the same fate as the others. The loss of life in the engagement cannot be estimated to any degree of certainty. A number are known to have fallen by the enemy' sharp-shooters. It is supposed quite a number

Foreign

went down in the sinking vessels.

Liverpool dates are received to May 28th. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Defence Commission, appointed by the British Government, to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated ships and fortifications, made a report in which they unanimously came to the conclusion that the latter must continue to form an essential feature in the defence of the The London Daily News defends Gen. Butler's

course at New Orleans. Notice had been given in the British House of Commons of a motion of inquiry into the relations existing between England and the United States Government and the Confederates. The London Morning Post learns that in the absence of any law bearing on the case of the ship Emily St. Pierre, the English Government

will refuse to restore her.

The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the Merrimac, is regarded as the retirement of he South from the contest on the water. The rule of Gen. Butler in New Orleans is d nounced as excessively severe and harsh. The English political news is unimportant.

Lord C. Paget said that the Government had settled with Capt. Coles relative to his cupola invention. It is reported that he gets £5,000 down, and £100 pounds sterling for every cupola intro luced in the navy during fourteen years. The Common Council of the City of London has unanimously agreed to present the freedom of the city to Mr. Peabody in a gold box, for his

unificent gift. The Times, speaking of American affairs. Certainly the progress of the North, though sometimes slow, has been hitherto sure; and, if lace after place be abandoned, there must come a time when the rest will be hardly worth defending. Of the future we can know little; it can only be said that the South has fanaticism and desperation to oppose to the superior numbers, wealth, and military appliances of the North, and that the contest may possibly wage with greater fury than ever during the next few

veeks. FRANCE. The correspondent of the London Globe says, n regard to the French occupation of Mexico that the plan of operations has been fully decid ed upon in the Imperial Councils and Cabinet The metropolis of Mexico is to be occupied un der every contingency, and garrisoned until the 20th of the coming October, when, the yellow fever season being over, a fresh army is to be forthcoming, and every strategic position in the

year's occupancy by French troops, to allow time for the development of the national will. Special Motices.

whole country seized on. There is to be a three

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DENTISTRY,-Dr. C. SILL, No. 246 Penn Street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession feb8-1v

Married.

At Paris, Washington County, Pa., June 3d, by Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, Rev. J. F. Magill, pastor-elect of Lewistowo, Ill., to Miss Ellen S., eldest daughter of Wm. M'Cabe, Esq.,

By Rev. S. S. Kinkead, on the 7th of May, Mr. WILLIAM L. KEREER to Miss MARY ANN DAYDSON, both of Richland, Venango, Pa. On the 28th of May, Rev. Samuel Granam, of West Freedom, Pa., to Miss N. J. Jelley, of Freedom, Pa. On the 13th of May, by Rev. M. M. Shirley, Mr. Samuer IBOUS to Miss Catharing Kaupman, both of Indians

On the 29th ult., by Rev. J. P. Kennedy, at the residence of Mr. Edward King, in the vicinity of Cherry-tree, Pa., Mr ZECHARIAH ORBIS to Miss AMELIA FULTON, both of Clearfield County, Pa. On the 5th inst., by Rev. J. Mateer, Mr. Hugh Neil, of Greenville, to Miss Samantha J. Travis, of Reedsburg, Clarion County, Pa.

Obituary.

[Announcements, Gratis; Additional Remarks. Five CENTS A LINE, EIGHT WORDS BEING A LINE.] DIED-On the 2d inst., at his residence in Church Clarien County, Pa., of pneumonia, aged 37 years, Mr. JAMES R. CORE, last son of the late Rev. John Core. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace." "He was a good man." J. M.

DIED.—Of paralysis, in Armstrong County, Pa., May 25th, 1862, Mr. WILLIAM MORRISON, in the 83d year of his age. Just four weeks previously, Mrs. Morrison, very suddenly, and by a similar disease, had been removed from his side. After the shock occasioned by her loss had somewhat passed away, the old home having now been a second time stripped of all that was dear to him there, the heart of the aged father eemed to turn for solace to his beloved children, most of whom are still living. Whilst visiting a daughter living a few miles distant, he was attacked with paralysis on Friday ning, and before the dawn of the following Sabbath, he bade adieu to "the things that are seen and temporal," to inter, as is hoped, upon the celebration of a Sabbath which hall know no end.

Mr. Morrison's family consisted of nine children, seven of hom are still living; of grandchildren he had seventy, al of whom he had been permitted to see and embrace; and of racing a summary of the year's business ending great-grandchildren he had thirty-eight. One privilege he mjoyed, which is often denied to the aged servants of God He lived to see all his children hopefully converted, and emraced in the bosom of the Church which he loved. And he lived to see a large portion of his grandchildren also "walking in the ways of the Lord God of their fathers," a number of them having been hopefully converted and having professed their faith in Christ during the revival of 1858. One of his grandsons is licensed as a probationer for the Gospe ministry, and another is pursuing his studies with the view

f entering the sacred office. Mr. Morrison was a Ruling Elder in the church of Slate ick for forty-six years, having been ordained to that office and installed in October 1816. And to the end of his life he studied its peace and prosperity. On the morning of the day on which he received the solemn premonition of his approach ing end, in the midst of a number of friends, he was called to lead in the devotions of the family. As the expression of his own devotional feelings, he selected that beautiful hymn

"All hail! the power of Jesus' name."

Ill around him observed how his soul seemed to become ele vated with the glorious theme, as he mingled his voice with others in the sacred song. And then the marked earnstness of that closing prayer of his life, as he poured forth n all her interests. Surely that was a fitting close of a long life spent in the communion of the saints on earth, and a hopeful antecedent of the higher and purer fellowship of the the retail price saints which is secured to all who are faithful, above the

The deceased was born in Butler County, Pa., whence be he attended the High School, graduating with henor in June 1859. When men were needed to aid in crushing out this rebellion, our noble-hearted, patriotic boy was all impatience to take part in the conflict. With his mother's permission ie enlisted in the 77th Reg't O. V. I., last September, but did not leave home, the regiment camping in Marietta, until the ninth of January, when they were sent to Cincin o Paducah, Ky., and on the 10th of March they formed part of the immense army sent up the Tennessee. Our noble oldier boy sustained the fatigues and hardships of camp-life with unbroken health and spirits; cheering and encouraging his oft-desponding comrades by his hopeful words, and comforting the anxious ones at home with affectionate letters twice every week. O how those dear letters are missed now! For some time it was impressed upon his mind that he was not long for this world; his thoughts were turned beyond this world; and our God, we trust, was fitting him for his great change, leading him in a way that he knew not. H eassed through all the great battle unburt. On Tuesday morning his regiment was ordered out to skirmish with th enemy's cavalry. While marching out, he said to a friend, "I wish I could see my mother, sisters, and all of them a home, once more before I dle." His comrade asked him if he expected to fall. He replied that he did, and requested him in the event of his death to take from his pocket a minia ture of his betrothed and send it to her, and to send his watch to his mother. A few moments after, the rebel cavalry dashed suddenly down upon them, firing a volley from their car bines. He was among the first to fall, being shot through the neck, and also in the breast. He lived but a few minutes after falling, and was not known to speak. About an hour afterwards, when his comrades eathered around him, life was extinct. His watch and purse had been stolen, but the ministure lay upon his bosom. His weeping comrades, by whom he was much loved, took him up, wrapped him in his blanket, and reverently laid him to rest beneath a forest tree, in the bark of which they carved his name. There he sleeps n that far-off stranger land, where no mother's nor sister' tear may bedew his grave; but a covenant-keeping God will watch his sleeping dust until the resurrection morn. He went forth from us in all the pride and vigor of early man-

hood, but to return no more. This first break in our once happy family has crushed our hearts with bitter anguish, but we "sorrow not as those N. J. P. [Emlenton and Butler papers please copy.]

DIED—Of constipation of the bowels, in camp at Nashville, Tenn., on the 14th of March, 1862, JOSEPH McP. STARK, in the 26th year of his age, a member of Capt. Elwood & Co. I. 78th Reg't P. V.

He has left a widowed wife and two little sons, and many friends to mourn his loss—a loss which we all feel, and would be humbled under it; yet we do not mourn as those who have no hope, for we have good reason to believe that what is our loss is his infinite and eternal gain. Like many others of our sons and brethren, impelled by an ardent desire to uphold the arm of the Government, to put down this most un righteons rebellion, to maintain the principles of justice and equity, and help to restore peace and good government once again in the land, he left home, kindred, and friends, and rent forth into the field of toil and strife, of blood and death, to do what he could for the accomplishment of those most de sirable objects—objects much to be prayed for by the people of God. His was a patriotism of the right kind; unmixed with pride, ambition, revenge, or inhumanity. His letters to his father and other friends afford pleasing evidence of this. In anticipation of a battle at Bowling Green, Ky., he wrote hus to his father: "If a battle shall take place, I shall enleavor to do my duty faithfully and fearlessly—putting ou trust in God, we shall march to victory or death; but if it shall not, I shall be as well satisfied, for I can have no delight in shedding human blood." In writing to another friend, he says: "When I see and hear of the doings-the outrages of the Secesh in this region, I feel as if I couldbut I will not say what—God knows—revengeful feelings are oo apt to rise." But that which is more pleasing, more grat ilying to a right-thinking, godly man, is the evidence which his letters afford us of his having been influenced and governed by the spirit and precepts of the Gospel. "When I see the wickdeness, the profanity, the intemperance, the Sabbathreaking, the vice and immorality of every kind which prevails here, I sometimes fear we cannot expect the blessing o God to accompany our arms. (And were it not for the rightousness of the cause, who could?) I thought, when we ame near to the field of conflict and death, that if nothing lse would restrain them, fear would; but now I find that if they will not hear Moses and the prophets, neither will they believe if one rose from the dead." Writing to his father of the sickness and death of his younger brother, he says "There was a great change in his outward conduct and conversation for some time past—so much so that it was noticed by all our company. I hope he had made his peace with God. Although there was no minister here to converse and pray with him on his sick and dying bed, I talked with him and prayed with him as best I could, and think I was the annula instrument in the hand of God in leading seek the Saviour. My prayers went up to the throne of God with his departing spirit; and O! I hope they were heard and answered. Let us not mourn, but rather rejoice that he is taken away from this wicked, wretched, warring world of sin and woe." And he, too, is taken away from it, we trust to another and better world, where sin and wee can find no

"The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come."-Isa. Ivii: 1.

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