IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG, MISS.

THE BOMBARDMENT STILL GOING ON.

The Fleets of Davis and Farragut at Work, &c., &c., &c.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1862.

A special despatch from Memphis, dated the 6th inst., states that the ram Lioness has arrived there with the following advices from Vicksburg:—

VICKSBURG, July 2, 1862.

The canal across the point of land opposite Vicksburg is nearly completed. The negro workmen upon it are collected from various plantations in the vicinity. In all cases government receipts were given for them. Several thousands are engaged on the work.

It is supposed that when the ditch is finished the river will cut a wide channel during high water, and forever leave Vicksburg an inland village.

The bombardment was kept up at regular intervals from both fleets, Commodore Davis having arrived when the Lioness left.

The rebel batteries were still replying occasionally. It was believed that the rebel works would be stormed on the 4th inst. There was every reason to believe the city had already fallen.

The city is said to be not so badly damaged as was at first stated.

All non-combatants had been removed previous to the commencement of the bombardment.

The rebel force is said to be sixteen thousand strong.

A story had reached the fleet that several hundred rebels had been killed by the explosion of our shells.

Beauregard Suspended from his Command of the Rebel Army in the West.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* of the 30th ult. says:—

"It was currently reported here on Saturday that Beauregard had been suspended from his command of the army of the West. The cause is not known. If the report be true, it will raise a storm about the head of the President which he will find it difficult to allay. We sincerely trust there is no foundation for the report."

Interesting from New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, July 5, 1862.

The first coach of the Santa Fe mail has arrived, and brings dates to the 22d ult. The news is meagre. It is reported that the Texans had sent commissioners to the State of Chihuahua to obtain permission from the Mexican authorities to pass through that State to Texas. The permission was not granted. This refusal of the Mexican authorities will doubtless delay the Texans in Arizona longer than they would otherwise have stayed. The First New Mexican regiment of volunteers has been entirely reorganized.

The Steamship Hansa.

The report brought by the Hibernian, to the effect that the steamship Hansa, owing to an accident, had put back from Southampton to Bremen, is not correct. Information had already been received here by the Scotia that, in consequence of some slight disarrangement in her machinery, the Hansa would not leave Bremen on her regular day (the 22d ult.), and that the New York would take her place, leaving Bremen on the 25th and Southampton on the 28th.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—RACING.

NEW YORK RACES—SECOND DAY—MONDAY, July 7, proprietor's purse $600, two mile heats, closed with the following entries:—

John M. Clay entered b. c. Wagram, 4 years old, by Yorkshire, dam Topaz, by Glencoe, rider's dress blue and blue 2 1 1
T. G. Moore entered br. m. Laura Faris, 6 years old, by Lexington, dam by imported Margrave, blue and blue 1 2 4
C. S. Lloyd entered br. h. Avalanche, 4 years, by Revenue, dam Sallie Ward, purple and white .. 3 3 2
P. C. Bush entered b. h. Trovatore, 6 years old, by Monarch, dam Madonna, by imported Yorkshire, red and lilac 4 4 3
J. W. Weldon entered b. m. Bettie Ward, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam by Whalebone, red and maroon 5 5 5
Zeb. Ward entered b. h. Sailor Boy, 5 years old, by imported Yorkshire, dam by imported Herald, red and pink ..... 6 6 dr.
John Hunter entered br. c. Sunshine, 3 years old, by Balrownie, dam imported Comfort, blue and white stripe ..... 7 dis.

Time, 3:46¼—3:44¼—3:53¼.

Yesterday was the second day of the race meeting over the Union Course, Long Island, and, although seven of the fastest race horses in the country were announced to contend, probably never since the first race course was opened to the public was such good running so poorly patronized. More people have frequently assembled on the Union Course to witness a trot for a fifty dollar purse than were present yesterday. The war, retrenchment among the masses, preparations for meeting the taxgatherers, the late news from our army, &c., all have a tendency to keep people away from the race course at the present time, and until public feeling becomes more buoyant, owners of race courses and race horses must be satisfied with that patronage which an economical and prudent public can afford to bestow.

In the pool selling for the above race Laura Faris brought the highest figure, being decidedly the favorite, the buyers remembering her gallant race with Trovatore on the 4th inst., when, with fifteen pounds more up than that fine horse carried, she was only beaten by a head in the extraordinary time of 3:42½, on a very heavy track. This, with her record of 3:36¼, the fastest time ever made, led the speculators to bid high on her winning the race. Wagram stood next in favor, and was bought with great avidity, the recollection of his unparalleled mile time being fresh in the minds of all. Trovatore was the third choice, Avalanche the fourth, while Sailor Boy, Bettie Ward and Sunshine seemed to be valued alike and brought about the same prices. After the second heat, which Wagram won, having fairly electrified the people by his tremendous burst of speed between the quarter and half mile poles on the second mile of the heat, pool selling was resumed, and this gallant young son of Yorkshire brought seventy dollars in a hundred, while Laura Faris and all the others combined hardly brought half that sum.

In the first heat the horses had a good start, and were all in a heap around the upper turn until Laura Faris began to show in front, waited on by Wagram, Avalanche and Trovatore, while Bettie Ward, Sailor Boy and Sunshine seemed content to bring up the rear. In this way they ran through the first mile, Laura passing the stand a length ahead of Wagram, Avalanche and Trovatore side and side, the others a few lengths behind. On the second mile Wagram made several attempts for the lead, but was thrown back as often as the effort was made, the mare coming home a winner, well in hand, two or three lengths in front, in 3:46¼, Wagram second, Avalanche third, Trovatore fourth, Bettie Ward not a bad fifth, while Sailor Boy and Sunshine, had the distance judge been attending to his business, would have been relieved of any further exertions in the race, as the flag would undoubtedly have fallen in front of them.

In the second heat Sunshine took the lead, followed closely by Laura Faris, Avalanche and Trovatore, Wagram keeping company with Bettie Ward and Sailor Boy. Sunshine ran in front throughout the whole of the first mile, passing the stand a length ahead of Laura Faris, Avalanche next, then Trovatore, Wagram two or three lengths further in the rear, then Bettie Ward, and Sailor Boy last. Going into the second mile and all the way around the upper turn to the quarter pole, the speed of the horses was increased, and a general struggle took place for the lead between Laura Faris, Avalanche and Trovatore, Sunshine showing symptoms of having had enough. After a sharp contest, Laura took the lead, Avalanche and Trovatore following close at her heels; and then it was generally considered that she was safe for the heat. This opinion had hardly become settled in the minds of the spectators when their attention was suddenly called to Wagram, who now, by a tremendous burst of speed, began to close on those in front of him, and in less time than it takes to tell it he cut them all down, one at a time, and before he had gone two hundred yards and reached the half mile pole, where he was taken in hand, he was several lengths ahead of the mare; and, running easily, and under a strong pull, he came home a winner of the heat by two or three lengths, amidst the greatest excitement, Laura second, Avalanche third, Trovatore fourth, Bettie Ward fifth, Sailor Boy sixth, Sunshine distanced. Time 3:44¼.

But five horses started for the third heat. They went off very slowly, Bettie Ward leading, Wagram second, Trovatore third, Avalanche fourth, Laura Faris bringing up the rear. Very little change of position took place during the first mile, the horses passing the stand as named above, except that Trovatore had taken the place of Avalanche. Before they reached the quarter pole on the second mile, however, a sharp contest ensued for the best places, when Wagram went to the front, closely followed by Trovatore, Bettie Ward third, but evidently beaten, Avalanche a good fourth, with Laura last, unable to keep pace with the others. In this way they passed the half mile pole, and after a most exciting contest they came home in the following order—viz: Wagram first, a couple of lengths ahead of Avalanche, Trovatore a good third, Laura Faris fourth, Bettie Ward last. Time—3:53¼.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes for three year olds, p. p., one mile and a half out. Two started—viz: Mr. Hunter's ch. f. Jessie and a Lexington filly. Jessie won cleverly, making the mile and a half in 2:46.

EXCURSION OF ST. BRIDGET'S SCHOOLS.—A grand excursion for the benefit of St. Bridget's parochial schools will take place to-day at Jones' Woods, under the direction of Father Mooney, the patriotic chaplain of the Sixty-ninth regiment, who followed the fortunes of that gallant corps in the first campaign in Virginia. The weather being favorable, and the pastor being deservedly popular with his congregation, it is to be presumed that the excursion to-day will be largely attended.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1862.

CAPT. WILKES APPOINTED THE COMMAND OF THE JAMES RIVER FLOTILLA.

The vessels in the James river have been temporarily detached from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron and placed in charge of Captain Charles Wilkes. The squadron is to be called the James River Flotilla. Captain Wilkes left for his station this afternoon.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Committee on Finance have recommended, among other amendments to the Tariff Bill, the following:—

On all sugar, above No. 12 and not above No. 15, Dutch standard in color, 2¾ cents per pound; on all above No. 15, not stove dried, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, three cents per pound.

They leave the additional duty on brandy, first proof, at twenty-five cents per gallon; but change the additional duty from twenty-five to fifty cents on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, for first proof.

On sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than No. 20, wire gauge, $3 additional per ton; thinner than No. 20, and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, $4 50 per ton; thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, $5 per ton.

Zinc, spelter, and tentenegue, unmanufactured, in blocks or pigs, additional, 15 cents per 100 pounds; on the same in sheets, a quarter cent per pound.

On all delaines, not exceeding in value 25 cents per square yard, 3 cents additional duty per square yard.

Liverpool, or other thread cotton, 10 per cent ad valorem additional.

The committee propose a new section, putting the Internal Revenue bill into operation on the 21st of July, instead of the 1st of August, with the exception of the stamp duty, which goes into effect on the 1st of September, but instruments unstamped are not to be made void till the 1st of January.

CONGRESSMEN GOING TO THE WAR.

A number of members of Congress, other than those already named, are going home to raise regiments and brigades in response to the call of the President for three hundred thousand more troops. Among them are Messrs. Train, of Massachusetts, and Diven, Pomeroy and Van Valkenburgh, of New York.

RECRUITMENT OF ABOLITION SOLDIERS WHO WILL NOT FIGHT UNDER M'CLELLAN.

The radicals are hard at work. Dr. William Doane, of the Patent Office, not having anything to do in Washington, has been started off on a tour to the North, to stump New York for abolition soldiers—to enlist none, it is said, but those who will fight with the negro and for the negro, and not to fight under McClellan.

MR. CHANDLER'S CALL FOR THE DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The resolution offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Chandler cannot now probably be answered without injury to the public service, but if it should be, the answer would unquestionably be damaging to the cause of the radicals. It would show that if Gen. McClellan's programme of the campaign had not been interfered with, and the radicals in Congress had not given aid and comfort to the rebels by their fire in his rear, Richmond would long since have been taken and the war nearly brought to a close. There is only one feeling or opinion here on this subject. The enthusiasm in favor of Gen. McClellan could not be greater in his own army.

SOUND ADVICE TO THE RADICALS.

Mr. Diven, before leaving Congress to-day to raise a regiment of volunteers, suggested that the perilous circumstances of the times required a cessation of discussion upon the subject of slavery. For this he was rebuked by one of the abolition cabal, not one of whom will probably be found to imitate Mr. Diven's example.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS FOR REBEL STATES.

Almost the entire session of the Senate to-day has been occupied in a discussion of an abolition measure, which is based upon the idea of Mr. Sumner, that the rebel States should be regarded as provinces or Territories. Mr. Doolittle spoke of the measure as one of greatest importance, and Mr. Harris, who has somehow been induced to repeat it, acknowledged that he hesitated to approve what of the bill looked to the exercise of legislative power by the Governor and the Judges proposed to be sent into the rebel States to govern them. Mr. Sumner wanted to amend the bill by denying to the before named functionaries the recognition of existing State laws punishing the teaching of slaves, &c. Messrs. Powell and Carlile defied Senators to show any constitutional authority for the proposed action, and Mr. Cowan denounced the policy as conflicting with the understanding under which we set out in the war, which was, that the domestic affairs of the States were not to be interfered with, but the government was to go to the rescue of the unprotected masses of the people, who had been overborne by conspirators and usurpers of the powers of the State.

The conservative Senators generally are willing to leave the temporary control of affairs in States now occupied by our troops to the President, under the war power, until the people shall take action consistent with loyalty to the general government and to the constitution. This does not suit the abolitionists, who never want to see Senators or Representatives on the floor of Congress from the South. The abolitionists desire new governments for the rebel States, as provided by Mr. Harris, because it enables them, through their power, to approve and confirm appointments to chagrin the President, and secure the designation of Governors and Judges who will strike a blow at the institution of slavery. It will be seen that their policy is in consideration of the President for appointing Andrew Johnson and Edward Stanly Military Governors. Intending to control all the policy of the government at this time, they do not intend to adjourn at an early day. This information is from a high and well informed republican quarter. There is no reason, for all the leading business of the session is completed. The tariff bill has now arrived at that stage that it could be disposed of in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Chandler made an abusive speech of General McClellan, uttering the stupendous falsehood that he had over two hundred thousand men with him upon the peninsula. That the statement is false is clear from the fact, that not above four *corps d'armee* have been with him in all, and the nominal number of a full corps is thirty six thousand men. In practice twenty-five thousand effective men to a corps would not be an under estimate. Mr. Chandler has been very conspicuous in traducing General McClellan.

GENERALS WALLACE AND MITCHEL DESIRE TO JOIN M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

It is stated that Generals Wallace and Mitchel desire to serve in the Army of the Potomac.

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS.

The fact that the resolution looking to the expulsion of Senator Simmons still lies upon the table attracts much remark. It is said that Mr. Simmons says, "Lay on Macduff," &c.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Among the wounded recently brought here are:—
Colonel W. R. Lee, 20th Massachusetts, sick.
Colonel J. W. Dayers, 7th New York, fever.
Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney, 9th Massachusetts, sick.
Lieutenant Colonel Tully, 80th New York, fever.
Captain Bartlett, Assistant Adjutant of General Bartlett's brigade, fever.
Adjutant John T. Bigelow, First United States artillery, flesh wound.
L. T. Piscon, of General Heintzelman's staff, debility.
Lieut. F. W. Butler, of the Signal Corps, long fever.
Captain F. S. Wise, First California, fever.
Lieut. F. J. Ashton, First California, fever.
Captains G. F. Holman, Seventh Massachusetts, wounded; Thos. McConnell, Tenth Pennsylvania reserve, wounded in neck and shoulder; W. A. Lynch, Forty-second New York, debility; C. F. Mullin, Fourteenth New York, wounded in thigh; Assistant Surgeons G. W. Craney, Fifteenth New York, sick; and S. R. Crofford, Eighth Illinois, sick; Sergeant Majors F. Murray, Sixty-ninth N. Y., and Jas. L. Belain, Eighty-first N. Y., sick; Lieuts. S. L. C. Spencer, Third N. J.; H. L. Johnson, signal corps; J. M. Goddard, Fifteenth Mass.; E. W. Winey, Seventy-seventh N. Y.; and J. C. Boss, Second N. J., sick.

Seven wounded rebels from North and South Carolina regiments were brought up.

The following died on the passage up:—J. M. Hughes, Ninety-third N. Y.; L. Morehouse, Eighth N. Y., and M. J. Seynsm, Seventh Mich—all of typhoid fever. O. Mulain, Tenth Penn. Reserves, was drowned.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers in hospital here are reported:—
W. Kearney, Co. G, 94th New York.
Chas. Scrivener, Co. E, 14th United States infantry.
Sergeant T. Hatton, Co. D, 82d Pennsylvania.
Jas. T. Tweddle, Co. F, 32d New York.
Jacob Lamb, Co. F, 107th Pennsylvania.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1862.

LANDS OF WOMEN'S SCHOOLS.

Mr. WILMOT, (rep.) of Pa., presented the petition of Thomas W. Bradford for an appropriation of public lands for the benefit of the industrial schools for women.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Tariff bill, with amendments.

CALL FOR PAPERS RELATIVE TO GEN. M'CLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., offered a resolution that the Secretary of War furnish the Senate with copies of all orders of the Executive to General McClellan relative to the advance of the Army of the Potomac on Richmond, and all the correspondence between the said General McClellan and the Executive, from the date of the order of the 22d of February to the advance on Manassas up to May 1; also a statement of the numerical force of the Army of the Potomac, as shown by the roll in November, 1861, and in January, February and March, 1862; also the number of troops General McClellan took from Fortress Monroe, the number at the fortress, and the reinforcements sent to him up to June 1, 1862.

The resolution lies over.

THE ADMISSION OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Mr. WILEY, (Union) of Va., moved to take up the bill for the admission of Western Virginia.

This was disagreed to by yeas 17, nays 18.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, a committee of conference on the bill authorizing an additional issue of Treasury notes was appointed.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY AND EMOLUMENTS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the committee of conference on the bill regulating the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, made a report, which was agreed to.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, the bill supplementary to the act for the release of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia, was taken up and passed.

THE PENSION BILL PASSED.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Conn., the General Pension bill was taken up and passed.

THE SENATE QUORUM.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to take up the resolution relative to a quorum.

Motion lost.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS FOR REBEL STATES.

The bill to provide provisional governments in certain cases, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend the bill in reference to the legislative powers conferred, where it says "there shall be no interference with the laws and institutions of the said States, but they shall remain the same as before they attempted to throw off their allegiance," by striking out the words "laws and institutions," and inserting the word "constitution." He cited several laws of the State of North Carolina against the education of slaves, &c., as laws which ought not in any way to be sanctioned or enforced by the general government.

Mr. TEN EYCK, (rep.) of N. J., could see no necessity for the passage of the bill at all. It would only interfere with the rights of States and recognize the doctrine of secession. These States are as much States as they ever were, and this thing of the government of those States should be left to work itself out. This bill would reduce these States to mere Territories.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., was in favor of Mr. Sumner's amendment after he had seen what the laws were in some of these States and how the persons sent there undertake to enforce them. He was in favor of limiting the bill so as not to enforce obnoxious laws.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., denounced the bill as unconstitutional, reducing the States to provinces, leading to disunion by destroying sovereign States, and violating the constitutional provision which guarantees a republican form of government to every State.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., claimed force for this bill under this very provision of the constitution. Certain States refused to be governed by the constitution, and thus it becomes necessary to provide temporary governments for them until they return to their allegiance.

Mr. COWAN, (rep.) of Pa., said that the theory of this war was to rescue the loyal people of the South and restore the governments of the loyal people in the Southern States. The war of the Revolution had settled the right of a people to govern themselves, and we have no right to make a government for the people of North Carolina. The question is not whether these laws are abhorrent, but are they the laws of North Carolina? If so, all we have to do is to restore them as agreed upon by the people of that State. To do otherwise would be to destroy the whole theory of this war and to destroy the effects of the war of the Revolution.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. CARLILE, HARRIS and COWAN.

Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Min., said he understood the Senator from Pennsylvania to hold that if all the inhabitants of a Southern State would not be governed by the United States, then we could not force them to remain; but would the government of the United States be justified to allow any people to set up a hostile and independent government within her borders?

Mr. COWAN said we had solemnly decided that we could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to conquer, but that was simply a question of policy.

Mr. DAVIS, (opp.) of N. Y., said it was the duty of the government of the United States to assert its authority everywhere within its own limits, and execute all the laws; but he thought that Congress had not the power to pass this law.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL PASSED.

Mr. FESSENDEN, by consent from the Committee of Conference, on the bill authorizing additional Treasury notes, made a report, which was agreed to. The report provides for $35,000,000 in small notes, and a reservation of $50,000,000.

THE QUESTION OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS RESUMED.

Mr. SUMNER modified his amendment so as to strike out the word institutions, leaving the word laws.

Mr. CARLILE, (Union) of Va., moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. He spoke at some length in favor of postponement.

Mr. WILKINSON was opposed to postponement. He contended that it was the duty of the government to enforce laws within all constitutional limits, and that the doctrines urged by the Senators from Pennsylvania and Virginia were simply doctrines of secession.

Mr. COWAN responded that the only way the Union could be restored was that every part should enjoy its rights. In any other way we could not succeed. He looked upon the scheme to thrust emancipation down the throats of the South in the same light as the attempt of the South to thrust slavery on the North. He wanted to make friends with the South, and not make weapons against us. The country was not to be saved by initiating legislation and schemes in favor of the negro, but by war against the rebellion and kindness to loyal people. He believed the system of legislation pursued here brought us to the condition we are now in and massed the enemy against us. Where is now the great army? And shall we go on fighting, as if we were the abolition party fighting against the pro-slavery party?

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., said the Senator from Pennsylvania wanted to know where the army was, or who placed them there. The Army of the Potomac, when it marched on Manassas, numbered 230,000 men, and the enemy less than 30,000. They marched on Manassas, and found thirty-two wooden guns and eleven hundred dead horses. That army could have marched to Richmond in thirty days and not lost a thousand men, and there was no impediment to its marching to Charleston or New Orleans. But the Senator from Pennsylvania wants to know who placed the army where it is? The press, politicians and traitors of the country declare that E. M. Stanton put them there; but Stanton had nothing to do with putting the army in the marshes of the Chickahominy. This is a matter of criminality, of gross criminality, which should consign the criminal to eternal detestation and condemnation. The country demands sacrifice for this crime, and the press of the country are demanding the sacrifice of the mere clerk Stanton, the mere clerk to obey the orders of the President. He (Mr. Chandler) introduced a resolution, which, if answered, would show the true criminal. The criminality was reduced so as to be between two persons. The great crime consisted in sacrificing and dividing this great Army of the Potomac, and the criminal is either Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan. There is no third man at all. The criminal, in his judgment, should not only be deprived of office, but suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The nation has been disgraced by this division of the Army of the Potomac, and E. M. Stanton always opposed it. If that great army had been commanded by the arch traitor Jeff Davis there has not been a movement which he would not have ordered since the first of December. He called on the press and traitors of the country to stop denouncing a mere clerk, and to denounce Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan. Who led the army into the marshes of the Chickahominy, where they died like sheep, and where the left wing was left to maintain a savage fight, when a reinforcement of 20,000 men from the right or centre would have sent the rebels back into Richmond, defeated? He had an extract read from the Detroit *Free Press*, charging the blame on Stanton, Wade, Chandler, &c., &c. This, he said, was a paper which was obliged to show a Union flag by a mob. He claimed that Michigan soldiers had been in every fight, yet no notice had been taken of them by the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, thought this was no time for crimination. The speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, and such meetings as the one lately held in New York, do more to mass the enemy than all the legislation of Congress. Some men in the country had asked and prayed that loyal black men might be taken into the service. If it had been done he believed the war might have been closed in ninety days. Fifty thousand men were lost by Halleck in the marshes before Corinth by building fortifications, &c., which might have been saved. He (Mr. Lane) was willing to stand by the President and the Secretary of War, whom he believed to be the soul and bulwark of the nation, till this war was over, and then he would be willing to go with the Senator from Michigan into an investigation of who was to blame.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1862.

MESSRS. DIVEN, VAN VALKENBURGH AND POMEROY JOIN THE MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. DIVEN, (rep.) of N. Y., rose to ask leave of absence for himself and his colleagues, Messrs. Van Valkenburgh and Pomeroy, they being about to return to their respective districts to assist in raising troops. He said that he had often been called upon, since he held a seat here, to differ with many of his associates; but such a difference had always arisen from his sense of duty. In this crisis of the country, when its only hope lay in the military arm of the nation, the man who lent his aid and influence to strengthen that arm assisted his country in her hour of peril and of need; but those who sat here discussing abstract questions of government were neglecting their highest duty. If this republic is to be saved, it can only be saved on the battle field. In taking leave of the House, he asked those who remained to devote their energies to procuring arms and armies, and to leave to a future time those questions about which men were divided. This Congress, he thought, had committed mistakes in introducing and discussing measures that can be of no avail until after this rebellion was crushed out. It was a mistake to revive party differences in Congress or the nation.

Mr. HUTCHINS, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired whether the gentleman had any permission to lecture the House?

Mr. DIVEN—Oh! I am not lecturing this Congress.

Mr. WALL, (rep.) of N. Y.—This is entirely out of order. If the gentleman wants leave to go, let him go, and do all he can; but he has no right to censure this Congress.

Mr. DIVEN disclaimed any such purpose. He did not arrogate to himself any superior wisdom. He had desired that the whole Union sentiment of the country should be concentrated at a given point. His difference with other members had been in regard to the course pursued toward the border States, and toward the Union men in the slave States. He had ventured to suggest, last Saturday, that he had in his desk for a long time, and was desirous of introducing, a bill for the employment of negroes in the Southern States in defence of the government. Such a measure was, perhaps, calculated to alienate him from border State men; still he thought the negroes in the Southern States ought to be so employed. The government was to-day supporting ten thousand black men, who were rendering no equivalent for their support. They should be made to render an equivalent. We ought, therefore, to muster them into our service, employ them in trenches and batteries, and instruct them in siege duty, so that they may help to maintain the conquests that we have made.

Mr. PHELPS, (opp.) of Mo., desired to ask a question.

Objection was made.

Mr. DIVEN continued. It was the duty of the government to employ these blacks, for unless they were organized and brought into systematic discipline they would soon become disorderly, band themselves together, and commit great outrages. Besides, the season was approaching when white men could not exist in those torrid latitudes, and therefore the blacks should be trained to defend and protect the positions taken by our army. His bill provided for that—that these blacks should receive the same pay as common soldiers, and that afterwards the bounty to which they would be entitled should be expended in transporting them, with their families, to such colony as they might select, and maintaining them there for six months—emigration to be voluntary, not compulsory. He never entertained the idea of an indiscriminate arming of blacks, without putting them in ranks, and subjecting them to control. There could be no inhumanity greater than that of placing arms in the hands of the blacks of the South, and letting them roam over the land, committing indiscriminate murder and desecration. It was to avoid that that he would have the negroes mustered into service. The blacks would otherwise fall into excesses, which would have to be corrected by the strong arm of the nation. He never thought, he never dreamed, that the battles of the country could be fought by black men. He who hugged that idea was hugging a delusion. This rebellion must be put down by the best blood of the country. The blood of white men must flow in rivers before the rebellion was put down. The little that was flowing in his veins might go to swell the current as soon as the opportunity was offered to shed it profitably. He invoked those who wanted to see an end to the rebellion to put their whole energies to the work of enlisting soldiers to fight the battles of the country. He hoped that Congress would soon feel that, after two or three necessary measures were disposed of, they could not do better than adjourn, go home, resolve themselves into recruiting officers, and come back to the battle field, leading their constituents or following in their lead. In conclusion, he asked leave for himself and two colleagues to absent themselves during the remainder of the session.

Leave was granted.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GENERAL BANKS OF COMPELLING WHITE MEN TO WALK WHILE NEGROES RODE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of a preamble, heretofore introduced by Mr. VOORHEES, (opp.) of Ind., to a resolution making inquiry on the subject, which latter was adopted at the time, setting forth, on the authority of the New Albany *Ledger*, that a Union man of the Shenandoah Valley declared when General Banks retreated that much complaint was occasioned among the soldiers by the fact that while white men, women and children were compelled to walk, the stout negroes who accompanied the army were transported in wagons.

Mr. GOOCH, (rep.) of Mass., asked consent to read a letter from General Banks on the subject.

Mr. VOORHEES objected unless he also was permitted to read a statement on the subject.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., moved to lay the preamble on the table.

Motion carried by yeas 71, nays 42.

THE CAPTURES OF THE REBELS IN NEW MEXICO.

On motion of Mr. WATTS, a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of ascertaining the amount of property captured from the people of New Mexico and the general government in the latter Territory by the authority of Texas, and providing for the confiscation of so much of the land of that State as will make indemnity for the losses thus incurred, the committee to report by bill or otherwise.

THE FORT LEAVENWORTH RESERVE LANDS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, from the Committee on Government Contracts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Private Land Claims to make full investigation into the patents for lands included in the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, and also into all the facts connected with the present situation of the military reservation of Fort Snelling, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WASHBURNE submitted a communication from the Secretary of War, asking such an investigation.

MILITARY ARSENALS AT THE WEST.

On motion of Mr. PORTER, (rep.) of Ind., the House, under a suspension of the rules, took up the Senate bill for the establishment of arsenals at Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana, and Rock Island, Illinois, for the deposit and repair of arms, &c., appropriating $100,000 for each. Passed.

THE SLAVE TRADE TREATY.

Mr. GOOCH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade. The bill authorizes the appointment by the President of a judge and arbitrators at New York, Sierra Leone and Cape of Good Hope. Passed.

THE INDIAN TRUST FUND BONDS.

Mr. EDWARDS, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill, which was passed, directing credits to be given on the proper books to several Indian tribes for the amount of trust bonds abstracted from the Interior Department.

GENERAL DEBATE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS, (rep.) of Ohio, said he came here to support the administration by every constitutional means to put down the rebellion, and in this he had been consistent. He had voted for all the supplies in men and money that had been asked; but now he found himself arraigned by certain gentlemen as "disloyal," "sympathizing with the secessionists and rebels," &c. This was implied in the speech of his colleague (Mr. Edgerton), which was remarkable for nothing but its abuse of men of purer patriotism than himself. Such charges against him (Mr. Morris) were impudently and basely false. Mr. Morris then defended the democracy of the country and his own political conduct in connection with that party.

Mr. VAN HORN, (rep.) of N. Y., spoke of the vast importance of the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, all the petitions and papers on the subject having been referred to the Select Committee, of which he is chairman.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (opp.) of Ill., briefly vindicated the late democratic address issued to the people of the United States. The law being maintained supreme every offender would be brought to justice. The denunciation of the rebels merely would not put an end to the war. This must be done by armed men and victory plucked from the battle field with cannon and the bayonet. The address was a collection of the opinions of others, and for it he (Mr. Richardson) was responsible.

The committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

Important to Everybody.—$1,000 Reward is offered to anybody who will tell us where we can get a better glass of soda water than DOWS' Ice Cream Soda. The public are cautioned against numerous imitations. This genuine, new and truly delicious drink can only be obtained at Taylor's International Saloon, 365 Broadway; Wm. Taylor's, 555 Broadway, and Havana Agency, 229 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum, in New York; and in Boston at G. D. Dows', 525 Washington street, and Traveller Counting Room, 31 State street. 20 tickets, $1; good in New York and Boston.

Zephyr Merino Under Garments for hot weather. A great variety. J. A. RANKIN & CO., 96 Bowery, and 165 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-second st.

Dr. Schenck Will be in Boston at the Marlboro' Hotel on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th, 16th and 17th of July instant.

C. Barnard's Corrugated Metal Pens have no superior. Cheaper and better than gold. Try and test them.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head and Sore Throat cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, 38 Clinton place, 8th st., west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail. No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists.

Prof. L. Miller's Hair Dye, Black or brown, 50 cents. The best. Try it. Sold by druggists. Depot 56 Dey street.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, No. 1 Barclay street. Hair dye, 50 cents, black or brown.

Lovet's Wahpene will Restore Gray hair and cure baldness. Office removed from 85 to 43 Bleecker street.

Ladies Desiring a Beautiful Complexion.—LAIRD'S Bloom of Youth has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Sold by all druggists and at 439 Broadway.

Dr. Schenck Will Visit Alexandria Today, July 8; to-morrow, Wednesday, July 9, Washington City, and Baltimore, Thursday, July 10. He has a suit of rooms at each place.

"Cocin for the Hair."—Phalon & Son's "Cocin," or deodorized Cocoanut Oil, is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Bull Run.—Many Soldiers Died for Lack of medical treatment. HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment would have prevented this.

Hasheesh Candy.—The Arabian Gunjh of enchantment. A wonderful stimulant and medicinal agent. See Monday's Herald.

Doctor Hunter's Discovery Cures the very worst form of Scrofula, obstinate Eruption of the Skin and old Ulcers. No. 3 Division street, New York city, since 1834.

Conrad Fox, 81 Barclay Street, New York, has been appointed wholesale and retail agent for Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. Make a note of it.

Take Notice.—Dr. Schenck Will Hereafter be in New York every Monday from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. His rooms are at No. 32 Bond street.

MAILS FOR EUROPE

The Brilliant Military Achievements on the Chickahominy—Six Battles in Six Days—Map of the New Field of Operations—Progress of Affairs at Vicksburg, Miss.—News from South Carolina, &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city this afternoon, at a quarter past one o'clock, and at half-past five o'clock, to go by railroad.

The NEW YORK HERALD, edition for Europe, will be published at eleven o'clock this morning. It will contain graphic accounts, from our Special Correspondents on the Peninsula, of the Splendid Military Achievements on the Chickahominy, including the Battles of Peach Orchard, Golding's Farm, Savage's Station, Gaines' Hill and Beaver Dam, in which Ninety-five Thousand Union Troops were opposed to One Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Rebels, illustrated with a Map showing McClellan's new Field of Operations; Particulars of the Operations in front of Vicksburg, Miss.; Interesting News from Port Royal, S. C.; Affairs in the Southwest, and all other war movements of the past week, together with a variety of interesting reading.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London, England, will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the HERALD.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 265—July 7, 1862.
38, 75, 60, 70, 69, 1, 14, 52, 57, 29, 41, 64.
DELAWARE, CLASS 270—July 7, 1862.
20, 36, 30, 37, 47, 40, 33, 10, 73, 46, 27, 19, 42.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 317—July 7, 1862.
19, 46, 10, 45, 70, 8, 38, 4, 23, 75, 50, 42.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 318—July 7, 1862.
10, 43