THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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DIED.

At Winchester, Va., July 3d, ANN MAGILL, wife of General Thomas Turner Faunthroy, of Va., in the 64th year of her age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, a Committee of Conference was appointed in regard to the amendments to the Confiscation bill. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator Simmons, of New Jersey, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill increasing the duties on imports was taken up, amended, and passed.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners and others, and to authorize the Judges of the United States Courts to take bail or recognizances to secure the trial of the same, was called up and passed. A Committee of Conference was appointed to confer with a similar Committee of the Senate on the House Confiscation bill and its amendments as passed by the Senate.

A flag of truce boat was sent up the York and Pamunkey rivers as far as the ruins of the White House on Sunday last, returning to Fortress Monroe the following day. The Captain of the boat reported all quiet along the line of the river, and states that he saw nothing of the Confederates on his way up. In direct violation of the conditions which give immunity to a flag of truce, the boat brought down some fifty contrabands, and a number of stragglers from the army, who had been left behind during the retreat. The object in sending a flag of truce up the York river is not made public. The Confederates subsequently compelled the boat to return [illegible] hospitals.

Extracts from the Richmond *Examiner*, of July 4th, are published elsewhere from the Washington *Republican* of yesterday. The *Examiner* is said to estimate the Confederate loss in killed and wounded at fifteen thousand men. Confederate stocks rose in consequence of the recent battles, from ninety-three to ninety-seven, Confederate currency. The capitulation of General McClellan's army was thought to be probable. At the White House alone the Confederates captured vast quantities of ammunition, &c. Mr. Slidell writes that he expects the immediate recognition of the Confederacy by France.

Mr. Vallandigham stated, in a speech delivered by him on the 4th inst., at Columbus, Ohio, that Senator Seward was at that time intriguing to bring about a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by foreign intervention, and that his visits to the Governors of the different States were for the purpose of consulting with them on the subject.

The command of the Federal squadron in the James river has been given to Captain Wilkes. The New York *World* regards this appointment to be one of profound significance, as showing that some severe fighting may shortly be expected. The *Express* thinks that Wilkes will speedily attack Fort Darling. The duties of Commodore Goldsborough are henceforth to be limited to keeping watch and ward over Norfolk and the Atlantic coast.

Yorktown has been entirely evacuated by the Federal troops. Most of the guns that were mounted on the fortifications at that point have been rendered unfit for future service; the siege guns and their carriages have been transferred to Fortress Monroe, and it is expected that within a few days the Confederates will again occupy the place, having, according to the New York *Tribune*, virtual possession of nearly the whole Peninsula since the battles of last week.

According to the New York *Post*, the reverses which have befallen the Army of the Potomac are the result of "stupendous military blundering," which can only be remedied by a new manifestation of energy and power on the part of the President. The *Post* charges that the "sole source of all the disasters has been the want of earnestness on the part of the civil authorities and the painful slowness and laxity of our military chiefs." * * * "We have had," continues the *Post*, "for a year on the Potomac, the finest army that could be raised in the civilized world. An army not less than two hundred and thirty thousand strong—well equipped, well fed and supplied with every material of the art of warfare; but it has been allowed to be frittered away by idleness, by disease, by battle under adverse circumstances and by military incompetency in a thousand shapes."

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.—Mr. Otto Sutro, a well-known professor of music in this city, has set to music the pathetic lyric entitled "The Mother's Prayer," which was originally published in the columns of the *News Sheet*. Nothing that has been written since the war commenced has met with more popular favor than this piece of household poetry, commending itself, as it does, to all hearts, and striking the chords of the holiest affections. The verse needed but to be married to an appropriate melody to render it perfect; and this gracious task Mr. Sutro has performed with marked ability. Copies may be had at McCaffrey's Music Store, No. 207 Baltimore street.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NO SHINPLASTERS!

Editors Maryland News Sheet:

I notice some discussion in the City Councils as to the propriety of issuing Corporation shinplasters. I hope this nuisance is not in store for us, as long as it is not absolutely necessary; and as a remedy for the difficulties that now exist in regard to making change, I would suggest the adoption of the simple principle, amongst all tradespeople, that when the fraction of a dollar to be paid is less than fifty cents, the buyer shall furnish the change, and when it amounts to or exceeds fifty cents, he may tender a dollar note and receive the change from the seller; and in cases where this rule cannot be complied with, the party furnishing the change shall be entitled to the current premium on the silver furnished by him. This plan, universally adopted, will save contentions as to who shall furnish change, and put a stop to the sharp practice of many who offer a dollar note to disburse the expenditure of A DIME.

SECRETARY SEWARD SAID TO FAVOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Speech of Mr. Vallandigham at Columbus, Ohio, July 4th.

A serenade was given to Vallandigham—who paid for the music, I don't know—and he made a speech—something he is in the habit of doing at every opportunity. He certainly disappointed nearly everybody; it was much better than could have been expected from its source, but too bad to have emanated from any other. He was for peace and compromise—said that Senator Seward was intriguing to obtain a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, through foreign intervention, and that he was now traveling around consulting upon the subject with the Governors of States.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Beyond a few skirmishes, in which our troops gained the advantage, nothing has occurred in the neighborhood of Richmond since my last. The Confederate army appears to have fallen back toward the city, and Gen. McClellan now has his position well intrenched. The apprehension that the Rebels would stretch themselves down the peninsula, and possibly attempt to blockade with land batteries the James river, has not as yet been realized. Our force at Yorktown is evacuating the place, and most of the guns have been burst. The siege-guns and carriages from that place are now arriving here, and in a few days the Confederates, if they are so disposed, will occupy Yorktown unopposed—indeed, nearly the whole of the Peninsula, with the exception of the comparatively small patch on which the Army of the Potomac is encamped, and the circle commanded by its guns and those of the gunboats.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.—The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday says:

"On their return to this city from the army of General McClellan, they expressed, in the warmest terms, their admiration of that officer's military conduct."

We hear precisely the contrary from the best source. The editors of the *National Intelligencer* have been imposed upon. It is just such a case as that of last winter, when the Associated Press despatch agent here was made to send off a forged speech of the Secretary of War endorsing General McClellan.—*Washington Republican.*

THE INEVITABLE NEGRO.—General Butler has sent a case in regard to refugee negroes to Washington for adjudication, in order to test the policy of the Government. Gen. Phelps received some negroes who had come into his camp, and, being somewhat puzzled as to whether he had acted rightly, appealed to General Butler, who, in turn, places the matter in the hands of the President. General Butler, unwilling to decide the case himself, has forwarded the papers to the authorities of Washington for adjudication. It should be added that he takes just the opposite view of the case from Gen. Phelps.

THE PRESIDENT.—Why do the Abolitionists assail the President? Why is he denounced daily? Simply because he has not consented to the arming of the negroes and the promulgation of an order freeing the slaves of the South. An order which he well knows could not be enforced, inasmuch as he says he finds it impossible at present to enforce even the Constitution. We believe the day is not distant when the President will be compelled to choose between yielding to the demands of the Abolitionists and relying upon the Democratic party for support.—*Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.—The steamers State of Maine, Vanderbilt, Kennebec, Elm City, Arrowsmith, Thomas A. Morgan, Massachusetts, Canonicus, New York and the Nellie Baker are all at Fortress Monroe this morning.

The 6th Regular Cavalry, the 5th Regular Cavalry and the 6th Pennsylvania Lancers leave here to-day, to go up the James river.

It is rumored that General Cook has received orders to report himself at Washington.

General Stoneman is highly spoken of for his bravery and skill in his late management of affairs on the York river.

The Elm City, from Harrison's Landing, has arrived at Fortress Monroe with 500 disabled soldiers on board, mostly sick, who will be taken to New York. She lays at anchor in the Roads, and not a boat can be obtained to go out to her and get a list of names of the soldiers. The officers of transports have become so hardened that they will not allow one of their small boats to do the smallest favor, even for humanity's sake, and consequently we will, no doubt, have to abandon the idea of obtaining a list from the Elm City. There are many wounded on board. Five have died since leaving Harrison's Landing.

The flag-of-truce boat which left here yesterday morning returned to-day, having been up as far as White House. They report all quiet, having seen nothing of the Rebels on their passage up. They brought down about fifty contrabands, and a few stragglers who had unfortunately been left behind at the time of the evacuation. They also, brought with them —— Wilmar, a clergyman of Philadelphia, about six months ago, who was charged with having with him "contraband" articles, which he was conveying to the enemy. They were brought here to-day from West Point.

Gen. Burnside's flag-boat arrived here at ten o'clock, and cast anchor in the Roads.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8.—A flag of truce returned to-day from a cruise up the York river. At Cumberland was found ninety of our wounded soldiers. They were brought a mile away, when the Rebels compelled us to return them to the hospital where we found them.

All quiet on the James river.

RESPONSES OF THE STATES.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The new Ohio regiments will commence recruiting immediately, and camps are being established in different parts of the State for their reception. Recruiting has materially improved within the last few days, and over five hundred privates on furlough have reported at Camp Chase. More are reporting every day.

Indiana.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Governor Morton's call for eleven additional regiments and six batteries of artillery, although only published yesterday morning, has been responded to in the most hearty and confident manner. From over thirty counties military organizations have responded to the call.

The Response of Buffalo, New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—The Common Council of this city has appropriated $80 000 to raise new regiments in answer to the recent call of the Government for troops, giving seventy five dollars bounty to each recruit in addition to the Government bounty.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Rout of Rebel Guerillas.

FRONT ROYAL, July 8.—Reports have been received here that one of our wagon trains on a road leading Southward, near Flint Hill, was attacked yesterday by two hundred Rebel bushwhackers, and a small panic ensued. The attacking party was at first believed to be the advance guard of a large force. Shortly afterwards the Rebels were dispersed into the mountains, and nothing has been heard of them.

The Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—It is the current belief here that Congress will adjourn *sine die* by Monday next, the business before it being already reduced to only a few prominent measures, and some other matters to be disposed of without much controversy.

The Committee of Ways and Means will have disposed of all the bills originating therein, by the reporting of the remaining one, making additional appropriations—small in amount—for certain civil expenses of the Government.

The Tariff bill, with the Senate amendments, will be returned to the House to-morrow.

The Confiscation bill is pending in joint Committee of Conference.

The Soldiers' Pension and the Naval Appropriation bills are yet to be definitely acted upon.

Unless more important questions intervene, the session can be conveniently closed by the time indicated above.

The Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The collectors and assessors under the new tax bill will be selected in the mode usually adopted in the Treasury Department. All applications are received and filed, together with all letters in support of proposed appointments, whether from members of Congress or other citizens. The names of all applicants, with careful abstracts of the letters and information relating to each, are submitted to the President, together with the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the proper persons to be appointed. With these papers before him, the President forms his own opinions and makes his own appointments.

James River Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Frederick D. Stuart, of this city, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed Acting Master, and ordered to report to Captain Wilkes, commander of the James river fleet. It is understood that Mr. Stuart will be chief executive officer on James river.

Commodore Foote.

NEW YORK, July 8.—It is rumored that the Navy Department will soon place Commodore Foote at the head of the new naval expedition for which vessels are now fitting out, to consist chiefly of vessels of the regular navy.

The Proposals for Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—None of the proposals for gunboats for the navy come up to the requirements for draft and swiftness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Cotton is firmer—sales of 850 bales at 29½d cts. Flour is heavy—sales of 20 200 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat is depressed—sales of 15,000 bushels at previous rates. Corn is heavy—sales of 11,000 bushels: mixed at 46@52½ cts. Sugar closed buoyant at 9½@10¼ cts. for Muscovado, and 8@10¾ cts. for New Orleans. Coffee is quiet. Spirits Turpentine closed heavy at $1.51. Rosin is steady—sales at auction to-day at $10 25. Freights are firm. Gold has advanced to 12 per cent. premium, and in some cases yet higher has been paid, there being a rumor of an export duty, which is said by the *Express* to be improbable.

From the Washington Republican of yesterday morning

FRESH NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

ITEMS FROM THE RICHMOND EXAMINER OF JULY 4.

We had the good fortune to get hold, last evening, of a copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of July 4. It has an account of the battle of Tuesday, more than confirming the previous accounts of the slaughter of the Confederates on that day.

The *Examiner* says that the Confederate killed and wounded in all the battles amount to at least fifteen thousand.

It says that in the fight of Tuesday, Maj. Walker, of the 15th Virginia regiment, was killed, and the Colonel (August) wounded. General Anderson is reported to have been injured by a shell.

Northern newspapers captured from Union soldiers are advertised for sale.

Confederate stocks rose from 93 to 97, as a result of the battles. These prices are paid in Confederate notes currency.

Slidell writes that he expects the "immediate" recognition of the Confederacy by the French Emperor.

The Confederates believe that the New York 7th regiment was in the late battles.

The *Examiner* talks about the "probable capitulation" of Gen. McClellan's army!

It says that the Confederates captured at the White House 192,000 rounds of assorted cartridges, 75 boxes of shell, &c.

Of the markets at Richmond, it reports "snap beans" at two dollars per half peck; cabbage at one dollar or one dollar and twenty-five cents per head, and "not large at that;" and peas, "without looking," at fifty cents per half peck. The currency in which such prices are paid, need sink but little lower to become utterly worthless.

THE SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA.

The following is a copy of a letter recently addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 20, 1862

Sir: I am reliably informed that the sugar crop of Louisiana last year was five hundred thousand hogsheads, of eleven hundred pounds each. This is said to be fifty thousand hogsheads more than the crop of any previous year.

Of this crop there were in New Orleans, when taken by our troops, say eighty thousand hogsheads, chiefly held by foreigners, and there yet remain on the plantations, say two hundred and twenty thousand hogsheads, equivalent in all to, say, one hundred and fifty thousand tons.

It is thought, by gentlemen conversant with this trade, that this quantity will nearly, if not quite, supply the wants of the country until the new crop will be ready for market next fall. Shipments to Northern ports are already begun.

These facts suggest the expediency of such internal duties on domestic sugars as are necessary to secure the revenue expected from the import duties on foreign.

The importance of this subject, and the necessity of proper legislation, if not already embraced in the tax bill, will doubtless engage the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means, and of Congress.

With great respect,

[Signed] S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,
Chairman Committee Ways and Means.

The amount of coals exported from the mines of Chili is annually increasing. In 1852, the export was only 5,358 tons; in 1861, 160,000 tons. Nearly the whole amount, with the exception of 25,000 tons exported to California last year, was used in the copper foundries of Atacama and Coquimbo. The gross amount of money from the sales of coals was $1,365,100.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

THE EXCITEMENT REGARDING AMERICAN AFFAIRS INCREASING.

ST. JOHNS, July 7.—The royal mail steamer Europa passed off Cape Race at midnight on the 6th. She left Liverpool on the 28th, via Southampton on the 29th, and brings two days' later advices.

The news from America, brought by the Persia, caused increased excitement in England, and in the Liverpool cotton market prices had further advanced.

At Paris on Saturday the Bourse was firm at 68f 40c.

The *Times* editorially says: "The telegrams by the Persia, if they come substantially from the National Government, do credit to its veracity, inasmuch as they proclaim that any decisive advantage over the Confederates must be postponed until great additions are made to the Federal army.

"The latest dates are to June 18th, which may be considered the beginning of the summer heats. Although the probability is that both armies will keep the field, yet there can be little doubt that the spirit of the campaign must languish until fall, when cold weather and reinforcements on both sides will allow the struggle to be renewed.

"The last news represents what may be looked upon as the closing scenes of the spring campaign. Though the Federals have so many more men, and such a vast army, and the greatest resources, they invariably describe themselves as outnumbered by the Confederates. Halleck and McClellan utter the same complaint. Food and powder must have been the [illegible] in both cases, as, with equal, if not superior, to the forces opposed to it, it was yet obliged to retreat southward, and is now posted in decreased numbers at Grenada.

"Kentuckians and Tennesseeans might argue that since their own States have been abandoned, and fallen under the yoke of the Federals, they had no further interest in defending the cotton States, to which they were bound by ties of allegiance, but the diminishing army must have been mainly caused by the difficulty of procuring food," the *Times* adds: "The superior numbers and resources of the North we look upon as certain in the end to prevail.

"But who can see the resolution evinced by the South, the immense army it puts in the field, and the tenacity with which it disputes every position, without feeling that the war is likely to drench the territory of the Union with more blood?" It winds up by hoping some means may be devised for bringing this unnatural conflict to a close.

The *Morning Herald*, in an editorial, contends that the restoration of the Union would be a calamity, not only for Europe, and England in particular, but for the North. It declares that the Union had become a nuisance among nations. Secession is favorable to England. Self-interest would have justified interference before this, but not international neutrality forbid it.

Even now, if there was any hope of an early settlement, no one would dream of interfering. As matters stand, however, the *Herald* thinks it is time that some decided action should be taken by France and England in behalf of justice and humanity, as well as for the protection of their half-ruined manufactories and hungry operatives. Such action must be taken at last, as impossible things cannot be long allowed to remain. It is not probable that there will be any change in the aspect of American affairs that will bring us relief, and if we are to act after all, it will be saving needless misery to act at once with gentleness and courtesy, but with immovable firmness in words.

Lord Cockburn asked if Edwin James should be allowed to retain his patent as Queen's counsel.

The Lord Chancellor said that Mr. James had given notice of an appeal to the judges from the decision of the Bishops, but as he had taken no steps to carry it out, he (the Chancellor) had decreed that it was not desirable that he should longer enjoy any honor under the Crown. His patent would therefore be ordered to be cancelled.

The Hon. T. Bruce, tutor of the Prince of Wales, and a brother of Lord Elgin, died at London on the 27th of June, of fever contracted at Constantinople, while travelling with the Prince.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, Jules Favre censured the expedition against Mexico, and demanded an explanation. After speaking against the French policy in the past, he said things had reached a point at which it was necessary that the resolutions taken should be explained.

He considered the only course to take, compatible with the interest and honor of the country, was to treat with Mexico and withdraw. He denied that France had any defeat to avenge, eulogized the conduct of the troops, and protested against the entertainment of any ideas which would compromise France with the other Powers.

M. Billault, in response, defended the course of France. He secured negotiations from which it was impossible to retain a result. He stated that the Emperor was compelled to disavow the conduct of Saligny, and explained the return of the latter as a mere act of courtesy. Notwithstanding a momentary disagreement between the three Governments, they remained on good terms.

He energetically repelled the idea of treating with the Juarez Government, saying that the honor of France was engaged, and she must avenge the insults offered. The Emperor would leave the people entirely free, when the French flag floats over the capital of Mexico, to vote for whatever Government they might choose.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that it seems decided that reinforcements will not sail until after the arrival of another mail, and if the French troops are not then in danger, it is thought reinforcements will not sail until the hot season is over.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says the French feel sore at the Mexican affair, and he thinks that it is not unlikely that the principles of the expedition are undergoing a reconsideration.

ADDITIONAL BY STEAMER EUROPA.

ST. JOHNS, July 8.—The following additional intelligence has been received by steamer Europa:—

MADRID, June 27.—In the Senate to-day, Senor Calderon Collantes expressed the hope that the action of France in Mexico would not exceed the limits prescribed by the London Convention. The Ministers said that Spain would still exercise sufficient influence to obtain legislative satisfaction from Mexico, for she had not abandoned the employment of the necessary means.

It is positively affirmed that the King of Portugal is betrothed to the Princess of Savoy.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, June 28.—The excitement in the Cotton market has increased, with sales of 30,000 bales yesterday. There were sales to-day of 25,000 bales at prices 29d. @1d. higher than official figures of yesterday. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions closed flat.

LONDON, Saturday, June 28.—Consols closed at 91⅝@91¾ for money.

GEN. McCLELLAN PUBLICLY ACCUSED OF TREASON.

From the Chicago Post, July 2.

Yesterday, during the excitement following the first reports of the fight before Richmond, the particular enemies of General McClellan betrayed their bitterness very decidedly. Excited groups collected at every corner. In front of this office a very large crowd collected, anxious to ascertain the news. An excited controversy soon sprang up. In an animated conversation between Messrs. Milton S. Patrick and B. E. Haddock, the former expressed himself very freely and unreservedly against McClellan. Mr. Hoddock replied warmly. Mr. Patrick, as a climber, then declared that we had a very short period, "Secretary Stanton had told Mr. John H. Dunham that McClellan was the greatest traitor in the North, and that all the material information obtained by the Confederates of Federal movements was furnished them by McClellan's family."

Mr. Patrick is a well-known citizen of Chicago—a man of strong political prejudices, it may be, but still so far above suspicion that we dare not question his word without further evidence. He asserted the fact without any equivocation or reservation that Secretary Stanton had told Mr. Dunham that McClellan was a traitor. Mr. Patrick is of course more responsible for the story as it comes from or through Mr. Dunham. Mr. Dunham is a highly respectable merchant of this city, lately President of a bank, and we do not believe that he would state that Stanton had accused McClellan of treason unless he was sure of the fact. Now, if Mr. Dunham did not hear Mr. Stanton say that McClellan was a traitor, let him say so. The charge has been made publicly on the streets, and Mr. Dunham has been named as the party to whom the Secretary has unbosomed himself. If the story is false, justice to the Secretary of War, as well as to McClellan, requires that it should be promptly branded as falsehood. If true, and the Secretary of War did say that McClellan was a traitor, then the Secretary of War is himself a criminal for allowing a traitor to have command of the army.—Let the facts come out.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' ADDRESS, AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE TURIN PARLIAMENT.—The remarkable address written by Archbishop Hughes in behalf of the Catholic world, and signed by the three hundred cardinals and bishops now congregated at Rome, has made a deep sensation all over Europe, and more particularly in Italy, affected more than any other country upon earth by the question of the temporal power of the Pope. In this address Archbishop Hughes asserts that the temporal power of his Holiness being granted to him by a peculiar design of Divine Providence, all the nations of the earth combined are powerless against it; that Rome and the Papal domain do not belong to Italy, but to the Catholic world, and that they can never cease to be its property.

These arguments seem to have wounded to the quick the patriotism of the Italians, for on the 18th of June last the Parliament of Turin presented an address to Victor Emmanuel stating that, "assembled for the purpose of making the rights of their country respected, they hoped his Majesty would take the necessary measures to stop such pretensions as those announced in the cardinals' address; and prevent the Roman question to be any longer a cause of trouble for consciences and of danger for the peace of the world."—*N. Y. World.*

Three transports arrived at this port yesterday—the Atlantic, the St. Marks, and the S. R. Spaulding—with sick and wounded soldiers from Fortress Monroe. The two forts rile in the stream. Their passengers will be ferred yet to the hospitals this morning. The latter landed her passengers, 400 in number, at the Belleve Hospital, last evening.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Correspondence of the New York Times.

BATTLE OF CHARLS CITY COURT-HOUSE.

THE MOST DESPERATE CONFLICT OF THE WEEK.

HARRIS'S LANDING, July 2, 1862.

The most desperate fight attending the withdrawal of General McClellan from the intrenchments, and the opening of communication with James river, took plac on Tuesday, July 1, at Charles City Court-House. In this battle the whole of Couch's division was engaged. It commenced about 6½ o'clock in the morning, by a cannonade between an immense body of the enemy which had come down from Richmond the night before, and the troops of General Couch, which had advanced their position in that direction to command the roads. This is the key to the present position of the army.

Many of the regiments engaged had been badly reduced by the previous battles. For instance, the United States Chasseurs, Lieut. Col. Shaler, had only 300 men; the 1st Long Island, Lieut. Col. Cross, had about 350, the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Vallee, 306; the 31st Pennsylvania, Col. Williams, took in 370, and the 23d Pennsylvania, Col. Nell, had about 400 men. These comprised the whole of Abercrombie's brigade, of Couch's division. When they left Washington they numbered over 4,000, and after the battle at Seven Pines only 2,998.

At about 7 A. M. the 1st Chasseurs, Lieut. Col. Shaler, and the 61st Pennsylvania, Col. Vallee, were advanced to support Gen Howe. At 9 A. M. Griffin's battery was brought into position on the left, and Gen. Howe was ordered to occupy the centre. His troops were mostly from New York State, comprising the 62d, 55th and others.

The shelling continued all this time from the enemy, and we were obliged to manœuvre wholly under fire. At 11 o'clock the enemy was seen in large force advancing in an oblique direction, at our left flank. At about 12 30 the engagement became general, the enemy shelling our reinforcements by a continued cross fire. At 2 o'clock, Gen. Couch announced to the troops upon the left that a stand of colors had been taken from the Confederates by a charge of the 36th New York, which greatly inspirited our men, and they cheered lustily. In fifteen minutes after that, Griffin's battery captured the colors of a Confederate battery—a splendid battle-flag of crimson, having a black cross—the battery opposed to them. Gen. Couch rode up and exclaimed that Griffin's battery had covered themselves with imperishable honors.—Column after column of the Confederates dashed forward to capture the battery, but they were piled in heaps of dead in front of the guns. The enemy pressed up frequently to within one hundred yards, and meeting the deadly discharge of grape and canister, staggered and fell back. They fell like wheat before the reaper's sickle. The enemy here must have lost from three to four thousand men.

The caissons of Griffin's battery now becoming exhausted of ammunition, they gave way to a battery of Kearney's division under command of a lieutenant whose name and battery are not now recollected, which kept up the same murderous fire on the enemy's ranks. Meantime the 61st Pennsylvania and the New York Chasseurs were ordered to the front. At this juncture the enemy made a desperate charge to capture the new battery, and the attempt was met by the whole of Abercrombie's brigade, led by Gen. Abercrombie himself, who drove them back beyond their lines into the woods, where a destructive fire was opened upon them.—Several batteries were brought into play, comprising some twelve guns. Meantime, Abercrombie's and Howe's brigade remained in line of battle, delivering volley after volley of musketry among the staggering ranks of the enemy. They were so numerous at this point that as soon as one regiment gave way, another, fresh and furious, would take its place as if nothing had happened.

Night came on, obliging the infantry to cease, but the artillery kept up the same continuous fire as at the beginning, and our wearied and exhausted soldiers retired under the same galling fire which greeted them in the morning. They fell back, led by Gens. Couch and Abercrombie, who were omnipresent on the field throughout the day. Notwithstanding the severe character of the contest, and the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, the loss of the Union forces, owing to the masterly manner in which the troops were handled, was not large.

The 61st Pennsylvania lost, say 20; the Long Island, 25; the First Chasseurs, 40; the 23d Pennsylvania, 20; and the 31st Pennsylvania about 30. Total, probably about 135

Capt. N. Ellmaker, the Brigade Commissary, succeeded in safely bringing off the field the whole of the wagon train and commissary stores.

The whole force of 60,000 men were withdrawn along the road leading toward Harrison's Landing, and not a man in the division seemed to know that we were retreating.

During the thickest of the fight, while Col. Valle's regiment was lying in front of the enemy in the form of the letter L, an Irish regiment came up on the double-quick, and the Colonel, addressing Vallee, asked, "Who commands this regiment?" "I do," said the Colonel. "I want to go through here," said the commander of the advancing regiment. It was now quite dark. "Roll over, boys, and cheer with a yell and a jump, and dashed upon the enemy in the most impetuous manner. This was very timely succor, for many of the guns had become foul from long use, and the balls would not go down in the guns.

From the New York Times.

THE TAX BILL.—THE COST OF COLLECTING THE TAXES.

One of the worst provisions of the Tax bill recently passed by Congress is that under which an army of office-holders is to be appointed. Our country has heretofore been cursed with thousands of persons whose main business has been to seek place under the Government, hoping to obtain a livelihood thus, rather than by engaging in regular [illegible] The new taxing and revenue administration brings with it apprehension in the minds of those who have held positions under the former one, lest they shall be sacrificed to make room for others whose party services have rendered them worthy in the eyes of the incoming heads of departments. Thousands who, if appointments to and removals from office were made with regard only to qualification and disqualification, would engage in pursuits profitable to themselves and useful to the community, find office only to be removed therefrom at the expiration of four years. This evil, it appears, will be largely increased by the passage of the Tax bill, which requires a large additional force of Government officials to be appointed. The injury inflicted on the country by withdrawing competent men from other occupations to fill these places, is not the only one. The people will be heavily taxed to support them, and to pay them for collecting the money due the Government. Projects for a new expense in the manner of collection proposed, were spurned, but Congress saw fit to adopt the more costly.

The Tax bill authorizes the appointment of the following officers, viz: Collectors, Assessors, Deputy Collectors, Assistant Assessors, and Inspectors. A Collector and Assessor are to be appointed by the President over each Collection and Assessment District, the number of which districts is not to exceed the number of representatives in Congress, except in the case of one or two States. A collection or assessment district will therefore embrace about the same extent, and contain about the same number of inhabitants as a Congressional District. The number of representatives in the present Congress is 178, in which number is not included any representative from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas or Arkansas. Only the loyal States, in which the taxes can be collected, are included in the following estimate of expenses. Each Collector is to receive as compensation for his services and those of his deputies, a certain commission on the amount of money collected, the total of which is limited to $10,000 per annum for each Collector, and this will give, for the pay of Collectors and their deputies, $1,780,000. Each Assessor is to receive $3 per day when making preparations, issuing instructions, etc.; and $5 per day when engaged in the performance of the regular duties of his office. As the preliminary proceedings will occupy but little time, we make our estimate at $5 per day.—The regular pay for each Assessor will, then, be $1,565 per annum, as there are 313 working days in each year. That of 178 Assessors, $278,570

In addition to this stated salary of $5 per day, Assessors are to receive a commission of one dollar for each hundred names on the tax lists which they furnish to Collectors. Of course, we cannot exactly state the sum which this commission will amount to, but it will be safe to say that the number of taxable persons in the United States will exceed the number of voters, because almost every one is subject to taxation for greater or less amount, females as well as males, minors possessing property, as well as those who have attained their majority. If we allow $25,000 as the number of taxable persons in each district, the commissions will amount to $44,500. Assistant Assessors are to receive a salary of $3 per day; their number is to be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Suppose each Assessor to appoint five assistants, the expense for their salaries in each district will then amount to $4,695 per year, the total expense on this account, to $835,710. The Assistant Assessors receive the same commissions as Assessors.—According to our estimate, made above, the total of these commissions—assuming five assistants to be appointed for each district, will be $222,500.

Inspectors of liquors, &c., will receive a fee for their services from the owners of the goods inspected. If one Inspector be appointed for each district, and his yearly fees amount to $1,000, we shall have a total on this account of $178,000.

In addition to the expenses for officers' salaries as above estimated, there will be additional outlays for stationery, rent, fuel, &c., &c., which will probably amount to at least $750,000, and that for advertising, &c., to at least as much more.

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries of Collectors and Deputies	$1,780,000
Salaries of Assessors	278,570
Commissions of Assessors	44,500
Salaries of Assistant Assessors	835,710
Commissions of Assistant Assessors	222,500
Inspectors' Fees	178,000
Stationery, &c	250,000
Advertising	250,000
Total	$3,839,280

It is expected that the revenue derived from internal taxes will amount to $110,000,000 The cost of collecting this sum will therefore be, if our estimate be a correct one, about three and one-half per cent of the amount collected.

THE DIPLOMATS ON A HOLIDAY.—The Ministers of the three leading Powers, namely, England, France and Russia, are now absent from their posts at Washington. Lord Lyons is in England, M. Mercier is in New York, and Baron Stoeckl is at West Point.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY. AS DESCRIBED BY THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

From the American of Yesterday Afternoon.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF THE CONFEDERATES.

From the Richmond Examiner of Friday, July 4.

The battle of Tuesday was perhaps the fiercest and most sanguinary of the series of bloody conflicts that have signalized each of the last seven days. We have already adverted to the part played in the action by General Jackson and others, but, as yet, have made little mention of the operations upon the occasion of General Magruder and the troops under his command. We now propose to give such particulars as we have obtained on the field after the battle.

Early on Tuesday morning the enemy, from the position to which he had been driven the night before, continued his retreat in a southeasterly direction towards his gunboats on James river. At 8 o'clock A. M., Magruder recommenced the pursuit, advancing cautiously, but steadily, and shelling the forests and swamps in front as he progressed. This method of advance was kept up throughout the morning and until 4 o'clock P. M., without coming up with the enemy. But between 4 and 5 o'clock our troops reached a large open field, a mile long and three quarters in width, on the farm of Dr. Carter. The enemy were discovered strongly entrenched in a dense forest on the other side of this field. Their artillery, of about fifty pieces, could be plainly seen bristling on their freshly constructed earthworks. At ten minutes before 6 o'clock P. M., General Magruder ordered his men to charge across the field and drive the enemy from their position. Gallantly they sprang to the encounter, rushing into the field at a full run. Instantly from the line of the enemy's breastworks a murderous storm of grape and canister was hurled into their ranks, with the most terrible effect.

[illegible] on until two-thirds of the distance across the field was accomplished. Here the carnage from the withering fire of the enemy's combined artillery and musketry was dreadful. Our line wavered a moment and fell back to the cover of the woods.—Twice again the effort to carry the position was renewed, but each time with the same results. Night, at length, rendered a further attempt injudicious, and the fight until ten o'clock was kept up by the artillery of both sides. To add to the horrors, if not the dangers of the battle, the enemy's gunboats from their position at Curl's Neck, two and a half miles distant, joined in the fray, and continued broadsides from their immense rifle guns.—Though it is questionable, as we have suggested, whether any serious loss was inflicted on us by the gunboats, the horrors of the fight were aggravated by the monster shells, which tore shrieking through the forests, and exploded with a concussion which seemed to shake the solid earth itself. The moral effect on the Yankees of these terror-inspiring allies must have been very great, and in this, we believe, consisted their greatest damage to the army of the South.

It must not be inferred from the above account that the slaughter was all upon our side. We have the best reasons to know that the well-directed fire of our cannon and musketry, both before and subsequent to our efforts to storm the enemy's position, fell with fatal effect upon his heavily massed forces.

At 10 o'clock, P. M., the last gun was fired from our side. Each side held the position occupied when the fight began, and during the remainder of the night each was busily engaged removing their wounded. The rumble of the enemy's ambulances and wagons, in rapid and hurried motion, did not cease even with the dawn. At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning they were still busy, and discontinued their labors, not because their wounded had been removed, but for fear of our advance. Our wounded were carried from the field directly to the farm houses in the neighborhood, whence, after their injuries had been examined and dressed, they were brought to this city.

During the morning the enemy evacuated his position and retreated, still bearing in a southeasterly direction, and apparently not attempting to lessen the distance between him and his gunboats.

The battle field, surveyed through the cold rain of Wednesday morning, presented scenes too shocking to be dwelt on without painful anguish. The woods and the field before mentioned, on the west side of eastern side, covered with our dead, in all the degrees of violent mutilation, while in the woods on the west side of the field lay, in about equal numbers, the blue uniformed bodies of the enemy. Many of the latter were still alive, having been left by their friends in their indecent haste to escape from the Confederates.

Great numbers of horses were killed on both sides, and the sight of their disfigured carcases and the stench proceeding from them added much to the loathsome horrors of the bloody field. The woods, but recently turned by the ploughshare, were furrowed and torn by the iron missiles. Thousands of round shot and unexploded shells lay upon the surface of the earth. Always the latter were many of the enormous shells thrown from the gunboats. They were eight inches in width by twenty-three in length. The ravages of these monsters were everywhere discernible as we cut through the tree tops, and here and there great trees, three and four feet in thickness, were burst open and split to very shivers. One remarkable respect this battle-field differed in appearance from any of the preceding days. In the track of the enemy's flight there were no castaway blue great coats, no blankets, tents or clothing; no letters and no wasted commissary stores. He had, evidently, before reaching this point, thrown away everything that could retard his hasty retreat. Nothing was to be found on this portion of the field but killed and wounded Yankees, and their guns and knapsacks.

THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS FROM THE YANKEE BATTERIES.

The battle of Tuesday evening has been made memorable by its melancholy monument of carnage, which occurred in a portion of General Magruder's command, [illegible] very inadequate forces to charge one of the [