tenant, Edward A. Kilbourne; Second Lieutenant, W. C Holmes.

Company H—Captain, A. H. Slatin; First Lieutenant, G. H. Dwyer; Second Lieutenant, C. J. Loveland.

Company I—Captain, A. J. Mower; First Lieutenant, J. O. Livingston; Second Lieutenant, O. C. Campbell.

Company K—Captain, David W. Lewis; First Lieutenant, Jos. C. Brooks; Second Lieutenant, Henry H. Rice.

The Enlistment Movement.

A meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth ward was held at Clinton Hall, July 16, at eight o'clock P. M. Captain C. Marshall having been called to the chair, the following resolutions, moved by William Allen Butler, Esq., and seconded by A. T. Stewart, Esq., were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of eleven citizens of this ward be appointed to confer and co-operate with the committees in aid of enlistments which may be appointed by the meetings to be held for the like object with this meeting in the other wards of the Sixth Senatorial district.

Resolved, That the committee have power to add to their number and fill vacancies.

The following committee was appointed, and requested to meet at room No. 5, City Hall, at twelve o'clock M., on Thursday, July 17, for the transaction of further business:—A. T. Stewart, Esq.; William Allen Butler, Esq.; Marshall B. Blake, Esq.; John T. Johnston, Esq.; Seabury Brewster, Esq.; G. W. Blunt, Esq.; Abraham Lent, Esq.; Maltby G. Lane, Esq.; R. H. McCurdy, Esq.; H. A. Kerr, Esq.; R. W. Townsend, Esq.

The names of the chairman and secretary of the meeting were added by resolution.

Capt. C. MARSHALL, Chairman.

P. O'SHEA, Secretary.

A New Regiment of Infantry.

Colonel Peissner is organizing a regiment of infantry in this city. Three companies have been already enlisted and are now in camp at Turtle Bay Park, corner of forty third street and Second avenue. Colonel Peissner has secured the services of Adjutant Drashko, formerly a colonel in the Wallachian army, who saw many years' service under Schamyl in his mountain warfare against the Russians. Comfortable quarters have been provided for the men, and all that the field and line officers can do to improve them in discipline and drill will be accomplished, and the Colonel fully anticipates furnishing one of the most efficient regiments sent forth by this State for the use of the general government.

The One Hundred and Second Regiment, Colonel Thos. B. Van Buren.

Captain J. W. Lewis and Lieutenant S. S. Cornell, of this regiment, have been ordered home to New York by Major General Williams, commanding second corps, Army of Virginia, for the purpose of recruiting their regiment to the maximum required by law. The One Hundred and Second has been highly complimented by Gener ls Fremont, Saxon and Doubleday, and is undoubtedly one of the very best regiments in the service. It is now in the advance under General Sigel, near Warrenton, Va. The recruiting office is at 480 Broadway.

Officers for the Regiment to be Raised in the Fourth Senatorial District.

The Military Committee of the Fourth Senatorial district met at the Astor House on Wednesday afternoon. A long discussion took place as to the qualifications and abilities of the numerous candidates for the positions of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment to be raised in that district. Major McDermott, late of Sickles' brigade, was unanimously selected to fill the position of Colonel. Captain Levi A. Fuller, of Colonel Pratt's volunteer regiment, who is at present on furlough on account of sickness, received the majority of votes to fill the position of Lieutenant Colonel, and the appointment will be sent to the Governor for confirmation. Major McDermott is a native of this State, and having resided the greater part of his life in this city, he is widely known in the wards composing the Fourth Senatorial district. This circumstance, combined with the reputation gained by the gallant Major while with Sickles' brigade, will no doubt have great influence with parties desirous of serving their country at this time. Captain Fuller is a native of Massachusetts, and previous to the breaking out of the war he practiced law in this city, where he is widely known and warmly esteemed.

War Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, July 16, 1862.

A very large gathering of citizens was held at the Capitol park last night. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Governor Morgan presided, and among the Vice Presidents were Mayor Perry, Senator John V. L. Pruyn, John Tracy, General Cooper and other prominent citizens.

Strong resolutions in favor of the new levy, and recommending an extra session of the Legislature to authorize the giving of a State bounty to volunteers, were introduced by George Dawson, chairman of the committee, and unanimously adopted.

Speeches were made by Lyman Tremaine and others.

Several gentlemen gave notice of their willingness to contribute liberally towards raising volunteers.

Hon. Erastus Corning arrived at home yesterday. He is not seriously ill, but is confined to the house by indisposition.

The Common Council have called a special meeting for to-morrow night.

The New Call for Troops in New Jersey.

A meeting will be held on Friday evening by the commissioned officers of the Hudson brigade, New Jersey State Militia, for the purpose of raising troops to fill up the new quota of the late call made upon the State by the President of the United States. The following order issued by Brigadier General James T. Hatfield, will explain the same:—

HEADQUARTERS, HUDSON BRIGADE, HOBOKEN, July 14, 1862.

A meeting of such commissioned officers as are within the limits of this brigade, and such other officers as represent different detachments now at the seat of war, will be held at the Hudson House, Jersey City, on Friday evening next, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be thought proper to co-operate with our fellow citizens in organizing and forwarding the requisite number of volunteers from Hudson county to make up the regiments called for from the division by his Excellency Governor Olden.

Much has been done by, and to the great credit of, the Hudson brigade, in sending forward an entire regiment under the call for three months troops, and the large proportion of officers and privates now in the service. In several instances whole companies having volunteered, leaving the ranks of the brigade almost depleted, still it is our duty, as it is that of every citizen, that we should, in the language of the Governor's proclamation, "See to it that New Jersey responds heartily and promptly to the call thus made upon it to maintain the existence of the nation. The demand is not for every citizen to stand upon the field of battle, but it is that every citizen by such exertions and sacrifices, and in such manner as is found most efficient, shall aid in filling the State quota."

Let the representatives of the Hudson brigade do their part in response to this patriotic call of the Governor. By order, J. T. HATFIELD, Brigadier General.

J. COLGATE, Major and Aid-de-Camp.

War Meeting at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, July 16, 1862.

The City Council last night appropriated $35,000 to aid in recruiting for the new regiments.

War Meeting at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, July 16, 1862.

A large meeting was held here last night to facilitate the raising of new regiments. Patriotic resolutions were passed.

Visit of Mrs. President Lincoln to the Wounded Soldiers.

At twelve o'clock yesterday Mrs. President Lincoln, accompanied by her friend Mrs. Marston, under escort of Colonel Frank E. Howe, drove in a carriage from the Metropolitan Hotel to the spacious rooms of the New England Relief Association in Broadway, Dr. Alfred North surgeon in attendance, for the purpose of showing some kindly attentions to the wounded under care and treatment at that benevolent governmental hospital. Mrs. Lincoln passed through the various wards and conversed cheerily with the men who had been so honorably scarred in battle while defending the Union against traitors. Her presence among them was the occasion of reanimating their hopes, and imparting a renewed impulse to their shattered energies. Shortly after her arrival the party was joined by Gen. Wetmore, Col. Stannard, commanding the Ninth regiment of Vermont Volunteers; James S. Thorn, Esq., of Troy, and Lindsay Howe, Esq., who entered into a spirited conversation with the lady of the President, her friend and Col. Howe, during which Mrs. Lincoln expressed her unbounded admiration of the care taken of the unfortunate wounded, the ventilation and the general adaptability of the rooms of the association to the purposes for which they have been set apart. On the way from the Metropolitan Hotel the party stopped at the Park Hospital, and were escorted through the wards by Col. Bliss, Mrs. Lincoln seeming to be deeply affected by the painful scenes coming beneath her notice. It was truly an impressive sight to see the lady of the President ministering to the consolations and comforts of those noble men, and it was pleasant to see that they fully appreciated her kindness and womanly sympathy. Mrs. Lincoln and party, including her son Robert, leave the city for Washington at seven o'clock this morning, accompanied by Capt. W. A. Murfey, of the United States Military Railroad Service.

The Louisville Journal on General Mitchel.

LOUISVILLE, July 16, 1862.

The *Journal*, replying to a despatch from General Mitchel, says General Mitchel's answer acquits Colonel J. T. Morton, of the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, and that he left for Washington on the 9th to lay the particulars of the case before the military authorities. The *Journal* speaks highly of the character of Colonel Morton, but says he does not rely on his personal character to a degree to substantiate the crimes against General Mitchel. The *Journal*, in concluding, says all our predispositions were strongly in favor of General Mitchel, and being thus prepared we held back his dishonor until we felt that we could no longer either doubt without dissembling, or forbear without faithlessness. The public may be assured the duty we performed was not a welcome one.

NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 11, 1862.

Necessity of New Camp Equipage for the Officers and Men—Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments—All Quiet on James River—The Mails—Colonel Sully, &c.

It is a matter of great regret that a large number of the officers and men in the army of the peninsula are now obliged to live in camp without adequate shelter from the elements, having been obliged to abandon their traps during the recent movements. It is to be hoped that the Quartermaster General at Washington will speedily attend to this urgent want of our troops, and furnish the quartermasters here with a sufficiency of camp and body equipments, with orders to issue them immediately. Attention to this immediately may prevent the sad consequences of sickness from exposure to the changeable and fickle elements.

The Commissary and Quartermaster's departments have now become permanent fixtures, and the troops suffer none from any lack of energy displayed in these departments, with the exception of the non-issue of equipments.

Our gunboats on James river are keeping a vigilant eye upon every spot along the river on the opposite side where damage could be inflicted upon our transports in their passages to and from this point. It is not anticipated that any serious damage can be inflicted upon our vessels by either stationary or field batteries. We all have high hopes centred in the flotilla since the appointment of the gallant, dashing and intrepid Wilkes to the command. If he does not give the rebels a taste of his qualities soon he will belie his well known reputation for energy and promptitude.

The army begins once more to enjoy the luxury of a daily and prompt mail. This division is peculiarly blessed by the daily visits of its popular mail carrier, Harry C. Hines, who allows no obstacles to interfere with a prompt delivery of the messages of business, love and finance to the troops.

The truth of history requires that I should notice a fact not heretofore published, and which an article in the New York *Times* contradicts. Colonel Alf. Sully, First Minnesota Volunteers, commanded General Gorman's brigade in all the battles from Sunday until their arrival at Harrison's Landing. His conduct elicited the admiration of all who witnessed it, and was gallant in the highest degree. The Colonel was suffering from a fever bordering on typhoid; but still he persisted in fulfilling the duties devolving upon him in the absence of General Gorman from severe sickness. Since the late battles Colonel Sully has been offered a brigade of regulars.

In such rapid succession did the last great series of battles follow each other that those popular historians of the war, the specials of the HERALD, have been unable to record every gallant act of the brave officers and men who so nobly stood the hazards and risks of fighting a superior foe. This is a matter of great regret, as the names of the heroes, rank and file, who contributed so nobly their aid in the accomplishment of McClellan's grand change of base to the James river should be given.

Quite an excitement has been created in the army by the distribution of flags to the various army corps. Each division flag is of a distinct kind, and the regimental flag bears upon it the number denoting the rank of the regiment in the division line. This new designation, if it is designed to be used on the battle field, will doubtless prove of great utility, as a general officer will be enabled to distinguish at a glance the regiment, brigade or division desired.

With the exception of small parties sent out for fatigue duty on intrenchments, our army is enjoying a blissful season of rest and repose. The sick list does not diminish as fast as desirable. The sickness that manifests itself daily in our camps is doubtless the traces of disease contracted by the men in the Chickahominy swamps—fevers that have insidiously engrafted themselves in the system—kept subdued by the indomitable spirit of the men and the excitements of battle, and just now making their presence known and felt.

The weather, which for a week has been bright and sunshiny, has opened with a steady rain, much to the discomfort of those of the men without shelter.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 13, 1862.

All Quiet Along the James—Upon the Response to the President's Call Depends the Salvation of the Country—Rally, Men of the North—Where Are Our Chaplains? &c., &c.

This has been a very pleasant, quiet and beautiful Sabbath. The weather has not been uncomfortably hot for the last three days, and its invigorating influence is plainly visible in the rapid improvement of the sanitary condition of the soldiers. The season of rest and quiet which they have enjoyed is of very great benefit, and has tended greatly to restore the *morale* of the army and bring it to a satisfactory condition.

Of news there is but little of interest to communicate. The daily history of camp life, even in the enemy's country, if the enemy will let the army alone, has not many salient points out of which to make attractive letters. That which would be of interest is contraband, and until matters again assume a progressive character there will not be much worth communicating. The threadbare phrase, altered to suit our new position, "All quiet on the James river," must satisfy your readers, at least for the present.

We are all looking with great anxiety for the response of the people to the call for three hundred thousand men just made. Upon that response the future of the country depends. Reinforcements in large numbers must be had, and soon, if they are to prove effective and the rampant treason of the Southern oligarchy is to be crushed out. What that response shall be—whether bold, prompt and worthy of a great people, whose national existence is attacked by a desperate and malignant foe, or weak, spiritless and hesitating—is what a few days must decide. The traitors, as well as the loyal army, which has suffered and sacrificed so much, are anxiously awaiting the decision. If the men are promptly furnished, and anything like the noble enthusiasm manifested at the outset is shown, they know that their doom is sealed. They have strained to the utmost of their ability and means to concentrate and support the immense army which bars our way to the rebel capital. Once dispersed and destroyed, they can never assemble or equip another like it. Foiled in their grand effort to capture and destroy the Army of the Potomac, which they thought themselves almost sure of doing by the weight of overwhelming numbers, they still hope that the loyal States may prove weary of the war, and the needed reinforcements be not forthcoming with that promptness which alone can make them effectual. To this army, as to them, it is almost momentous question. How shall it be decided? For or against national life and honor?

There is and can be no doubt of the ability of General McClellan, with his present forces, to hold the position which he now occupies. With the aid of the gunboats and the natural strength of the position, it can be held probably against any force which the rebels can bring against it. Meantime, let our friends rally at the North, and furnish men and means to enable us to resume offensive operations, and by a short and vigorous campaign destroy the rebel army and occupy the rebel capital.

This has been an unusually quiet Sabbath in camp. All unnecessary labor has been suspended, and opportunity afforded to observe the day as a day of rest and religious observance. I have not, however, been able to discern many indications of religious services. Notwithstanding I have visited a number of regiments, in only one place did I observe any of the customary divine services to be held. The fact is that the chaplains have made themselves, as a general thing, very scarce since the late severe fighting and dangers experienced by the army. In truth, the chaplains generally seem to have a much greater regard for their own comfort and safety than for the religious welfare of the soldiers. There are but a very few who have any influence whatever with the men. They are not of that devoted and self-sacrificing class of men who are content to count all things as loss—honors, comfort and property—if they can but win souls. That the chaplains might be very useful and do much good there can be no doubt. A great many of them are, however, totally unfit for the office which they have assumed, and these make the office of chaplain a byword among the soldiers. This may be thought severe; but it is the truth, as any one acquainted with the army can certify, and it is a truth which should be told. It would be far better for the government to save the money expended upon army chaplains and expend it in some other way for the comfort and convenience of the soldiers.

The recent order for the exclusion of civilians from the lines of the army is very strictly enforced. Many correspondents, who had gone North for a few days after the recent battles, find it impossible to get back, as they, in common with the rest, are excluded. If a correspondent even goes down to Fortress Monroe, and desires to return, he is not permitted to do so. I presume this rule has some good reason for its so strict enforcement, though what that reason is I have not as yet been able to discover. If it has been determined upon to exclude correspondents, why is it not done boldly, instead of trying to get rid of them gradually in this way?

The rebels still continue to occasionally annoy our transports on the river with their field pieces from the opposite bank, which, when our gunboats make their appearance, are hastily withdrawn. They have not accomplished any material damage as yet. No doubt means will soon be found to terminate this practice, which, it must be confessed, has more of the elements of excitement than pleasure about it.

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 14, 1862.

Position of Gen. McClellan's Army—Flight of the Contrabands—Value of Negro Labor—What Virginia Has Lost By the War—William Allen's Plantations—Review of Gen. Heintzelman's Corps—Recovery of the Body of Col. Wyman, of the Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers—Treatment of Our Sick and Wounded By the Rebels—The Rebel Headquarters at Savage's Station, &c.

The "position" of the Army of the Potomac is undoubtedly the strongest it has yet occupied. To describe it more definitely than the Richmond papers have done would, perhaps, be unwise; but the acknowledgments of the rebel authorities, who are familiar with the ground, ought to be satisfactory to our people on this score.

Our lines of defence are fully developed, and the works, which sprang up as if by magic when the army sat down here, are nearly perfected.

The recent discussions in Congress upon the question of putting contrabands at work in the trenches, gave rise in the camps to a story that such a disposition would be made of the services of the gentlemen of African descent now lying around officers' quarters, doing a little light work and considerable heavy eating. The result was quite a stampede among the darkeys. Officers' boots turned up unblacked, and when inquiries were made it was found that the Sambos had skedaddled, in order to keep clear of the trenches. It is just as well for the army, however. If they had depended upon the labor of contrabands in fortifying the position, the rebellion would have been a good deal older before the fortifications were completed. A thorough trial of contraband labor has been made by the Commissary Department at the river in unloading transports. Negroes who have been free for a long time are found to be serviceable, but the slaves fresh from the plantations will not work. Some worked until they had received a dollar or two, and then cut their stick; but most of them vamose after having worked half a day.

Some of the finest estates in Virginia lie in this neighborhood, in the valley of the James river. The broad and rich plantations which extend in every direction, desolated by the war, show how much has been sacrificed and lost by the Virginians through their apathy at the outset of the rebellion. If the owners of these princely domains had reflected for themselves, instead of allowing political leaders to plunge the State into the cauldron of secession, they would have gone to the polls and exerted their influence against it, instead of remaining entirely passive until it was too late. The richest landowner in this vicinity was William Allen, who has an interest in twenty-four plantations and owns the fee simple of thirteen, situated upon both sides of the James. His largest tract is just above this point. The army passed through a portion of it on its late march. It is called Curll's Neck, and comprises Wood Farm, Strawberry Plain, Maiden Hall, and Tighluan upon the James river. When the rebel army retreated from Yorktown Allen sent all his live stock, amounting to twenty-five hundred head, first to Richmond, and, failing to dispose of it, brought it to Curll's Neck. His estates below here are King's Mill plantation, on the James river, near Williamsburg; Little Town, which adjoins King's Mill; and Jamestown, on an island near the left bank of the James, five miles above King's Mill. Upon the other side of the river, in Surry county, he owns Cool Airs, Collister, Wakefield, Mount Venison and Claremont, which last is his country seat. Allen is Chief of Artillery in the Confederate army with the rank of major. He was engaged in the Fort Darling fight with our gunboats; and his assistant butler at Curll's Neck says that every gun save one was dismantled in the fort by our guns.

Major General Heintzelman reviewed and inspected his *corps d'armee* to-day. Kearney gave him an artillery salute, the first compliment of the kind paid to the newly appointed major generals. The old veteran looked well pleased as he rode around the lines, accompanied by those heroes of this memorable campaign, "Fighting Joe" and "Phil Kearney," as Generals Hooker and Kearney are familiarly called in the army. The veteran Heintzelman was dressed in a plain blouse, without shoulder straps or sword; but in the inspection of arms, accoutrements and equipments, and his inquiries respecting the number and status of the different regiments, he showed that nothing escaped his critical eye.

An extra flag of truce was sent up the James river today to recover the body of Colonel Powel T. Wyman, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts regiment, who was killed in the battle on the Quaker road, Monday afternoon, June 30. Colonel Wyman was struck by a Minie ball, which had been blunted by hitting some other object, and penetrated his breast, near the heart, about an inch and a half, tapping the main artery. The body was brought several miles from the field and buried on Haxall's plantation.

The circumstances of the recovery of the body are somewhat curious. The wife of Colonel Wyman, who was passionately fond of her husband, was extremely anxious that his remains should be brought to her, and Mr. John M. Way, a lawyer in Boston, and a friend of the family, was induced to undertake the task. Armed with letters from Governor Andrew to various persons high in office, he proceeded to Washington, and, backed by members of the Massachusetts delegation, besought of Secretary Stanton the privilege of coming to the army for that purpose. The Secretary could not grant his request. General McClellan had given positive orders that no civilians should be allowed to come up James river, and that no bodies of officers or soldiers should be disinterred. The solicitations of members of Congress were of no avail, and Mr. Way, after trying every red tape avenue to his object without success, came to Baltimore, where he managed to get a pass to Fortress Monroe by purchasing an interest in a schooner and the privilege of acting as her captain. The schooner was among the transports in James river, and he was allowed to come up to Harrison's Landing to look after her, a metallic coffin arriving by Adams' Express at the same time. Mr. Way immediately applied at headquarters for permission to go with a flag of truce to Haxall's plantation. General McClellan's first question was, "How did he get here?" and consent was immediately given him to finish the errand he had begun. The Vanderbilt was at Haxall's Landing, taking on board the sick and wounded in hospital there, under flag of truce, and, as she did not return as soon as anticipated, Mr. Way engaged a special steamer and went up to Haxall's Landing yesterday, accompanied by Surgeon Jewett, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, and officers detailed for the occasion. No trouble was experienced in effecting the object of the expedition. The Confederate officers and surgeons were polite and considerate; the body was found undisturbed where it had been buried, through the guidance of the late Colonel's orderly, and placed on board the boat.

Our sick and wounded, who were left prisoners at Haxall's Landing, affirm that they have received as much attention as they would have expected from our own surgeons and nurses. Dr. Cullen, of Richmond, is the medical director, and himself and assistants were quite free and communicative, as well as respectful and gentlemanly in their deportment. They professed a desire for a settlement of the existing difficulties upon some plan not involving the restoration of the Southern States to the Union—anything but that. They assured Captain Raymond, of General McClellan's staff, who accompanied the flag, that if their soldiers ever committed outrages contrary to the usages of war it was contrary to the orders of their generals, and they believed the same was true in regard to our army. Mr. Way told them that he should have attempted to go alone with a white flag into their lines if he had been refused permission by our military authorities, and they told him he would have been unmolested in citizen's dress, even if he displayed no flag of truce. They said their headquarters were twelve miles from Haxall's Landing. They are probably at Savage's Station.

The Confederate surgeons were dressed in uniforms, which were much admired by our officers for the fineness of the cloth and the rich and tasteful display of gold lace and embroidery.

On the return of the tug they were hailed by a flag of truce upon the opposite side of the river, by an officer, who informed them that several surgeons who had been unconditionally released were there and would be delivered up when sent for, which will be done without delay.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14, 1862.

The Rebel Sharpshooters Along the Banks of the James—The Blockade of the River—The State of the Lower Part of the Peninsula—Death of Postmaster Pindar—The Unhealthy State of Old Point—No News from the James River, &c.

The mail steamer J. A. Warner arrived last evening in time to connect with the boat for the North. She brings the news that the rebels have in a measure abandoned the use of artillery for the purpose of firing upon our vessels, and have established a line of rifle pits, from which they at all times either pour out a heavy fire of musketry, or with rifle balls pick off our men in the transports. Day before yesterday the captain of a bark which was being towed up was shot while at the wheel of the vessel. He was brought down last evening and sent up to Baltimore. It is thought that he cannot survive his wound. Despite all the efforts of the gunboats, this kind of warfare promises to be one not easily squelched. We are expecting that one of these days the trees will have been felled in places and batteries will open upon our vessels, doing much damage before they can be driven out. There is no doubt but that the rebels are making strenuous efforts to cut off McClellan's supplies on the river, and the gunboats are promised much active work.

The capture of the rebel spy between Hampton and Newport's News by two telegraph men, on Saturday, lead us to think it not improbable that the rebels intend moving down the peninsula and reoccupying Williamsburg, and possibly Yorktown. I do not doubt but the rebel cavalry will make frequent dashes upon our outskirts, but do not think they will be able to accomplish much, as we have a regiment or two who would like no better fun than to pitch into the rebels just for the sake of keeping "their hands in." At any rate, there is no just reason for any alarm on the score of a rebel raid in any force in this direction, although the rebel papers say "there is an important movement on foot."

We are pained to announce the death of Mr. Joseph Pindar, late a clerk in the Post Office at this place. He was a gentlemanly young man of about twenty years of age, and a citizen of Lowell, Mass. Two weeks ago he sickened and was taken to the hospital, where, despite every attention of the surgeons and of his friends and relatives, he gradually failed, and yesterday he succumbed to the grim monster death. He was universally respected and beloved by his fellow clerks and associates, who will, in respect to his memory, accompany his remains from the hospital to the boat this evening. His parents have been here several days with their son, and go on with all that remains of their beloved boy, to Lowell.

There is considerable sickness here now, typhoid fever and dysentery being the most frequent. Correspondents and other civilians are here in some force from the army, and all are suffering more or less from the prevailing diseases.

The point seems to be unusually unhealthy this season, from some cause or other. Probably the moving cause may be found in the existence of so much disease brought down from the army. The question whether typhoid and camp fevers are contagious is an open one, it seems, but it would appear not altogether improbable that the presence of two or three hundred patients on the point, suffering from typhoid and other fevers, must have more or less effect upon the atmosphere surrounding us. It must, in the nature of things, become more or less charged with the poisonous exhalations from the hospitals, and produce sickness and death. Still I would not venture, in the face of scientific authority to the contrary, to assert that such was the case. I give only the impression of many outside the profession, and let it go for what it is worth.

General Burnside and family are expected from Washington this evening. They have taken rooms at the Hygeia Hotel.

From Norfolk, Suffolk and surrounding country we have no news. All is quiet and dull. The rebels do not seem to be very close to any of our posts on the other side of the river; but everything has been prepared to receive them properly, in case they should deem it profitable to make an attack on our forces. We rest quite securely in our position, fearing nothing, and looking anxiously for the day when we shall again assume the aggressive. That day is not far distant, I am sure, if I read the progress of events correctly.

The weather, which for the past two or three days has been quite cool and pleasant, has again assumed a torrid type, and we are now sweltering under an almost tropical sun, and enduring all its attendant discomforts. We are likely to have another heated term; but we trust that it will not prove of so long duration as the last.

Up to this hour the James river boat has not arrived. There seems to be an unnecessary irregularity in the time of arrival of the James river boat. Two-thirds of the time the boat fails to reach here in time to connect with the Baltimore boat, and the mail is consequently delayed twenty-four hours at this point. This should be corrected.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

List of Casualties of the Fifth New York Volunteers (Zouaves).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 12, 1862.

Herewith I hand you a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing of the Fifth New York Volunteers (Zouaves) at the battle of Gaines' Mills, on the 27th of June, and the subsequent actions to July 2 inclusive. I have the honor to request that you will be kind enough to insert it in your columns for the information of their friends:—

OFFICERS.—*Killed*—Captain William T. Partridge, Co. I. *Wounded*—Captain George Duryea, Co. C, severely; Lieutenant Ralph E. Prime, Co. C, through thigh; Lieutenant Thomas W. Cartwright, Co. G, arm and shoulder; Lieutenant Felix Agnus, Co. H, arm and shoulder.

COMPANY A.—*Killed*—Corporal Alfred Barnes, Matthew J. Tiernay. *Wounded*—Sergeant C. C. Pike, head; Sergeant Edward Hoffman, elbow; Albert Duryea, elbow; Thomas Delaney, leg; Jacob Peroscheau, severely; Irwin A. Shane, arm; Charles W. Turner, hip, severely; Daniel Tuthill, leg, severely. J. C. Thomas, foot, slightly.

COMPANY B.—*Killed*—Color Corporal Leon Olivia, Thomas Cunningham, Luke Murphy. *Wounded*—William A. Bedell, shoulder, seriously; Ludlam Cornell, twice in leg below knee; Fred. Lewis, flesh wound in arm; Fred. S. Westlake, leg, severely; John McGeehan, foot, severely.

COMPANY C.—*Killed*—Corporal Franklin Wooster, Patrick J. Roan. *Wounded*—Sergeant Elihu W. Hermany, thigh; Color Corporal Alfred Atkins, twice in right arm and once in stomach; John H. Odell, thigh; William Chatterton, knee, slightly; Frank Charles, leg, slightly; Martin Engart, head, slightly; James Finnan, leg, slightly; John Grogan, wrist and shoulder; A. C. Kretzler, leg; Cornelius O'Leary, foot; William Potts, breast; James Robish, arm.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—Corporal John E. Matthews, Abraham Berrian, James Denton, William H. Disbrow, Barney Hilbert, Abram Hoagland, Archie McDonald, John B. Price, Jesse Smith, George H. Sniffen. *Wounded*—Orderly Sergeant James W. Shurter, hand, severely; Corporal Arnold G. Stone, shoulder; Corporal William S. Screeder, arm, severely; James Murnin, shoulder, slightly; Abraham Banker, leg, slightly; John Reilly, abdomen, severely; Thomas Halloran, arm, severely; William Demarest, arm, severely; Isaac Blythe, ankle, severely; John Wust, leg, severely; Flavil W. Carr, leg, slightly.

COMPANY E—*Killed*—Corporal Luke Gilligan, Charles M. Allen, William Galbraith. *Wounded*—Corporal Arthur Johns, foot, severely; James Gilligan, John F. Bone, arm; John C. Coventry, leg, severely; James S. Edmonds, face and neck severely, since died; Emil Frank, face, severely; John Moran, thigh; William Jones, leg, slightly; Phillip Kerchner, thigh, slightly; Thomas Murphy, shoulder; Alfred Rey, head and back; Valentine Schollaud, neck; Owen Soden, abdomen, severely; Myron Winslow, wrist. *Missing*—Charles L. Woolsey, William H. Degroot, William R. Leach.

COMPANY F—*Killed*—Corporal William C. Ryer, Wm. H. Mandeville, Simon Deeley. *Wounded*—Orderly Sergeant George A. Mitchell, left fore arm; Sergeant Edgar Phillips, neck, severely; Corporal James W. Brown, head severely; James Mahoney, flesh wound; Charles O'Neal, Timothy Russell, grein and hand; William Sweeney, thigh, severely; John W. Neill, flesh wound in back.

COMPANY G—*Killed*—Thomas Carney, Frank Murray. *Wounded*—Augustus Amici, leg; Christian Albrecht, head; George Cartwright, arm; Walter S. Colby, leg; John K. Finch, both arms; John Hessell, leg; James Hart, arm; Charles Snyder, hand; Andrew Williams, arm, severely. *Missing*—Joseph Tilton, Herbert C. Kittle, —— Center.

COMPANY H.—*Wounded*—Sergeant Henry H. Cohen, shoulder; Color Corporal John Faye, head, severely; Corporal Charles Greene, wrist; Corporal John H. Keeney, groin, severely; William H. Butler, stomach; William H. Bynner, shoulder; Hugh Chalmers, arm, slightly; Geo. W. Dipple, breast, severely; Francis Higgins, thigh, slightly; Francis Hodgkinson, groin, severely; Charles S. Lewis, neck; Chas. C. Miller, hand; Alfred Myers, hand; James O. Reed, head, severely; Mitchell Robinson, shoulder; Julius Strube, head, slightly; Alfred W. Trever, leg; Robert C. Tucker, ankle. *Missing*—Charles E. McLean, Andrew Morgan.

COMPANY I.—*Killed*—George D. Van Sicklen, John E. Railton, George W. Southern, Theoron Van Keuren. *Wounded*—Sergeants Thomas R. Major, head, severely; Albert R. Meldrum, leg, slightly; Corporal Charles A. Walker, shoulder; Corporal John C. Brogan, head, slightly; James Van Wagner, side, severely; Edward T. Rooney, arm, slightly; George A. Wood, head, slightly; Charles H. Dawson, head, slightly; John Farley, leg.

COMPANY K.—*Killed*—Sergeant James C. McCann, Color Corporal Thomas T. Pope, John K. Beebe, George Lewis, Percy S. J. Oliver, Frederick Sangle, Joseph A. Smith, John Webb. *Wounded*—Sergeant Simon B. Parker, arm; Corporal John J. L. Sheffrey, arm and breast; Corporal Herbert B. Kimbar, leg; Corporal Henry H. Buxton, hand, slightly; James W. Decker, hand, slightly; Simon Haughwout, head, slightly; Robert Neale, severely; Daniel O'Keefe, leg; William Stakum, face, severely; Joseph Weeks, leg, severely; Julius E. Winzer, arm, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	38
Wounded	110
Missing	8

H. DURYEA,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Fifth N. Y. V.

List of Casualties of the First New York Volunteers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 11, 1862.

I herewith send you a list of the killed and wounded of the First regiment New York State Volunteers, Colonel Garrett Dyckman commanding. The greater portion of these casualties occurred at the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, June 30. The regiment belongs to New York city:—

[The large majority of these names have been already published. We subjoin those not yet published.—Ed. HERALD.]

WOUNDED.—Company C—Luke Garvey, Henry J. Pickersgill, John Yates, Thomas Curran, Anthony McFade. Company D—John Denny. Company F—Captain John H. Cester, severely. Company G—Edward Adams, Warren Conklin, Lyman Elwood, Zenas Groman, severely; John Richards. Company I—Corporal Thomas Berge, Corporal Samuel Davis, Norman Atwater, Ramsing Tonder, Lauriton Whittaker. Company K—Color Corporal Charles Wiegand, John Hiller, August Hester, Henry Morris, Louis Roth, Frederick Schneider, Louis Sonntag, Charles Wirth, Daniel Guacking, John Hourahan, George Osterman, Simon Woodel, hand.

ADDITIONAL.

Adjutant William Wallace, compound fracture of thigh.
First Lieutenant George W. Duncan, Co. E, slightly.
Second Lieutenant Samuel Nixon, Co. A, slightly.
Second Lieutenant Chas. W. Wright, Co. G, slightly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HOWE,
Surgeon, First regiment New York Volunteers.

Casualties of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers—Cochrane's Chasseurs.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS, IN CAMP, HARRISON'S POINT, Va., July 10, 1862.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.:—

DEAR SIR—Will you not give a place in the HERALD to the enclosed list, as part of the military news of the day. I send it for publication, so that those who have lost friends and relatives in the regiment may know, and they whose friends and relatives are safe may be relieved. Very truly yours, JOHN COCHRANE,
Colonel Commanding Chasseurs.

Annexed is a list of commissioned officers and enlisted men, killed, wounded and missing, of Col. John Cochrane's First regiment of United States Chasseurs, in the battle July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hills, or Turkey Bend:—

KILLED.

William Thompson, Co. A; Corporal Thomas Parker, Michael Dalton, Co. B; John Davis, Francis Corcoran, Co. C; William Dalton, Co. F; Samuel Charters, Co. I; Rufus C. Wright, Samuel Yonker, Co. K.

WOUNDED.

John Bishop, elbow, slightly, Co. A. Sergeant Lewis Selhamp, hip, severely; Corporal Joseph Ives, hand, severely; Corporal John Jamison, right arm, severely; Hiram Kirkpatrick, hand, severely; Edward D. Weston, hand, severely—all of Co. B. First Sergeant Andrew Byrne, shoulder and arm; Corporal Cornelius Hoff, back, severely; William Cronin, leg, slightly; Michael German, side, severely; Patrick McGlynn, arm, severely; John McGuire, head, slightly; Edward Rogan, thigh, slightly; Peter Corcoran, face, slightly—all of Co. C. Sergeant Charles Brennan, thigh, mortally; Robert McCormack, arm and leg, severely—both of Co. D. Corporal Isaac Campbell, both legs; William King, right eye, slightly; Daniel Cutter, leg, slightly; Michael McGarry, left arm, slightly—all of Co. E. Sergeant Michael Hart, breast and arm, severely; Dennis Sullivan, head, severely; John Glerron, arm, slightly—all of Co. F. Corporal Michael McCormack, arm, slightly; Richard Hill, head severely—both of Co. G. Cowden Beebe, left arm, severely; Dennis Cumming, head, slightly; Joseph Hosker, hand and arm, severely; Henry Miller, Phaon Opp, right arm, severely; Joseph Riley, head, severely; Cornelius Salmon, neck, slightly; William J. Darby, face, slightly; Lawrence Ward, hand and side, slightly—all of Co. H. Captain Edward Bernard, right leg, severely; Corporal Sidney Cook, left arm, severely; Corporal George Parry, right shoulder, slightly; Patrick Boyl, right hand, severely; James Healy, right arm, severely; Robert Montgomery, right thigh, mortally; Jesse Many, right thigh, severely; Alexander R. Rummel, right leg, severely; Daniel Sherry, left hand, severely—all of Co. I. Sergeant Daniel Coonrod, arm, severely; Sergeant Phillip Smithers, hand, severely; Peter Kirkwood, arm, slightly; Michael Sullivan, leg, slightly; Malcomb Rice, temple, slightly—all of Co. K.

MISSING.

Martin Duddy, Co. B; Corporal James Coty, George C. Hussey, Thomas Hughes, Patrick Lynch, Thomas Malin, Co. C; Corporal Jacob Steck, Co. F; Sergeant Henry Polk, Jacob Flinchbaugh, Michael Merret, William Wood, Co. I; Corporal James Renton, John Carroll, William Monteith, Co. G; James Berkley, R. C. Haines, James Hickey, Patrick Smith.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	9
Wounded	48