THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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DIED.

On the 21 instant, at residence of Thomas Armstrong, Baltimore county, JAMES W. GRESHAM, Esq., of Lancaster county, Va., in the 33d year of his age.

On the morning of the 4th, BASIL CARPENTER, aged 74 years and 9 months. He was an old and respected citizen of Howard county, and was suddenly stricken down with paralysis while on a visit to the city. His remains were followed to the family burial place, on his farm, by numerous mourning relatives and friends.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, there was no business of any importance transacted on Friday or Saturday last.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the course of General Hunter in organizing a negro brigade was sustained, by refusing to entertain the motion of Mr. Wickliffe in regard to the Hunter letter.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent, under date of July 3d, reports that "the enemy were repulsed on Wednesday." On the 4th, he announces that "the rebels were driven back ten miles, yesterday—Thursday, July 3d—with great loss of men and cannon." A terse despatch from Washington effectually disposes of both of these battles. It was thus: "advices received at the War Department to-day—July 4—show there was no fighting on the Peninsula on Wednesday or Thursday, up to half-past five, P. M.

On the 5th the Fortress Monroe correspondent again reports a skirmish on Friday morning, in which the enemy was defeated with the loss of one thousand prisoners and three small batteries. On that same day—Friday, July 4th—Gen. McClellan telegraphed to the War Department, as late as 1 o'clock, P. M.—"there has been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter."

The latest telegram from Washington, announces that up to Saturday night all was quiet along the line of the Federal army on James river, and the troops in good spirits. The Confederate gunboat Teazer is said to have been captured on the James river having very important papers on board.

A telegram from New Madrid has it that "Vicksburg is ours," but advices brought by the steam ram Monarch, to Cairo, do not confirm the actual possession of that city by the Federal troops. All that we are informed is that the bombardment of the town and batteries below was continued for three days, and that on the third day eight vessels passed the Confederate batteries. Vicksburg was supposed to have been considerably damaged.—Telegrams received several days ago, announced that Commodore Farragut's gunboats had passed the batteries, but no mention was then made of the taking of Vicksburg. The telegram also states "on indisputable authority" that five thousand negroes have been ordered by Major-General Butler to work on the canal across the bend of the river by which Vicksburg will become an inland town hereafter.

By the arrival of the steamer Hibernian off Cape Race, we have European advices to the 26th ult. A large number of French vessels of war are to be concentrated in American waters—a measure which, according to the Paris *Patrie*, "is justified by what may arise out of the American war and Mexican affairs." The London *Herald* still urges intervention by England and France. Cotton has advanced in price two to three cents a pound.

General Halleck furnishes the War Department with the official report of a skirmish on the 1st of July last, between a body of Confederate cavalry, which he estimates to have numbered four thousand seven hundred men, and two regiments of Federal cavalry numbering seven hundred and twenty eight men. He claims that the former were defeated and driven back with considerable loss after seven hours' fighting. The Federal loss is estimated at forty-one killed, wounded and missing. Seventy-five Confederate dead are said to have been left on the field of battle. This is the same skirmish of which an account was previously published, and in which it was stated that the Confederates were held in check for several hours and subsequently retired.

Governor Bradford has issued a proclamation in response to the call of the President for an additional levy of three hundred thousand men. The Governor looks with confidence to the men of this State that they will be foremost in enrolling themselves as volunteers to meet the exigency. He pronounces the rebellion "diabolical," and warns us that in our very midst "there lurks a comparatively small, but still influential plotting determined, treasonable element, against which it is necessary to be prepared by an armed organized force.

From Memphis we learn that the *Avalanche* and *Bulletin* of that city have been consolidated and the editors changed, the new paper being now edited by loyalists, under the auspices of the Federal authorities.

A person from Tupelo states that General Bragg is in command at that point, with from forty to fifty thousand men—that General Breckinridge has marched from there to some point unknown, with thirty thousand men; and that it is the unanimous opinion of scouts and deserters that no Confederate troops have gone East except cavalry.

Two gunboats and one ram are said to be in Mobile bay, and about ten thousand troops are reported to be below Mobile and on the Railroad. The fortifications constructed for the defence of Mobile have been completed, and it is the opinion of the inhabitants that the city cannot be taken.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 5.

THE VERY LATEST FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Clement B. Barclay, Sanitary Commissioner, arrived here yesterday direct from the army of the Potomac, which he left the previous (Thursday) morning at ten o'clock. Knowing the public anxiety to have reliable intelligence as to its position and condition, Mr. Barclay allows us to use his name, to vouch for the accuracy of such general reports as he is competent to make. He was with the army in its retreat from the White House, and confirms all previous advices of the admirable and successful manner in which the movement was conducted.

The army is perfectly secure in its new position, and with the protection of the gunboats, defies any renewal of the recent attacks. General McClellan, whom Mr. Barclay saw on several occasions, was in excellent spirits, and the whole army—to a man—enthusiastic in their confidence in him and his future operations. There is nothing approaching demoralization, or any index of discouragement. Reinforcements are arriving, by way of Fortress Monroe, and the assurance of renewed strength, adequate to the objects of the campaign, animates the whole body. General McClellan has given up the house at his headquarters for a hospital, and occupies himself, a small tent.

Mr. Barclay came down the river on the Vanderbilt, with seven hundred wounded and sick soldiers. The report of General McCall's death is not confirmed by Mr. Barclay, but he is rather supposed to have been wounded and taken prisoner. Mr. Barclay made attempts to recover the bodies of Philadelphia officers, killed in McCall's division, but was unable to do so on account of the enemy's possession of the ground. Our losses in the late actions are estimated at about fifteen thousand, and are certainly much less than has been conjectured from the duration and severity of the battles. The last day's fight resulted, as already reported, in the defeat of the Confederates.

DEATH OF ISABELLA HINKLEY SUSINI.—Our readers will be pained to hear of the death of the popular American *prima donna*, Isabella Hinkley, the wife of the basso Susini. She had lately given birth to an infant, and her confinement was followed by a fever, which, this morning at six o'clock, resulted fatally. Her remains were to-day removed to Albany. Madam Susini was born at Albany, and evincing an early talent for music, was, after some instruction at home, sent to Italy to study. She first sang at Florence in the Philarmonic Concerts, and subsequently in operas. After singing in several Italian cities, she filled a highly successful engagement at Amsterdam, where she was engaged by Ullman for the New York opera. Here she has played in several characters, the most successful being her arch personation of the Page in the *Ballo in Maschera*, and no other vocalist has yet attempted the *role* in this country. In the future representation of the *Ballo* our opera goers will recall with regret the charming vocalization and animated action of Isabella Hinkley. A little over a year since Miss Hinkley was married to Susini, whose grief at his sad loss is intense. The career of his young wife has been short but brilliant, and a generous public, a devoted husband, and her other fond relatives will mourn her loss.—*New York Post, 5th.*

LATEST FROM NASSAU, N. P.

From the N. Y. Herald, July 4.

Captain Keller of the schooner Levi Rowe, at this port from Nassau, N. P., reports that on the 15th of June, when he sailed, there were nine steamships in port, three or four of which were freighted with cargoes of war material from England, destined for the use of the Confederates in Charleston, S. C. The remainder had run into Nassau from Charleston, so that, in fact, a brisk foreign trade was carried on through this channel with South Carolina. One steamer reported that when she left there were three thousand men at the Charleston battery, but they had only five hundred muskets among them. The British steamer Oreto, which had been seized by order of the Governor, was released on the 9th of June, but was attached for wages due to the crew on the 12th of that month, when about to leave for Havana. Capt. Semmes, of the Sumter, was about to take charge of the Oreto, having received officers and men from Charleston to make up her complement. Captain Keller says that the feeling in Nassau was "almost universal" in favor of the South.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

All Quiet on Wednesday and Thursday.—Rebel Account of the Battle of Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Advices received at the War Department to-day show that there was no fighting on the Peninsula on Wednesday or Thursday, up to half past five, P. M.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Wednesday last, July 2, gives the following items relating to the battle on Monday: It says that on Sunday morning Generals Hill and Longstreet, with their divisions, crossed the Chickahominy.—Late on Monday afternoon they attacked the enemy about five miles northeast of Darleytown, on the New Market road. The conflict was terrible, and by half-past eight P. M. the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half. At half past nine, being heavily reinforced, the enemy made another stand. The loss here on the Rebel side was terrible. The situation being evidently hopeless, against such overwhelming forces, General Hill slowly retired. At this moment, seeing their adversaries retire, the most vociferous cheers arose along the whole Yankee line. The fight ended, therefore, for the night.

The *Examiner* says that it thinks the division, which went into the fight of Friday 14,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 men for duty on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or series of battles yet fought.

About 8 A. M. on Tuesday, Gens. Jackson's and Huger's divisions together attacked Gen. McClellan's left flank, on the west side of the Chickahominy, seven miles from Richmond. Later in the day Gen. Magruder fell upon his right flank. Fighting was going on up to 9 o'clock on Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats in James river was heard on Tuesday morning. A number of Federal transports are in the river with reinforcements, supposed to be from Gen. Burnside, but they have not yet landed.

The above extracts from the *Examiner* relate to Tuesday's battle, in which Gen. McClellan's despatch of yesterday says the enemy were badly beaten.

WASHINGTON, July 4, P. M.—The latest advices received at the War Department from General McClellan's army are dated 9 o'clock this morning, up to which time there had been no fighting since Tuesday.

General Dix has ordered all civilians away from Fortress Monroe, and no person will be permitted to pass to that point, or to the army of the Potomac, except those connected with the military or naval service of the United States.

THE LATEST.

The Enemy Repulsed on Tuesday—Conduct of Our Troops Admirable—Grand Review and Celebration of the Fourth of July.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Despatches have been received from General McClellan, dated as late as 1 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, July 4. The following is the substance, omitting military operations not proper for present publication:

There had been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

The army moved to the position now occupied, because it affords greatly superior advantages for the cooperation of the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in James river protecting the flanks of our army.

Statements of the casualties in the severe battle of eight days cannot yet be furnished. Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the utmost efforts of the enemy. The conduct of the troops in every command, and under all circumstances, was admirable. No guns have been lost since the engagement on Friday, June 27, when General McCall's division was at the onset overwhelmed by superior numbers, and twenty five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

The sick and wounded are being sent forward as speedily as possible to the hospitals.

At one o'clock yesterday (Fourth of July) the army was drawn up in its positions for review. The bands were playing national airs, salutes were being fired, and things generally were looking bright.

Address of General McClellan to the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 4, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:—

Your achievements of the past ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces, and without hopes of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your guns except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy.

Upon your march you have been assailed, day after day, with desperate fury, by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of number and necessarily of position also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter.

Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. None will now question that each of you may always with pride say: *"I belong to the Army of the Potomac."* You have reached this new base complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you—we are prepared to meet them! I have personally established your line; let them come and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat.

Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On the 4th, our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are to-day against the best interests of mankind, that the army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy—that our national Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood.

[Signed] GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

Capture of the Gunboat Teazer—Address of General McClellan to His Army.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Advices from the army of the Potomac up to Saturday night indicate that all is quiet and the army in good spirits.

Capture of the Rebel Gunboat Teazer.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6.—Intelligence has been received here of the capture by our gunboats in a bend of James river of the Rebel gunboat Teazer, on the 4th inst. Very important papers were found upon her.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Capture of Vicksburg by the Federal Fleet—Bombardment of the City—Farragut's Fleet Pass the Batteries.

NEW MADRID, July 5.—Vicksburg is ours. No particulars have been received as yet.

CAIRO, July 5.—The ram Monarch, just arrived here, brings news from the neighborhood of Vicksburg to the 28th ult. On Thursday Com. Porter's mortar fleet commenced shelling the upper battery below the town, and continued all day without any important result. The action was renewed on Friday, and in the afternoon the fire of the vessels was directed at the town, over which shells could be plainly seen to burst. This continued until 4 o'clock, when the firing ceased. During the bombardment the Rebel batteries replied feebly, firing inaccurately. About half an hour after the cessation of the bombardment a Rebel water battery opened fire on the mortar fleet, which replied until the battery ceased firing. At 8 o'clock in the evening the entire fleet opened fire on the town, continuing for an hour. Next morning, at 4 o'clock, the bombardment was again renewed, during which eight of Com. Farragut's vessels passed the Rebel batteries, without any serious damage. Vicksburg must have been damaged, as great conflagrations were seen in numerous places.

It is stated on indisputable authority that 5,000 negroes have been ordered by Major General Butler to work on the canal across the bend of the river, by which Vicksburg will become an island town hereafter.

Seven hundred more shells for the fleet have been ordered from New Orleans.

FROM GENERAL HALLECK'S ARMY.

Brilliant Skirmish in Mississippi—Rout of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following was today received at the War Department:

CORINTH, July 6.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Official reports have just been received here of a brilliant affair of our cavalry near Booneville, Miss., on Tuesday, July 1. Colonel Sheridan, of the 2d Michigan cavalry, with two regiments of 728 men, were attacked by parts of eight regiments of Rebels, numbering some 4,700 men, which he defeated and drove back, after seven hours' fighting. Our loss was forty-one killed, wounded and missing. The loss of the enemy must have been very great, as he left sixty-five of his dead on the field of battle. Official reports will be sent by mail. I respectfully recommend Col. Sheridan for promotion for gallant conduct in battle.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Reports from Arkansas—Suffering in the Southwest—Affairs at Mobile—Preparations to Defend the City.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—At Helena, Ark., there is a band of guerillas, two thousand strong, who are threatening the people with cotton burning and a general destruction of property. In consideration of this fact, General Grant has issued orders that wherever any loss may be sustained by people loyal to the Government, collections shall be made to secure a sufficient amount of personal property from persons in the immediate vicinity, sympathizing with the rebellion, to remunerate those loyal to the Government of the United States for all losses. He also states that guerillas will not be treated as prisoners of war.

The Mississippi river, north of Vicksburg, is reported to be lined with men trying to escape conscription. The Federal boats are continually hailed by persons wanting to be taken on board with their cotton. The people everywhere are represented as suffering under the greatest hardships.

On an island below White river, Arkansas, 2,500 men, who have fled to avoid conscription, have united for protection against oppression and conscription.

The *Avalanche* of this city appeared this morning as the *Bulletin*, the two papers being consolidated, with the proper editors changed. This is in accordance with a late order of the Provost Marshal declaring that no paper should be issued whose editors did not take the oath.

The ram Monarch met Com. Davis' fleet one hundred miles this side of Vicksburg.

A former employee of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, just arrived here from Tupelo, says that two gunboats and one ram are in Mobile Bay, and that about 10,000 troops are below Mobile on the railroad. The fortifications around Mobile, commenced a month ago, are now completed, and the inhabitants are sanguine that Mobile can't be taken.

He states that General Bragg is in command at Tupelo, with from 40,000 to 50,000 men. General Breckinridge had left there with 30,000 men. All the troops are short of clothing and provisions. They have bacon twice a week, but no coffee or salt.

The Rebels say they have come to retake Corinth, and the impression prevails among the Rebels generally, that a majority of our troops have gone east.

It is the unanimous testimony of scouts and deserters that no Rebel troops, except cavalry, have gone east.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2.—A boat arrived at Fortress Monroe last night, which left Hardy's Landing yesterday at 1 o'clock, P. M., and up to that hour there had been no fighting for the day in sight or in hearing of the gunboats or the landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2—9 o'clock, P. M.—Col. C. Ross Smith, who is connected with the Reserve cavalry, informs me that their force, numbering over 1,000, have all arrived here this evening. This command, with the flying artillery and about 1,500 infantry, were placed under command of Gen. Stoneman to attend to the removal of Government property at White House. They saw it all safely removed and the building destroyed, and on Saturday evening they left the White House, after shipping all the goods and their infantry, 1,500, and retreated to Williamsburg, arriving there early on Sunday morning. From thence they went to Yorktown, where they shipped their artillery.

Their men are all in good health and spirits, and have lost only two of their number, who were taken while on picket duty. They represent the expedition as admirably managed by Gen. Stoneman.—The cavalry consists of the 6th United States, two squadrons of the 5th United States, two squadrons of the old Dragoons or 1st Cavalry, and two squadrons of the 6th Pennsylvania Lancers. The cavalry, infantry and artillery in all number about 3,000 men, and many of them have been erroneously reported captured. It was believed to be so in the main army.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3.—At ten o'clock this morning the Nellie Baker arrived at Fortress Monroe from Harrison's Landing, she having left there at five o'clock this morning. She brings down twenty five Rebel prisoners, and has only a few wounded on board.

The most terrific fighting took place on Tuesday last, and with the most brilliant success. The Rebels were defeated in every action, and the Rebel officers, taken prisoners, admit the loss of at least ten thousand men on that day. Our artillery was most successfully brought to bear nearly all day, while the Rebels did but very little execution with theirs. Our loss was very small when compared with that of the Rebels. The fighting on both sides was of the most desperate character. As fast as the Rebel forces were cut to pieces other fresh troops were immediately marched forward to fill their places. They appear to disregard the lives of their men, and place and hold them under the hottest fire of our artillery, which was sweeping them down and cutting them to pieces as fast as they arrived.

The enemy have been repulsed and driven back in every fight for the last three days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Yesterday the enemy advanced about eight o'clock in the morning and opened fire, which was instantly returned, and severe fighting on both sides was kept up for three hours, when the enemy retreated with considerable loss and badly cut up by our artillery. This was the last fighting up to five o'clock this morning.—Our troops are in fine spirits, and never were so anxious to fight as they are now.

Most of our wounded express a desire to recover speedily, so that they can again return to their regiments. All seem to be very anxious to be present when Richmond is taken.

A soldier arrived here to-day who was wounded on Tuesday by a Minie rifle ball in his left shoulder which struck the bone, splitting and battering the ball. There were so many poor soldiers about him that were worse off than himself that he crept out of the way and with his pocket-knife dug out the ball himself. He said if he had waited for his turn for surgical attention it would have taken him longer to recover, and he was anxious to return to his regiment, or "thought" as he terms it.

General Longstreet and General Magruder were not taken prisoners, though Colonel Pendleton, formerly of Cincinnati, was guarded as a prisoner in camp.

The steamer John Brooks, from Harrison's Landing with 400 wounded soldiers on board, arrived at Fortress Monroe at 11 o'clock this morning. The wounds are being dressed to day, and this evening the steamer leaves with them for Annapolis. It is impossible to obtain their names. Many of them are officers.

The Vanderbilt and Arrowsmith have arrived this evening, and it is too late for me to get an account of their numbers, but judge both boats to contain 700 wounded.

The Vanderbilt has 700 wounded, the Elm City probably 300, the Arrowsmith 300, and the John Brooks 400.

The Vanderbilt and Arrowsmith go from here to-night or New York, and the John Brooks to Annapolis. The list of wounded on the John Brooks has been obtained by some of the reporters. I will try to get the others, or part of them, to-morrow.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 4.—The steamer State of Maine, with 300 wounded soldiers on board, and the Kennebec, with 250, leave Fortress Monroe this morning for New York. They arrived here last night from Harrison's Landing. Many of them are very slightly wounded—a finger, a hand, or an arm. While endeavoring to obtain their names, the boats were ordered to leave

Colonels G. L. Pratt and A. W. Lewis, Capts J. G. Wilson, John Bonneville, A. H. Hamilton and Daniel Parker are on the State of Maine.

The 11th regiment Pennsylvania reserves were in the first battle of the extreme right wing, and suffered severely. Colonel Gallagher was wounded and taken prisoner; Lieutenant Colonel Jackson was killed; Major Johns is missing; Adjutant McCoy is missing, and Capt. Kennedy was killed. All the other officers are missing except Capt. Porter and his two lieutenants, who were detailed upon other business at the time of the engagement.

Parties on board the steamer Commodore, from Harrison's Landing, report they heard cannonading from nine o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon. Others say it continued until six o'clock, the time of the departure of the steamer from Harrison's Landing. She brings down 476 soldiers, mostly wounded; among them is Wm. Raymond Lee, of the 20th Massachusetts, who is quite debilitated, but not materially injured.

Gen. McClellan sent down 533 Rebel prisoners to-day, who were marched in Fortress Monroe at six P. M., and a more unique spectacle never could be dreamed of. They wore all sorts of dress—many of which had undoubtedly been taken from our soldiers—no two were alike, and they were dirty, dingy and worn out. The rear was brought up by about twenty "contrabands," who, as they stepped ashore, grinned ghastly grins and followed their "massas" into the fort. The prisoners were sent here in charge of Lieut. C. D. Mehaffey, of the Staff of Gen. Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal of the army of the Potomac. Among them are fifty-three officers—two Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels and three Majors. The following are included in the number: Major John Lisk 7th Louisiana; Capt. Cornelius Page, 7th Louisiana, Surgeon Norton, 8th South Carolina; Captain J. W. Rogers, 1st South Carolina Rifles; Captain Kirby, 17th Virginia; Captain Granberry, 1st Virginia; Captain John R. Towers, 1st Virginia; Augustus Shaw, Adjutant, 30th Georgia; Colonel R. R. Applewhite, 12th Mississippi; Colonel R. McChesney, 12th Mississippi; Colonel Edward Pendleton, 3d Louisiana; Chaplain Martin, 34 Louisiana; Captain Jonathan Rivers, 3d Louisiana; Captain A. N. Jones, 17th Virginia; Colonel Martin Mars, 17th Virginia; Captain Robert Simpson, 17th Virginia.

It is stated that the Rebels were driven back and retreated ten miles yesterday, (Thursday, July 3,) with great loss of men and cannon.

The Fourth was celebrated by the firing of a salute from the fort and navy, at 12 o'clock, and an English frigate, lying in the Roads abreast the fort, chimed in its salute.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Fresh troops arrived here yesterday, and went up the James river.

A skirmish took place yesterday morning near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the Rebels. We took one thousand Rebel prisoners and three small batteries. Our cavalry then followed them till they passed beyond the White Oak Swamp.

Great difficulty exists in obtaining the list of killed in our late battles, as comparatively few cases exist where any one can tell whether the missing were killed—or wounded and taken prisoners. For the last two days the Rebels have shown but little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished their grounds and batteries almost without resistance.

The steamer State of Maine left Fortress Monroe last evening for New York, with 342 wounded soldiers on board. When off Smith's Island, about thirty miles out, she broke some of her machinery. She cast anchor and sent back a boat for a tug, which has towed her back to the fort this morning. The damage is trifling, but for want of conveniences for repairs here the machinery will have to be taken to Baltimore for repairs, which will make a delay of three or four days. The Daniel Webster will take her wounded to New York, and will probably leave this port to-night.

The S. R. Spaulding arrived here this morning, from Harrison's Landing, with 500 sick and wounded. They will also leave to-day for New York. The Lieut.-Colonel of the 16th New York died this morning of his wounds. He was on board the Spaulding—have not yet got his name.

A Rebel gunboat was captured yesterday up the James river and brought down to Harrison's Landing. It was completely riddled with balls.

We learn by the Hospital Steward of the United States Chasseurs that only one officer of that regiment has been injured, and that is Capt. E. Benard, who is comfortable and on his way home. The regiment has lost 100 killed, wounded and missing.

Arrival of Wounded in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The steamers Louisiana and Vanderbilt arrived here yesterday, bringing 1,300 wounded and sick soldiers from James river. Ambulances were employed until a late hour last night in conveying them to the various hospitals in Washington and vicinity. Many were able to walk to and from the ambulances. Our citizens readily assisted in the work of removal. These patients are the recipients of good care and kind attentions, and a number of ladies have entered into the humane service of relieving their wants.

FROM THE FLORIDA COAST.

Destruction of a Rebel Fort—Capture of Prizes.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Navy Department has been officially informed that on the 15th ult. Lieutenant Commanding Howell, in the gunboat Tahoma, accompanied by Lieutenant Commanding English, in the Somerset, crossed the bar of St. Mark's river, and drove out a company of Rebel artillery, with four or five field pieces, from a fort near the lighthouse, afterwards landing and burning the fort, together with the buildings used as barracks. This was good service against a nest of Rebels, who had captured two of the Kingfisher's boats, and were preparing for other mischief.

The Federal prize schooner Beauregard has captured the English schooner Lucy, from Havana.

The United States steamer Somerset has captured the schooner Curlew, of Cedar Keys, Florida. She was from Havana. The same vessel surprised a steamer in Dead Man's Bay, loading with cotton. Before she could be reached, she was fired and deserted by her crew. Her anchors, cables, &c., were saved.

The United States steamer Montgomery, off the Rio Grande, has captured the English schooner Will of the Wisp, loaded with kegs of gunpowder, in fish barrels and in bags, percussion caps, thick shoes, and large cases, marked "clothing."

The United States steamer Bienville captured off Cape Fear the schooner Morning Light, from Nassau, and heading for Wilmington. She was loaded with salt, acids, cigars, &c.

Case of Dr Hayes.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Committee on the Conduct of the War having made a thorough investigation of the case of Dr. Hayes, lately dropped from the Army by order of the Secretary of War for neglect of duty while engaged in the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers to Washington, are fully satisfied of the justice of his dismissal.

Pennsylvania Responds to the Call for More Troops.

HARRISBURG, July 5.—Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation to-day, calling for troops to reinforce the regiments from this State now in the field to their full standard, and also for additional troops to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

Not Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Major Patterson, of the 62d Pennsylvania; Colonel McQuaid, of the 14th New York; and Colonel Van Wyck, of the 14th heretofore reported killed, are, it is said, by gentlemen who arrived here to-day, from James river, all alive.

Fremont's Staff.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The special order dated July 1, discharging the Staff of Major General J. C. Fremont, is suspended until further orders. This fact is officially proclaimed by the War Department.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIAN.

STRONG REINFORCEMENTS GOING TO MEXICO.

NAPOLEON RESOLVED TO FORCE HIS WAY TO THE CAPITAL.

FURTHER TALK ABOUT INTERVENTION IN THE AMERICAN WAR.

CAPE RACE, July 5.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool 26th, via Londonderry 27th, passed this point this morning.

The steamship Bohemian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool 27th.

The steamship Persia arrived at Queenstown 26th.

Sales of cotton for the week 159,000 bales. The market was much excited and prices have advanced 1d. @ 1½d. per lb.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions very dull.

Consols, for money, 91¾@91⅞.

American securities dull, with downward tendency.

It is ascertained that Napoleon has resolved to send sufficient troops to Mexico to force a way to the capital against all obstacles.

Admiral Gravierre will immediately take command of a strong concentration of French war vessels in the American waters, which concentration the *Patrie* says is justified by what may arise out of the American war and Mexican affairs.

The London *Herald* urges intervention in American affairs.

VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—The Persia's news is just received.

There have been important debates in the French Corps Legislatif on the Mexican expedition. Jules Favre censured the expedition, and recommended the Government to treat with Juarez and withdraw the French troops. M. Billault defended the Government's course, and repudiated the idea of entering upon negotiations where French honor is engaged, and insults must be avenged, and the Mexicans left to choose their own Government.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Cotton—sales of last three days 70,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been excited and prices are ¼d. higher.

STATE OF TRADE.—Prices are still advancing for goods and yarns at Manchester, but the sales are small.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others, report Flour quiet but steady; American quoted 25@28s. Wheat steady; red Western 9s. 6d@10s. 2d; red Southern 10s. 3d@10s. 6d; white Western 11s. 3d@11s. 10d.; white Southern 12s. 6d@12s. 9d. Corn is heavy at 28s. 6d. for mixed and yellow. Provisions—Beef dull and nominally unchanged. Pork very dull and drooping. Bacon dull and declining a shade. Lard dull and 2s. 6d@3s. 6d. Tallow steady at 47s. 6d@48s. 6d. Rice quiet at 26s. for Patna and 36s. for No. 2. Pearls. Sugar tending downwards. Coffee steady and unchanged. Rice active. Rosin still advancing and quoted 4s. 6d@5s. 6d. for common. Spirits Turpentine buoyant at 37s.

LONDON, June 26.—Wheat advanced 1s@2s. Flour firmer and 6d@1s. higher. Sugar tending downward. Coffee firm. Tea firm. Rice steady. Tallow firm at 47s. Spirits Turpentine advancing and quoted 38s. 6d@39s.

American Securities have a declining tendency. Illinois Central shares 46@48 discount. Erie 31@32.

Consols for money closed at 91¾@91⅞.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 150,000 bales, including 70,000 to speculators and 8,000 to exporters. The market has been excited and prices are 1d and ¼d higher. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 15,000 bales, the closing 8,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	16 d.	14⅞d.
Mobiles	15¼d.	14¼d.
Uplands	15 d.	14⅝d.

The stock in port is estimated at 213,000 bales, of which 75,000 are American.

Breadstuffs unchanged and steady, except Corn, which is dull at a shade lower, at 28s. 6d. for mixed.

Provisions very dull.

LONDON, June 28.—Consols for money close at 91¾@91⅞.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £641,000.

Illinois Central shares 46 discount. Erie 33½.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

REPORTED DEATH OF C. L. VAN WYCK.

An officer arrived here from the Peninsula, reports the death of Colonel Van Wyck.

FROM WARRENTON, VA.

Accounts from Warrenton state that there are none of the enemy there, the Confederate Cavalry seen on Wednesday having disappeared.

Some of the women there throw dishes and other articles, from the windows, at our troops.

CELEBRATION OF THE DAY.

The soldiers at Manassas and Catlett's Station are celebrating Independence Day.

UNION REFUGEES.

There are a large number of Union refugees from seceded States in town. Many of them who are without means have been appointed to Government positions, while others are provided appointments in the States to which they belong, when those States shall be brought back to their allegiance.

CONGRESS.

The attempt to hold a session at the Senate today was a failure, as sufficient Senators to form a quorum could not be found, who were willing to yield their rights as Independent Americans on the Fourth of July. It is believed that all necessary business may be transacted, and Congress adjourned, next week.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

Several officers of the Confederate army, who are prisoners in our hands, have been released on their parole, and are now about town. Some of them are more free in expressing their sentiments and hopes than prudence would dictate, and several difficulties have occurred on this account.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Accounts from Fredericksburg represent the greatest possible distress among the inhabitants. The Thirtieth Confederate regiment raised in that town, is reported there as having been cut to pieces in the recent battle on the Peninsula.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, July 3.

THE DISASTER.

It is with saddened feelings that we record the disaster to General McClellan's army. The telegraph briefly but significantly tells the story. The defeat is too general and too disastrous. Three Confederate armies, combined, came down upon him, and he has been obliged to abandon his ground. He has spiked his siege guns, and left sick and wounded behind. This shows that the disaster is of an unhappy character. That there has been bad management in supplying McClellan with force enough, is evident. But the country will nerve itself to repair this reverse. The abolition measures so persistently pushed in Congress have done much harm by uniting the South, hushing the Union sentiment there, and inciting the Confederate leaders and soldiers to the most determined efforts.

GENERAL SCOTT IN WASHINGTON.—We are informed on good authority that General Scott has been in Washington several days, and has a room at the War Department.—*N. Y. Post.*

The people of Central America are said to be unanimous in their opposition to the colonization of the American "contrabands" in that country.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, President.
CHAS. IRVING, Secretary. ALFRED OGDEN, Vice do.
C. MORTON STEWART, Agent,
al-eotf No. 52 South Gay street, Baltimore.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

THE BATTLES ON THE PENINSULA

Correspondence of the New York Herald, July 4.

THE BATTLE OF PEACH ORCHARD.

At daylight on Sunday our whole line of earthworks had been deserted, and our artillery removed a mile to the rear. Here it was judiciously disposed, the batteries masked, and the infantry covered by thicknesses of woods. The spot was a part of the battle ground of Fair Oaks, but it is designated as Peach Orchard Station.

At daylight the enemy came eastward on the Williamsburg road, one column advancing down the railroad. They opened from two batteries on the left; but their firing was awkward and ineffective, as was likewise their musketry, which was close and might have been more serious. When they reached a line of march about three hundred yards from our front, the whole terrible fire of our cannon burst upon them.

They staggered, but before the full effect of our discharge was discernible the pieces rang again and their columns were fearfully thinned. For a half hour our fire was so close that it seemed the perpetual echo of a single deafening report, a continuous blaze of flame and ball, to which the Confederates replied feebly, but with some show of determination. Gen. Sumner rode in the thickest of this fight, and the gallant brigade of Meagher was like a wall of shamrock. Indeed, Richardson's division vied with Sedgwick's, and Heintzelman's troops were not behindhand in the rapidity as their discharges and the steadiness of their behavior.—The whole fight, though it lasted from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 12, was like one incident, and it terminated with a loss to our side of not more than one hundred and fifty men, to the Confederates of not less than one thousand five hundred.

The efforts of the enemy to overreach us on the left were made futilely, for we took pains to cover our line of general retreat along the Williamsburg road, by deploying our left along the road to a creek that crosses it more than a mile in the rear of Savage's. They endeavored to charge through the brigades of Burns, Dana and Gorman, but the steady fire of such regiments as the Massachusetts 20th baffled them in that regard. Having held the place until, in the judgment of the Generals, our teams, heavy artillery and ambulances were far across White Oak Swamp, our troops fell back leisurely to the neighborhood of Savage's station, and again drew up in order of action. The fight of Peach Orchard, for so it will be called, was a decisive victory to the Union troops.

It was fought with a small force, against immense odds, and in the rear of the main army that was every moment receding. To conduct an action so manfully, in view of these glowing facts, argues bravery skin to invulnerability. The large figure of General Sumner, with his long white beard, handsomely mounted and followed by a dashing staff, is a feature of this fight that will be forever imprinted upon the minds of his soldiers. When they saw him galloping down the lines, they cried—"Here comes the Old Bull, boys; give him force cheers!" and fought with renewed enthusiasm.—The conduct of General Dana is universally approved. Cool, steady and valorous, he exhibited in this action the great self-possession that marks him in daily life.

Col. Sully, a son of the distinguished artist, was acting as General of Gorman's brigade during a part of the battle. He also won encomiums for his generalship.

THE BATTLE OF SAVAGE'S.

The battle of Savage's was more sanguinary. It commenced about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted till 11 o'clock at night. The Confederates, when we had fallen back from Peach Orchard, filled with large reinforcements and additional batteries, as well as with several squadrons of cavalry, towards several roads leading to the Chickahominy, and, covered by the thick timber, were enabled to remain concealed until they had reached a wheat field that stretches from Sav