publicans direct would do, and hastily looked through lorgnettes for a considerable time, resigned to their pocket not a bill at sale.

THE NEW JERSEY BRIGADE.

The most frightful slaughter occurred in the New Jersey Brigade, commanded by Gen. Taylor. Col. Tucker, of the 21 regiment, is dead; Col. Simpson, of the 4th; Lieut. Col. Hatch, of the 4th; Major Birney, brother of General Birney, shot through the bowels; Major Pverson, of the 24, killed; Major Hatfield, of the 1st, shot in the head; Adjutant Falrler, formerly connected with Gen. Garibaldi, wounded seriously in the head. The 1st regiment went into action with 685 men; lost 195. The 2d lost upwards of 200 men. The 7th went into action with 700 men, and came out with 70. The 34 had only four companies engaged.

The brigade went into action with 2,500 bayonets, and cannot now muster 1,200. All this loss occurred on Friday, between the hours of five and seven P. M., and does not include any subsequent losses that may have happened in other battles. Col. Torbert, of the 1st regiment, is safe, having been sick with a fever. He rode upon the field tottering.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

Fought on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, on each and all of the leading fights, and their losses are terrible. In all cases they behaved like good and gallant soldiers, and the commonwealth their represent has nothing in common with them of which she may not be proud. The reserves did not lose more than one hundred and fifty men in the engagement of Thursday, at Mechanicsville; but after the fight of Friday they reported the almost incredible loss of twenty-two hundred men. The subsequent encounter must have raised their loss to four thousand, and in this is contained three generals, including General Meade, several colonels, majors, captains, &c., representing every part of Pennsylvania. Among the rumors afloat on the field of battle when we left on Tuesday, was one that General McCall had been killed. We understood from what seemed to be reliable quarters, that General Meade and General Reynolds were missing.

ATHES AND MOTT'S BATTERIES.

These two grand batteries of General Smith's division, that have figured in a half score engagements, were never more deservedly prominent than during the late crisis. Not only in the two fights before Smith's division of Friday and Saturday, but at White Oak Swamp, they covered themselves with glory. Captain Mott loved his pieces as so many children, and their loss at White Oak on Monday made him almost wild. He rigged up temporary wheels from quartermasters' wagons and fired to the last.

CHARGE OF THE FIRST AND FIFTH CAVALRY.

The 1st and 5th regular cavalry made a dashing but not very circumspect charge at Gaines' Hill. The 1st had but two companies; the 5th had about six hundred men. They charged up the hill and galloped around a couple of divisions of Confederates, firing their revolvers into their faces. The Confederates waited with fixed bayonets. Returning, these regiments came pell mell over one of our own batteries. The 5th next morning reported but one officer.

FLIGHT OF THE TWENTIETH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

The 20th New York regiment is alleged to have behaved most ungallantly in the battle of White Oak Swamp. Some mules were drinking at the time in White Oak creek, and these, alarmed at the opening of the fire, galloped furiously up the hill, close to the 20th, which broke and ran scarcely less undignified. Gen. McClellan ordered a squadron of cavalry to pick up the stragglers of this organization on Tuesday, and guard them to headquarters. The order was carried out in its extreme conditions, and the regiment may be considered as virtually under arrest, officers and men.

LOSSES IN THE RESERVE CORPS.

Colonel Gallagher, of the 11 h Pennsylvania reserve, was killed in Friday's fight. Lieut.-Colonel Porter and Major Snodgrass, of the same regiment, were missing and prisoners. The Bucktails report about one hundred and twenty five men left. Four of their companies were with Kane in the Shenandoah Valley, and six with McClellan. A whole company was taken in the fight of Thursday. Major Stone commanded during the late battle.—The 6th regiment of reserves were doing picket duty at Tunstall's Station, and it is believed they all escaped harm up to Saturday, but subsequently they might have suffered seriously. Gen. Seymour, who commanded the brigade, formerly commanded by a General of Dranesville fame, had two horses killed under him. The reserves made several desperate dashes with the bayonet. Their ammunition gave out at 6 o'clock on Friday, up to which time they had discharged one hundred rounds—fifty in cartridge-box and fifty in haversack.

THE FIGHT GROWS HEAVY.

At four o'clock on Friday the fight beyond the Chickahominy grew desperate. The enemy redoubled his efforts and pressed hard upon our centre and right. He evidently labored to turn us in the latter direction, and to that end pushed his left to Coal Harbor, designing to flank us, and prevent, if possible, access to our bridges of communication with the south bank. Our brigade was ready to prevent any such catastrophe, and battery after battery was brought into position until the screaming of balls belied description. Such sublime artillery practice was never witnessed. The infantry that had been skirmishing on their bellies, or firing irregularly from some concealed covert, now rose in line and poured in deadly volleys. All seemed to realize that an emergency had come, and resolved to contest each inch of ground. The scene has never been equalled in this continent. Each volley took hundreds off their feet, until the air seemed to grow clammy with the dead and hoarse with the dying. Slowly our troops—outnumbered but great hearted—fell back, after resisting their dead, and all the while the enemy's shell and ball played havoc in their ranks.

OUR WOUNDED AND DEAD LEFT BEHIND.

Most of the dead and a portion of the wounded we were obliged to leave on the field at Gaines' Hill to the tender mercies of the enemy. It was a cruel necessity, but unavoidable. All the hospitals were crowded with sick and wounded, and the surgeons were busily engaged in relieving, as fast as possible, the suffering and misery of the great numbers committed to their care.

The usual heartrending scenes were witnessed at the hospitals, and as the groans and sighs of the wounded and lacerated heroes ascended to heaven, it seemed as if the hatred of the cruel and causeless rebellion in which their lives had been sacrificed must be deepened and intensified throughout the land.

CONFEDERATE LOSSES ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

The loss of the Confederates in the battle at Mechanicsville was much larger than ours, and as they by far outnumbered us at the battle of Gaines' Hill, and were for hours under a very heavy artillery fire, as well as of small arms, and exposed to repeated and determined bayonet charges, it is thought that their loss on Friday must have largely exceeded our own.

It is but justice to the Confederates to say that they fought well and with a bravery which, if displayed in a better cause, and in defence of, instead of for the destruction of our National existence, would have forever secured the admiration and gratitude of their countrymen. They fought with an energy and desperation which has not hitherto been displayed by them anywhere. They were animated by the presence of Stonewall Jackson, and Jeff. Davis himself was on the field, cheering them to the battle.

THE FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,

Commanded by Colonel Child, assisted in covering the retreat at the battle of Gaines' Hill. It lost ten men and twenty horses.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGES.

The bridges that had caused so much labor were blown up on Friday night and Saturday. Woodbury's being the last to go up at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. They had facilitated our retirement, but their removal could not greatly embarrass that of the enemy, who recrossed at New Bridge and above, and prepared for their subsequent descent upon our forces at Peach Orchard and Savage's.

SYKES' REGULAR BRIGADE.

The gallant brigade of regular infantry men is said to have lost forty officers and two thousand soldiers. The 2d regiment is cut down to a mere vestige, and some can scarcely turn out a corporal's guard.

SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Barney, of the 2d Maine, is missing, probably a prisoner; Adjutant L. P. Mudgett, do.; Assistant Surgeon A. D. Palmer, do.; Captain Emerson, Company E, severely wounded and a prisoner; Lieutenant Currier, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Brown, Company B, wounded and a prisoner. All these were lost in the fight of Friday. This regiment took the flag of the 5th Alabama regiment.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL HEATH.

Among the killed in Franklin's division, now Slocum's, were Colonel Tucker, 21 New Jersey; Colonel Goslin, of the Philadelphia Z uaves; Col. Simpson, 7th New Jersey; Lieut. Col. Heath, 5th Maine; Colonel Stockton, 16th Michigan.

Among the wounded and prisoners are Colonel Jackson, 5th Maine; Colonel Pratt, 32d New York; Major Hough, 55th Pennsylvania.

The presence of General Slocum at Woodbury's Bridge battle is a high attestation to his gallantry. He had been sick with fever for a long time, but when the order was given for his division to advance, he determined to lead them. The fire was hottest when they entered the field, and death made gashes in their lines. They persevered, regiment after regiment pressing on until depleted and wasted, and the heroic Slocum cheered them until nature had asserted her claims and he fell from his horse. Having been taken from the field, he recovered after a time; and again ordered his men to place him on his horse and accompany him to the field.

Perhaps no one is more regretted in this division than Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, of Waterville, Maine. He was of all men the most consistent, courageous and chivalrous. We saw him a little while before the battle reading in the shady serenity of his tent a Latin copy of "Cæsar's Commentaries." His relations with his men and fellow officers were such as only exist among highminded gentlemen. Heath was a soldier by instinct, and a man of rare forensic powers. He represented the United States Government in the consular office at Quebec during Mr. Buchanan's administration.—Colonel Jackson is seriously wounded, but was in good spirits when we saw him. He has arrived at Fortress Monroe. Each of the three brigades of Newton, Bartlett and Taylor fought like fiends, and they covered the army, saving it from still greater loss.

THE RESERVE ARTILLERY

Was engaged on Thursday and Friday, and, we believe, in the great battle of Monday. Tidball's battery blew up three of the enemy's caissons, and had seven men and six horses shot. Major Robinson's battery suffered as severely. Weed's regular artillery broke two axles, whereby two pieces had to be abandoned after being spiked. Capt. Weed was wounded in the face.

CONFEDERATE FLAGS CAPTURED.

We captured a Confederate flag, now held by the 2d Maine regiment, marked on one side "Victory," and on the other "Equal Rights." That regiment had lost one hundred and thirty-six men from various causes up to Saturday morning; how many since it will probably take many weeks to decide. It was posted on the left of Martindale's brigade, in the centre of the line of battle. The 13th New York regiment took the battle-flag of the 7th Tennessee.

CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY.

The Confederate artillery consisted in the several battles mostly of rifled six and twelve-pounders, seldom if ever of pieces of larger calibre. They practiced the concentration of fire from a dozen or

loyal hospitals upon a single point, and their practice was most superlatively perfect. In some cases, for a time at White Oak Swamp, we could not get under play at all, owing to the vehemence of the enemy's artillery. When the Union's big guns opened, however, the Confederates began to think that we had a whole armadillo to deal with.

Colonel Torbert, of the 1st New Jersey, is safe. He had the fever, but persisted in riding to the field, where, finding his colors still waving, he seized them in an ardor of emotion and pressed them to his breast. He is the idol of the brigade, and the signatures of every General in his corps have been forwarded to the War Department to make him a Brigadier General.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT

Was raised in Crawford and Erie counties. Its Colonel, J. W. McLane, of Erie, had been Sheriff, and his term was not unexpired when he hastened to the defence of the Union. He was shot through the head near Woodbury's Bridge, and instantly killed. A better soldier and a purer citizen the country did not know. Major L. H. Nagle, of New Albany, Ind., of the 53d Pennsylvania regiment, was shot through the breast at the same time. Captain Morris, of Company B, was shot through the hip and taken prisoner. The regiment lost in the fight of Friday about two hundred men. It was attached to Morrell's brigade, and was the left regiment in line but one—viz: the 44th New York. That also suffered bully.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

Several companies of the 1st regiment United States sharpshooters, Colonel Berdan, were early in the day of Friday's fight deployed as skirmishers in the woods on our right and in front of General Griffin's brigade, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Ripley. They had thirty-eight of the new target rifles, and the two companies in the woods to the left had Sharp's rifles.—They held their positions until their support had fallen back some distance, so that the Confederates attacked them on the flank as well as in front.—They then fell back and formed in line with them. Lieutenant Gibbs, with the target rifles, was ordered by Colonel Griffin to pass around the reserve. This brought them into a field surrounded on three sides by Confederate riflemen. Here they were employed with the artillery with great success. They were attacked by a Confederate brigade, which displayed out of the woods in good order, bearing a black flag with death's head and cross bones. This brigade was repulsed by the united efforts of the artillery and sharpshooters. The different companies were splendidly posted by Colonel Berdan, and were on duty the whole day, rendering good service, as usual.

THE FOURTEENTH NEW YORK, NINTH MASSACHUSETTS AND SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA

Were formed in the wood on the right. About two o'clock they were attacked by a large force of Confederates, who had succeeded in entering the wood. They were at first driven back, but soon rallied and charged upon the enemy and drove them out of the woods. They held the position until sundown, when they were ordered to fall back. Early in the day, Colonel Black, of the Pennsylvania 62d, was killed. He was an able and very popular officer, and is a great loss to the regiment and the corps. On the opposite side of the raveu, Colonel McQuade, of the 14th New York Volunteers, assisted by detachments from different regiments of the Pennsylvania reserves, held the position until the left was broken, and it becoming untenable they retreated up the hill.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

The 13th New York regiment captured the flag of the 5th Tennessee regiment, which is a splendid affair. It has thirteen stars in a cross of blue silk, extending entirely across it.

For about an hour and a half in the afternoon the Confederate infantry and rifle men fired by volleys without cessation. It was one continuous sheet of fire, and the noise was terrific. During this time they did great execution, but the men stood it well, and returned the fire vigorously. It absolutely rained shot and musket-balls.

Towards night a number of the regiments who had lost a large number of their officers began to retreat rapidly towards the bridge on the Chickahominy, and for a time there was danger of a regular stampede. Had not this been checked the battle would have ended in a complete rout. Seeing this Colonel Berdan, of the sharpshooters, rallied some officers and men, and determinedly stayed the retreating mass, discharging several shots from his revolver on their heads, calling loudly upon them not to disgrace themselves and their cause by such ignominious flight in the face of the enemy. In this he was vigorously assisted by Captain Hoyt, of General Butterfield's staff, and other officers.—The disorderly retreat was checked and the men formed in line of battle under Colonel Berdan's command. While this was going on the enemy had collected a large force and were preparing to charge down upon them. The men then commenced to advance rapidly, cheering loudly, and the enemy, seeing this, withdrew. Much credit is due to Colonel Berdan for his prompt and decisive action; and it is undoubtedly due to his exertions, that this portion of the army was saved from the disgrace and disaster of a disorderly retreat. He was enthusiastically cheered by the men whom he had saved. They remained in position near the hospital until about dark, when they retreated in good order across the Chickahominy.

JEFF. DAVIS AT THE BATTLE.

Jeff. Davis was at the house of Mrs. Price, just opposite Dr. Gaines', for three consecutive days before the battle of Thursday, in every case engaged in close consultation with General Lee.—Colonel Towers, of the Seventh Georgia regiment, stated to us that Jeff planned the whole attack.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

The enthusiasm among the rebels at the news of our defeat was great. Their faces were exponents of their minds, and they glowered upon us—men and women—as if they itched to clutch at our throats. With Government and people we have a deep account.

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

Stonewall Jackson is reported in the Richmond papers of last Monday (in possession of General McClellan) as having been instantly killed at the battle of Gaines' Hill. The same paper reported the Confederate loss in the several engagements of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, at twenty thousand killed and wounded. Jackson is represented as riding in undauntedly, and rallying from his horse with a bullet through his brain. His death is hailed with satisfaction—such is the stern vindictiveness of war—by our whole army. The Confederates bewail him as their most promising military man.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

The following are among the officers of the Confederates now in our possession:

Colonel Lamar, of the Seventh Georgia regiment, mortally wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Tower, Seventh Georgia regiment, mortally wounded.

Captain S. B. McChesney, Third Louisiana regiment.

Adjutant G. B. Sloan, First South Carolina regiment.

Adjutant A. Shaw, Thirty-eighth Georgia regiment.

Lieutenant H. Shaw, Third Louisiana regiment.

In addition to these there are about three hundred privates. We took more than two thousand privates on Sunday and Monday that we were unable to bring away.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Mr. SUMNER presented a petition asking that the President be requested to call on all loyal persons to return to their allegiance, and to report themselves within the lines of our army.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the Senate the official report of Colonel Canby, in regard to military operations in New Mexico, especially that of the battle of March last.

Mr. RICE objected to its present consideration. Laid over.

Mr. POWELL moved to take up the bill abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. RICE objected to its being taken up.

On the question being taken, no quorum was found.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms request the attendance of absentees.

On motion of Mr. KING, the Senate adjourned, having been in session less than half an hour.

[The House of Representatives was not in session on the 4th.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Mr. HALE introduced a bill repealing an act requiring the bonds of paymasters and assistant paymasters to be approved by the judge or attorney of the U. S. District in which he resides. It was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the reports of Colonel Canby of military operations in New Mexico.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee of Commerce, reported back the bill authorizing the appointment of a deputy collector of customs at Chicoctegue Island, Va., and it was passed.

Mr. CHANDLER reported back from the same committee a bill abolishing certain ports of delivery in the Mississippi Valley, and it was passed.

Mr. CHANDLER also reported a bill providing for the collection of revenue on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers. It relates to the coasting trade, requiring vessels to have manifests, &c., the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, a resolution was adopted asking the President to communicate to the Senate the amount due the State of Kansas from the several departments, with a view of applying the same on taxes due from said State.

Mr. WADE called up the bill to provide for certain post roads; the bill authorizing the construction of railroad bridges at Steubenville and other places. It was discussed by Messrs. Cowan, Collamer, Wade and Morrill, and then postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill making appropriation for the payment of bounties to soldiers, and it was passed.

Mr. GRIMES reported back, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, the bill from the House relating to schools for the education of colored children in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, D. C., without amendments, and it was considered and passed.

[This bill is intended to meet the case of the present school trustees refusing to act in behalf of colored schools, as provided by the act of May 21, 1862, and appoints Messrs. Daniel Breed, Sayles J. Bowen and Zenos C. Robbins, and their successors, a special board for the colored schools, with all the powers to perform the same duties required of the other trustees.]

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the bill concerning certain public lands granted to the State of Iowa, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, the general pension bill was taken up, and several amendments of the Committee concurred in.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the House bill making appropriations for sundry expenses of the Government.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendment to appropriate eight thousand dollars for the removal of the capitol bakery.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which General Hunter's reply to a resolution from the House was ordered to be printed.

He said the Officers of the Government and of the army had understood, without law, against orders and in violation of every principle of humanity, to assume the power of enlisting, receiving, and equipping the slaves of men to be used as soldiers in the prosecution of this rebellion. When he first saw this statement in the New York *Tribune* he was unwilling to believe it, but therefore addressed the Secretary of War a note to know the facts, but received no answer; he then addressed a second note to the Secretary, which was replied to by the Assistant Secretary, which he had filed and would attend to in due season.

Not wishing to rely upon rumors, he presented a respectful resolution to this House, asking the Secretary of War to give information, if any such did exist, and if it did exist, whether it was by authority of the Secretary. The Secretary's answer came that the Department had no official information of such facts, but that he had sent a copy of the resolution of the House to Commanding General Hunter for his information, and when it was reported upon he (the Secretary) would communicate.

The report of General Hunter, however, came in his (Wickliffe's) absence, and made its appearance in this House. He had read it, and others had read it; it is full of remarkable features. Gen. Hunter has sent his reply here as an answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, instead of an answer to the resolution of the House. He said it was no longer his resolution after the House had passed it, and it should be treated respectfully. He said the report of Gen. Hunter from the Department of South Carolina was, in manner and terms, unbecoming a General, and he would say this much for the General. He would hold the Secretary of War responsible for this breach of high obligation. The Government is engaged in raising cotton, etc., in South Carolina, in which they have employed nine thousand negroes. He said General Hunter had better been preparing his men for the defence of James Island than tinkering with the negroes.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, regarding the arming of negroes in carrying on this war as against the established rules of civilized nations. It is an outrage on humanity. He would shrink from arming the negro as he would from arming the Indian with a tomahawk and scalping-knife. He said in an interview with the Secretary of War, a few days ago, the Secretary told him that he had a letter from an officer asking that he might raise a regiment of black, and the Secretary had replied no—and, further, that he had had him arrested.

Mr. ASHLY, of Ohio.—Does the gentleman mean to say that the Secretary had him arrested?

Mr. MALLORY.—I mean what I have said.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, would inquire of the gentleman if in his judgment the Secretary arrested this man for this simple proposition, why was not Gen. Hunter discharged?

Mr. MALLORY thought the letter was a disgrace to Gen. Hunter. The Secretary had not given it his sanction.

Mr. MCNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, was sorry to see the gentleman from Kentucky bring the negro in here at these critical times.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. Mallory. He said there are many things in the conduct of this war which he could not approve of, letting our generals in the field return the fugitive slaves. He would charge this upon the management of the war, and to the other branches of the administration, and under the influence of Kentucky counsellors.

Mr. MALLORY.—Does the gentleman attempt to ridicule the Kentucky delegation.

Mr. STEVENS did not. Nations everywhere have employed blacks in war. He would ask the slaves to come from their masters and join in this war.—Until this policy is adopted he had no hope of success.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, was as anxious as the gentleman from Pennsylvania to put down this rebellion. He believed that the slaves of Rebels should be used by our army as they advanced into the States for camp purposes, &c., but was not in favor of arming them, because when they get the ascendancy, with arms in their hands they would indiscriminately murder men, women and children. It is impossible to make soldiers of them—one shot from the cannon would disperse thirty thousand negroes.

Mr. STEVENS replied that if the Administration rebukes General Hunter they deserve to be driven from their position.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, said he had a bill, which at the proper time he would introduce, providing for the mustering of black men, and for using them where white men could not be used.

Mr. WICKLIFFE's motion to reconsider General Hunter's letter by which it was ordered to be printed, was laid on the table by a vote of 74 yeas and 29 nays.

The House then disagreed to the Senate amendments to the Treasury note bill.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, the Senate bill fixing the time for the meeting of the Pacific Railroad corporators, was taken up and passed.

Mr. HALE, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish extra clothing to the sick and wounded lost in battle. Passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill prohibiting the confinement of persons in the military service of the United States in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, except as a punishment for certain crimes, and to discharge therefrom certain convicts by sentence of court-martial.

A resolution requesting the Secretary of War to communicate all the evidences on file in his department relative to whether any Member of Congress have any interest in Government contracts since the first day of April, 1861. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, replied to the speech delivered some days ago by Mr. COX, of Ohio, in which a labored argument he maintained that emancipation had never proved a failure.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, replied that Mr. Hutchins had not quoted him right. He had always contended that the negro was inferior to the white man. This was a Government for the white man.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The sixty sixth anniversary of the independence of the United States was celebrated in this city with considerable enthusiasm. The streets were thronged at an early hour, and the United States flag was to be seen flying from all the public buildings and a number of private residences, besides the vessels lying in the harbor. A national salute was fired at sunrise, noon and sunset, and the bells were rung at the same time. There were several picnics at Druid Hill Park, as well as at Baker's woods and other well-known resorts for such parties. Other persons availed themselves of the cheap rates offered by the excursions of the steamers Chester and Planter—the former to Kent Island, and the latter to Fair Haven—to leave the "bricks and mortar" of the city behind them for a day. Again, others devoted the day to gunning and fishing, while the great and prominent feature of the celebration of the anniversary, the meeting at Mount Vernon Square, was attended by a large concourse of persons. William Price, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence, and an address was delivered by Hon. Horace P. Maynard, of Tennessee. General Wool, also, made a few remarks.—The soldiers in the various camps about the city observed the day in the manner prescribed by the army regulations. The best beverage companions in arms, the sick and wounded confined in the hospitals, were not forgotten by their friends, as those recipients of many little delicacies can testify. Throughout the day and night a considerable quantity of powder, in the shape of fire crackers, spitdevils, etc., was consumed by Young America. The display of fireworks in the evening, as per arrangement of the committee of the City Council, was the grand finale of the day, and by 11 o'clock at night the streets began to assume their wonted quiet, much to the satisfaction of those persons of very nervous dispositions.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Shortly after nine o'clock on Friday night, a man, who gave his name as Martin Canty, was admitt d to the Lombard street infirmary, suffering from a wound which he had received from a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of some party unknown to him by name. He states that he was standing in the door of a car of the City Passenger Railway, returning from Druid Hill Park, when the person who shot him raised his pistol to fire in the air, but changed his mind, he supposes, and in attempting to lower it an accidental discharge took place. The ball entered just above the stomach. Dr. Butler attended him, but was unable to find the ball. The wound is a dangerous one, though he may survive it. He expresses himself as satisfied that he was accidentally shot. George Dushane was subsequently arrested and confined in the Western police station, upon the charge of shooting him.

A BOY SHOT BY A SOLDIER.—A little son of Mr. W. Pollmyer, an *attache* of the *German Correspondent*, was shot and dangerously wounded on the morning of the Fourth, by a soldier belonging to a Maryland regiment. He, in company with an elder brother, were visiting the house of Mr. Neurath, on Fayette street, near Liber y, and were playing near the door, about ten o'clock, when the soldier, on the opposite side of the street, raised his pistol and deliberately fired at him, the ball taking effect in the left breast and grazing the lung. He was taken to the office of Dr. Rich, where Prof. Dunbar and Drs. Owings and Morris attended him. After he had been attended to he was removed to his father's residence, No. 50 Exeter street, where he lies in a critical condition. The perpetrator escaped arrest. The little fellow is about twelve years old.

BURGLARY.—On the morning of the Fourth of July, during the absence of the family at Druid Hill Park, the house of Mr. J. Scott, dry goods dealer, No. 106 Richmond street, near Biddle, was forcibly entered from the rear, and about three hundred and fifty dollars and a silver watch, besides some articles of jewelry, stolen from the drawers of a wardrobe in the back room of the second story of the main building. The second story of the house was completely ransacked, though no articles of clothing were taken, neither was the storeroom entered. The police have been in search of the burglar, but up to last evening no tidings of his bad been received. The clock in the room had been stopped at ten minutes after twelve, and it is supposed that the burglary was effected about that hour.

SHOT THEMSELVES.—John Schmidt, aged seventeen years, an employee in Baker's glass factory, was severely injured on the evening of the Fourth. He had been on a gunning excursion to Curtis' Creek, and in attempting to get off the shore into the boat, fell, with a gun in his hand, which was discharged. The ball entered the left leg, near the thigh, and came out on the inside of the leg. The thigh bone was stripped and the leg badly shattered. He was brought to the city and taken to the residence of his mother, on Hughes street, where Dr. Baltz-li attended him.

James Deicher, a youth of eighteen years, accidentally shot himself on Friday, while standing at the corner of Parette and Liberty streets horribly mangling one of his limbs.

FIGHT ON THE BELAIR ROAD.—On the Fourth there was a large gathering of women and children in a woods on the Belair road, near the city, when a number of rowdies came upon the ground and commenced a fight. The police in attendance arrested Joseph Frazier, John O'Brian, A. Ford and C. Aery, and Justice Hiss committed them to Jail for Court.

A GIRL MAIMED.—Margaret Hart, a domestic in the family of Mr. B. Sonnehill, residing at No. 968 Varetie street, between Pine and Fremont streets, was shot on Friday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, by Harry Deems, a lad of seventeen years, son of Major J. M. Deems, of the 1st Maryland cavalry. She was standing upon the door-step of Mr. Sonnehill's house when young Deems, who was in his father's door, No. 292, shot at her with a pistol, the ball entering the fleshy part of the left thigh. Dr. Wilson was summoned to attend her, and succeeded in extracting the ball, which had penetrated about four inches. The wound is not a dangerous one. Whether or not it was accidental is not known. No arrest, however, was made.

PAINFULLY INJURED.—Mr. J. Freeman, residing at No. 507 West Baltimore street, near Pine, on Friday met with an accident of a very painful character. He was riding upon the front platform of passenger car No. 58, on the Green street railway, when one of the horses upon being whipped by the driver, kicked Mr. Freeman upon the chin, cutting it very badly. He fell from the car and was picked up and carried to the residence of Mr. Whitehouse, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fremont street. After remaining there for an hour he was sufficiently revived to admit of his removal to his home. His wound was dressed by Dr. Cox.

FOR FORT DELAWARE.—A train arrived in this city at four o'clock on Friday from Washington, having on board about three hundred Confederate prisoners en route for Fort Delaware.—The train passed directly through to the President street depot, which point it left at twenty-minutes past five o'clock. While they were a the depot some of the policemen refused to allow any of the prisoners to buy an orange, cake, pie, apple, etc., from the dealers who crowded around, until Deputy Provost Marshal McPhail gave orders that they should be allowed to purchase any article they might desire.

DESCENT ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.—On Saturday night a posse of the Central district police made a descent on a gambling house on Forest street, near Gay street, kept by a man named Samuel Root, when the following parties were arrested: John McMahon, C. H. Ward, George Stuart, A. Campbell, Wm. King, Wm. Hanna, Daniel Gunningham, John Patten, Wm. Phillips, B. Towner, J. Sadler, Jas. Donavin, Geo. Mote, A. J. Lockhart and J. H. Lindsey. All the parties, with the exception of two, were held on the ground of being disloyal to the Government.

SHOOTING CASE.—On the morning of the Fourth a man named Christian Kratu, accompanied by his sister and a German youth, who he has in his employ, was in a field near the eastern section of the city, when the boy discharged a gun loaded with buckshot, and a portion of the load entered Kratu's right side, inflicting what is feared will be a fatal wound. Two of the shot struck the young woman on the right shoulder, but did not inflict a serious wound. Kratu was taken to his home on Central avenue, near Orleans street, where he received medical attention.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—On the morning of the Fourth, a youth named James Sprague, whose parents live on Bond street near Bank, was handling a pistol when it was accidentally discharged, and the contents entered his left hand, lacerating it very severely. Dr. Dwinnelle dressed the wound.

On the same morning, a young man named McNeal, who lives on West street near Alice Anna street, discharged a pistol when it bursted, and a piece of the metal entered his right thigh, inflicting a very severe wound. Dr. Dashields rendered medical attention.

BURGLARY.—Between one and three o'clock on Friday morning the clothing warehouse of Peter Buckheimer, corner of Pratt street and East Falls avenue, was entered by thieves and about $700 worth of clothing stolen. During the morning $500 worth of the goods were discovered secreted in a lumber yard in the vicinity. On Saturday morning a man who gave the name of Keller was arrested on the charge of being one of the thieves. He had on a full suit of the stolen goods. He was committed to jail for Court. This is the second time Mr. Buckheimer has been robbed.

FIRE.—About two o'clock on Saturday morning fire was discovered in a house on Madison street, near Aisquith, occupied by a man named Henry Stern. An alarm was immediately given, but before the Fire Department could reach the scene, the flames had communicated to the adjoining building occupied by policeman Mills, which was slightly damaged. As soon as the department could get to work, but little trouble was experienced in subduing the flames. Both the houses belonged to a gentleman named A. Smith, and are fully insured.

POLICEMAN BEATEN.—On Saturday night a dance was in progress in the house of Patrick Ordus, on Chapel alley, when a fight ensued, and policeman Griggs went to the scene for the purpose of quelling the disturbance, when they made an attack on him. He gave a double rap, and several officers went to his assistance, and the following persons were arrested and held for Court:—Patrick Samuel, Hugh Hart, John Thomas and John Scantwell.—Patrick Ordus was arrested and held for peace.

A GAMBLING HOUSE.—Officer Rose, Crouch and Harrison yesterday made a descent upon the house B. O. Flaherty, northwest corner of Hanover and Little Church street, where they found Peter Burkshop, Martin Donohue and James Carroll engaged in gambling. Justice Showacre fined the proprietor of the house $10 and costs for allowing gambling on his premises, and the others were fined $1 and costs each for gambling on Sunday.

FOR COURT.—Frank O'Loughlin and Frank Colie, and James D ra-y, negros, were on Friday before Justice Logan upon the charge of fighting in the street. Cole was released on bail and the others were committed for Court. James Copland was before Justice Showacre yesterday, charged with [illegible] Fairbrother. He was released on bail for Court.

POLITICAL ARRESTS.—Ferdinand Meyer, a merchant doing business on Baltimore street, near Calvert, was arrested, charged with exposing the operations of General McClellan's army. He will be up in the Mellenry. Messrs. Thomas S. Piggott and G. N. Davis were also sent to Fort McHenry on Thursday.

SHOT BY A NEGRO.—On the Fourth Mr. Joseph Coleman was standing on the corner of Caroline and Orleans streets, when a pistol was discharged, the ball from which took effect in his side, inflicting a very severe wound. It is supposed that the shot was fired by a negro, who as yet has not been arrested.

PRESENTED FOR CONSPIRACY.—The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court has presented Charles H. Crolts, Mary A. Crolts and Samuel R. Alvery, for conspiring to extort from Captain Richard A. Bennett, of the bark Hugh Birckhead, the sum of $1,000.—The parties are all out on bail.

BROKE A RIB.—John Gohm, while engaged in wrestling with a party at a lager beer saloon on Lombard street near Charles, on Friday, fell and broke a rib. He was taken to the corner of Barre and Light streets, where he was attended by Dr. Baltzell.

DEALING IN LOTTERY POLICIES.—Uriah Miles and H. C. Miles were arrested, charged with dealing in lottery policies. They were held for Court. Mrs. A. Kenney was also arrested, charged with leasing the house to the parties for that purpose. She was held for Court.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—The dwelling of John D. Morris, No. 215 Mulberry street, near Pine, was entered on Thursday evening last, during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of a quantity of clothing. The thief made good his escape.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Three negresses, Sarah Muller, Barbara Houston and Henrietta Mattox, were yesterday before Justice Showacre charged with assaulting Christiana Smith with intent to kill her. The affair occurred in Guilford alley. They were sent to jail for Court.

BURNED.—A party of young men were engaged in setting off fire-crackers, &c., at the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, on the evening of the Fourth, when one of them, John Dempsey, was burned in the hand, though not seriously.

THE POLICE.—During the past few days the city police force has appeared in a neat and substantial straw hat, which is far more seasonable than the heavy felt caps they wore, and the change is hailed with great satisfaction by the men.

FOR EUROPE.—Among the passengers in the Bremen steamer Bremen, which sailed from New York on Saturday for Bremen and Southampton, were Mr. August Franke and Mr. Anton Aberhart and lady, of Baltimore.

NO CIVILIANS TO GO TO FORTRESS MONROE.—The Provost Marshal, George R. Dodge, has sent to the various hotels a copy of a despatch from Secretary Stanton directing Gen. Wool to stop all civilians from going to Fortress Monroe.

PERSONAL.—Secretary Seward passed through this city on Friday evening for Washington. Gen. Mitchell went through on Saturday afternoon, and yesterday morning Gen. Law. Wallace passed through.

INQUEST.—Justice Johnson yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a white male child found on Hanover street extended. The jury decided that it was still-born.

Amusements.

MANAGER JOHN T. FORD'S COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—We do not remember taking greater pleasure in penning a paragraph than the one we now do, calling public attention to the above fact, which takes place to-night. For the first time in many years, Bulwer's celebrated play of *Money* will be performed—the eminent tragedian, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., always popular with the Baltimore public, appearing in his great character of Alfred Evelyn; the role of Clara Douglas will be sustained by the popular actress, Mrs. I. B. Phillips, who is sure to render a true and faithful conception of the devoted Clara; the part of sober Graves will be essayed by Mr. Stuart Robson; that of Lady Franklin by Mrs. J. R. Vincent. The remaining characters are admirably cast to the full strength of the company. After the play, Miss Olivia will dance one of her charming *pas seule*, to be followed by the musical burletta of the *Soldier's Return*, in which Miss Mollie Williams will appear as Lizette, singing a number of beautiful songs, the funny Bishop appearing as Natz; then follows the splendid "La Sylphide" by the graceful Olivia—the entertainments concluding with the screaming farce of the *Benefit Boy*, with Robson and Bishop as the Boy and Chicken. Independent of the very attractive programme provided by Mr. Ford for the occasion, we feel convinced that our citizens will crowd Old Drury from parquette to ceiling, as a reward to