THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9446 — NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Condition of Affairs in the Camps and on James River.

Interesting Facts Respecting McClellan's Siege Train.

Stonewall Jackson, with Seventy Thousand Men, Ordered to Oppose Gen. Pope.

The Rebel General Magruder Transferred to East Tennessee.

Fears of a Pestilence at Richmond.

Names of Paroled Union Prisoners and Sick and Wounded Soldiers, &c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21, 1862.

General Pursselle left for Washington this afternoon, at five o'clock, in the steamboat Alice Price.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21—5 P. M.

The mail boat has just arrived from Harrison's Landing, and reports all quiet on the river, and also at the seat of war. There is no news in that direction.

The Connecticut Artillery and McClellan's Siege Train.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

IN BATTERY, LINE OF DEFENCE, NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 14, 1862.

The First Connecticut Artillery in the Recent Battles—Their Service—The Philadelphia Journal—Our Artillery—How the Guns were Saved, &c.

The First Connecticut Volunteers, heavy artillery, have charge of the siege train, under command of Colonel R. O. Tyler, late of the Second United States artillery. This regiment had all the heavy batteries before Yorktown, including the famous No. 1 of one and two hundred-pounder Parrotts, also No. 4 of thirteen inch mortars, the two heaviest batteries ever planted on the continent. We were mustered into the service on May, 1861, as infantry, and made heavy artillery by special order in January.

Since leaving Yorktown we have been acting as infantry, which we were at the battle of Hanover Court House, being brigaded with the Fifth and Tenth New York. A finer regiment was never mustered than Colonel (acting Brigadier General) Warren's Zouaves. They fought well, and their loss was heavy in recent engagements.

Now for the facts in regard to the siege guns. In the Herald it was at first reported that all the siege guns were lost, and afterward that but one was lost. This is correct. But a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer—"on the spot," I suppose—stated in a recent number that he had never seen, neither had he heard of any one who had seen, any siege guns at all in this army, except some eighty-pounder Parrotts which were in the battle at Malvern Hill. The correspondent must have been as very rusty on artillery as he did not know eighty-pounders from thirty. If there ever were any "eighty-pounder" Parrotts made they could not be transported on a road in the field, for they would weigh about fifteen thousand pounds. In the Philadelphia *Press* it is stated very positively that there were no siege guns in the army, but that they were embarked at Yorktown and sent to Fortress Monroe by order of General Van Alen.

This correspondent doubtless took himself to York town at the commencement of the fight, for fear of knowing something of the things about which he undertook to write. What could Gen. Van Alen have to do with the siege train? These statements are widely untrue. The facts are that we did have, and still have, siege guns; and they were used in several of the recent battles. We had and used about thirty siege pieces, including—five thirty pounder Parrotts, ten Rodman four and a half inch (rifled); the battery of Whitworth guns (breech-loading) presented to the United States government by the loyal Americans of England. The remainder were smooth bore, including three six-inch siege howitzers, carrying a forty-five pound shell. One of these last was lost. It broke down and was spiked and the carriage destroyed. All the guns were brought safely through, with the above exception, though they had sometimes to be drawn by hand from the field, and through the terrible mud on the last day. Some of the Whitworth guns were saved from capture in this way, chiefly through the energy of Sergeant Kiln, of Battery I.

In the battle of Malvern Hill we had one battery of Parrott guns, one of Rodman and one of Whitworth at work all day. They did good execution, with but little loss. The heaviest loss by any one thing was caused by a shell from our own gunboats which struck battery E, killing one man and wounding four other men, then passed on and exploded beyond. If it had exploded where it first struck it would have caused terrible havoc.

Our Harrison's Landing Correspondence.

HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, July 20 1862.

General Dix's Humane Mission—The Rebels to be Killed Up at Once—Cost of Death—Quiet Reigns Around—Death of Lieut. Parker—Similar Fate of Many Others—Promotions—Quartermaster's Miseries, &c.

Several officers, including Gen. Dix, a few days since went up the river on the Metamora, with a flag of truce, to see about exchanging prisoners and receiving the remains of several officers who died at Malvern Hill. They went as far as Westover landing, but failed in accomplishing the latter object of their mission, as no rebel officer happened to be there clothed with authority to grant the request. Among the officers on board was quartermaster Grannis, who had been commissioned to receive the body of Col. Wadsworth. To-day the same party left here on the Arie, but met with no better success in regard to recovering the bodies of our valiant dead, but were entirely successful as far as relates to the exchange of prisoners, which, according to arrangements, it is understood, will be entered upon at once. Quartermaster Grannis left the Arie and went on the Lemuan to Jones' landing, about fifteen miles farther up the river. Among those on board I saw Major Barnum, Twelfth New York, and Brigade Surgeon Bentley. The latter stopped here to resume medical supervision of his brigade. He gives a doleful story of the condition of our wounded in Richmond and condition of matters generally.

The necessity of filling up the shattered ranks of the regiments which have fought the glorious battles of the peninsula has become so apparent that the commanding generals are perfecting measures to secure the requisite number of recruits. Regiments with full ranks will certainly be more efficient than new organizations, which will require a long time to drill and discipline. The second brigade in General Meagher's division, commanded by General Griffin, lost in the recent battles nearly twelve hundred men. Sixty officers were killed and wounded—a loss unparalleled in the annals of modern warfare. Among those were Colonel Woodbury, Fourth Michigan; Colonel Cass, Ninth Massachusetts, and Colonel Black, Forty-second Pennsylvania, leaving Colonel McQuade, of the Fourteenth New York, the sole survivor of the regimental commanders. All the regiments suffered severely, as they were engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills and Malvern, having borne the brunt of the battle in the last two fights. The Fourteenth lost one half of the men engaged, and this splendid regiment, which was the admiration of all special aids at the review of General Porter's division last winter, now only numbers three hundred effective men. Colonel McQuade, who is one of the most competent as well as the most gallant officers in the service, left for home to-day to recruit his regiment. He had disabled himself in all the battles fought by Gen. Porter's corps, and has earned a good name in the army. He not only enjoys the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief to an eminent degree, but better still, he is loved by his men as few commanders. With such a man at the head of the army the Fourteenth, A distinguished general officer remarked to me to-day that he would rather have one of the old regiments with full ranks than five new ones. The time for this is to fill up the veteran regiments.

Since my last report the following deaths have occurred at the General Hospital:—

August Schlum, Co. F, 7th New York.
John McIlvaine, Co. K, 10th New York.
John Wilson, Co. E, 10th New York.
Joseph Campbell, Co. F, 7th regiment Excelsior Brigade.
Chas. Doyle, Co. I, 53d Pennsylvania.

The general health of the army is said to be improving. The cool weather of the past three days, and which still continues, is doubtless having a salutary effect.

Lieut. C. H. Mervine, late Adjutant of the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General on General Griffin's staff. He earned this appointment through valor on the field, and his prompt confirmation is no more than a just appreciation of such valor. He is one of the most promising young officers in the service.

The quiet and dulness which at present characterize this army do not afford much of interest to write about. Since my last letter everything has remained peaceful, and nothing has been seen or heard of the enemy. They have evidently abandoned us, at least for the present. What mischief they may have in contemplation next it is impossible to tell; but that they must be concocting some new schemes or preparing to execute some further plans for the injury of the Union cause there can be no doubt. Meantime the Army of the Potomac is daily becoming stronger and better prepared to renew the battle for the cause of the Union.

In addition to the list of killed and wounded in General Sykes' division which I sent you a few days since, Lieutenant Thos. B. Parker, of the Second United States infantry, aid to General Sykes, and Assistant Acting Quartermaster, was killed at the battle of Gaines' Mills. About half an hour before sunset on that day he led a party of the Second infantry on a charge against a rebel regiment, which they drove before them. While on their way back to the supporting party Lieutenant Parker was shot. He was a fine young officer, and much beloved by his comrades. Another member of General Sykes' staff—Lieutenant Henry Inman, of the Seventeenth United States infantry—was severely wounded in the leg at Gaines' Mill.

Some resentment has been excited among the officers of the regulars by a report that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, had said that the Fourteenth United States infantry broke and ran even a volunteer regiment at the battle of Gaines' Mills. There is no truth in any statement of this kind. The regulars fought well, not only in that battle, but in the battle at Malvern Hill, and rendered essential and valuable services, displaying a courage and devotion unsurpassed by any troops on the field. Gen. McClellan expresses himself perfectly satisfied with them, and said that they had not only sustained, but increased, their reputation for gallantry and heroism.

There have been some promotions for gallantry in the recent battles, and more will take place soon. Among others, First Lieutenant W. H. Gibbs, of the Rodman Sharpshooters, has been promoted by Colonel Berdan to a captaincy, as also First Lieutenant W. H. Nash, of his sharpshooters. These two officers distinguished themselves by repeated acts of gallantry in the recent conflicts. Lieutenant Gibbs was particularly noticed by General Griffin, and recommended by him for promotion for his conduct at Gaines' Mills. Several officers of Colonel Berdan's regiment, who are ill health, have gone North to recruit for the regiment. Captain Wilson has received permission to return North on recruiting service, and will leave immediately for Albany for that purpose. The regiment has become very much reduced by the hard service it has undergone, and it is desirable that it should be filled up at once.

In the present cessation of interesting and exciting news from this section and have been induced to recount the trials and miseries of that march but doubtless officers known as quartermasters, that others may be warned in time to avoid their fate. Stories have been told of a gentleman having been partially deceived individuals for certain ornamental quartermasters. These stories may have been correct, to judge from the universal testimony of the quartermasters. It would seem that it must have been done under some very singular half circumstances as to the emoluments to be derived from such a situation. Look for a moment, upon yonder man who wears a pair of dirt linen on his shoulder straps, and exhibits a careworn and desponding countenance, as he, bestriding a McClellan saddle on an animal of the equine species, conveys a train of "long eared locomotives," attached to army wagons. His right pocket he carries a multitude of sorrows, and a world of heart beneath it. Well, that is a commissary quartermaster, as we intended to say when we commenced, but upon the poor devil's head under arms. This is, however, by no means new story to identify him. His stories is as plainly stamped upon his countenance as the miseries of his situation are certain. The horrors of the Inquisition are nothing to the horrors of quartermaster's life. The regiment on the march, and the government on the other, are the scylla and charybdis—the upper and nether millstones, between which the poor regimental quartermaster is ground to powder.

The regiment demands the government rations shall be of the very best and abundance, under all circumstances and in all places, and the extra ration of whiskey to boot. If troops are not forthcoming they take the regimental quartermaster by the throat, with a "Come out of that wagon, you sneak." Should the regiment be mysteriously set down in the night in the midst of the great desert of Sahara, after a grand stampede from some Oriental Bunker Hill, where all their camp and garrison equipage should be lost, the quartermaster would be most heroically praised for not furnishing at once whiskey and cantelopes to the men, and whiskey and wild grass for the officers. Like unto him, he is a victim of signal executions. He is expected to commit to memory, and to have always in lively recollection, three fourths of the Army Regulations, which seem to have been printed for his sole benefit and destruction. He is expected to sell clothing and commissary stores to the officers on tick, and to forget the same on pay day. He is expected as a personal favor for each of his particular friends—the thirty seven field, staff and line officers—to carry eighty pounds of extra baggage, under the guise of "ammunition;" and he is expected by the government to use only six sickly mules to do it with. He is expected to purchase candles and supply headquarters gratis. He is expected to spend three hours per diem at Adams' Express office, and pay all extra charges for the privilege of getting packages for the regiment. He is expected to be on the field in an engagement—to care for the wounded—and at the same time to be drawing rations to distribute to the men when the fight is over.

In drawing goods from the government he must procure as many names as would fill a respectable city directory, and be all stations in the quartermaster's shorter catechism with a pious meekness, and, never being snubbed though a thousand times, learn that he can only draw a very small fraction of the articles required. Instead of being expelled between two thieves, he is stretched then between two installments. His regiment accuses him of fraud in his issues and the government of fraud in his requisitions, while an indignant public at home, viewing the emaciated forms of returned soldiers, anathematize "the damned quartermasters."

My national friends, anxious to serve your country and win glory on the tented field, when you join the army enlist in the ranks, or serve as a subaltern, but the new appointments, even to joining the crowded ranks of brigadier generals; but don't, as you value your peace in the service and your reputation at home, don't turn regimental quartermaster.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., July 21, 1862.

All Quiet Up the River—The Dawn of War—A Friend of the Rebellion and Vandalism—Return of Sick and Wounded Prisoners—The Rebels Richmond—The Offensive Policy to be Adopted by the Rebels—Jackson Coming Up the Valley—His Force 10,000 Strong—Magruder's New Command, &c.

Affairs up the river and hereabouts continue much the same. A profound quiet seems to have settled on our forces, and there seems to be little chance of anything being done for some time to come. There may be some movements behind the scenes preparatory to a new act in the drama; but, as one of the spectators, I confine my view to the stage, and don't trouble myself to anticipate events. Even if I saw the preparation, it would not be proper for me to gratify the rebels by giving them a hint of the new surprises in store for them. However, I may be allowed to say, that, when the full company appear, the audience will be surprised at the performance. The parts have been well committed, and the leading actors will successfully enact their respective parts. Wait patiently.

The steamer [illegible] and flag of truce, in charge of the United States sanitary Commission, arrived this morning from the upper James river, bringing a full complement of our sick and wounded from Richmond. The released prisoners left Richmond on Saturday forenoon last, and seem to be in good spirits and doing very well. About half are wounded; the balance sick. Those of the wounded in the Yankee hospital go on to night to New York, where they are likely to arrive to morrow. It has not, so far as I am able to learn, been yet mustered when the Corresponde will go. If it is not, I will before the mail closes I will communicate to the point of destination. Some of the sick and wounded died on the passage down, and will be buried here. I will endeavor to obtain their names.

From what I am able to gather from the parole prisoners Richmond must be in a miserable condition. The Richmond papers discussed such rumors are very properly upon the subject of a siege in the city from the Mechanicsville battle. Hospitals are crowded with sick and wounded, and a fever is rife in the city. Five or six thousand of our sick and wounded are there, besides the many thousands of their own—probably fifteen thousand more. Every available building has been taken possession of for the Rebel purposes, and a great number of private residences contain their dead of the entire battles.

The atmosphere is described as being horrible, and everything remaining in a stagnant state, the result of such a contagion would be serious in the extreme. In one new six hundred more of our wounded will arrive here, and on Monday next another fifteen hundred will be sent forward, whence on a thousand a day, and many of the battles will be paroled, will arrive at Ship Creek by railroad from Richmond. Yesterday, while in charge of my department, I received the intelligence that a flag of truce would be sent down with the remainder of our sick and wounded, and, if I have been correct, it will be found that more than some things, was very nearly the figure, or number, in the award.

Richmond Prison Pieces.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

THE MASS [illegible]

A Union General as Hostage for the Partner of the Pirate Quitman.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

Mr. Henry Myers, the son of the partner, who was arrested in Baltimore by the Yankee authorities and put in irons to compel a still higher prisoner in the United States, Wm. Quitman, to be treated with common decency, is now in Richmond. We understand, that the Union officer who was taken prisoner by the Yankees in the late battle, and who was placed in irons in retaliation for the treatment of young Myers, will be sent thither to the mouth of the enemy's batteries. This compels the Richmond authorities to keep the Yankee officer in the city, the larger portion of whom have been brought up to the city.

The Prisoners.

The number of prisoners who came down to the city at the time of the last cartel was the most [illegible] Examiner, a few days since, stated to be the battle fields of Battle Creek, was about [illegible] dead. We understand that there are several thousand more on the road and in the hospitals before the city. Nearly all of these have now been exchanged, and [illegible] who are left behind. There then and of the [illegible] in the Libby prison and the remainder [illegible] moved to the cities of Richmond. When the roll has been completed, it will be found that [illegible] some thousand, was very nearly the figure, or number, in the award.

Richmond Prison Pieces.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

THE MASS [illegible]

A Rebel Yarn About General McCall.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

The Yankee General McCall, now confined in the officers' quarters on Main street, on yesterday asked the steward of the prison to buy him some dainty. It is customary for the Yankee officers to give the money to the steward in advance when they wish purchases made; but, as McCall was a general, the steward did not require him to conform to this rule, and never suspecting that he would have any trouble in the transaction, purchased the goods. The General, however, being unprovided with pocket money, was dissatisfied with the purchases, also, counting the steward for a dunce, threw the articles in his face. When the steward, whose temper is naturally excited by this insulting conduct, informed Gen. McClellan's friend in his left [illegible] "Remember, sir, your name is nothing to General McCall." "Who were General McCall once," said the steward, "he was now a Yankee prisoner between four stone walls," and called General McCall's first shooting exploit in Richmond.

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To be Sent Home.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 17.]

The wounded Union prisoners, a hundred or so in number, who have been cared for at the various hospitals in this city ever since the battle of Mechanicsville, on the 26th ult., are now being collected together at that place, and will be sent thence to the lines of the enemy immediately. These comprise the remnant of the wounded left in that bloody battle, the larger portion of whom have been brought up to the city.

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Richmond Prison Pieces.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

THE MASS [illegible]

Fire in Davenport, Iowa.

A fire in this city yesterday destroyed [illegible] Saturday. The property was valued at [illegible]

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

SPECIAL ORDERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The New War Policy of the Government.

Instructions to the Generals in the Field Relative to the Confiscation Act.

Our Troops to Subsist on the Enemy

The Duty of Foreigners and the Obligations Imposed Upon Them.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HALLECK AND STAFF, &c., &c., &c.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

The Enforcement of the Confiscation Act.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.

First—Ordered, that military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, for supplies, or for other military purposes; and that while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second—That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers within and from persons held to service or labor by the United States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for the labor.

Third—That as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases; and the several departments of this government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts towards the execution of these orders.

By order of the PRESIDENT.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Status of Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.

The following order from the President was yesterday embodied in a general order from the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army, and transmitted to the commanders of the different military departments:—

Representations having been made to the President, by the ministers of various foreign Powers in amity with the United States, that the subjects of such Powers have, during the present insurrection, been obliged or required by the military authorities to take an oath of general or qualified allegiance to this government, it is the duty of all aliens residing in the United States to submit to and obey the laws and respect the authority of the government.

For any proceeding or conduct inconsistent with this obligation, and subversive of that authority, they may rightfully be subjected to military restraints such as may be necessary, but they cannot be required to take an oath of allegiance to this government, because it conflicts with the duty they owe to their own sovereigns. All such obligations heretofore taken are, therefore, remitted and annulled.

Military commanders will abstain from imposing similar obligations in future, and will, in lieu thereof, adopt such other restraints of the character indicated as they shall find necessary, convenient and effectual for the public safety.

It is further enacted that whenever any order shall be made affecting the personal liberty of an alien, reports of the same and of the causes thereof shall be made to the War Department, for the consideration of the Department of State.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HALLECK—THE NEW WAR PROGRAMME.

General Halleck arrived here to-night, accompanied by General Cullum and Colonel Keith. He has declined any public demonstration, and expects to proceed at once to the work before him.

General Burnside was here to-day, and General Hunter is expected to-morrow.

It is evidently the intention of Mr. Lincoln, now that he is rid of the embarrassment of the Senate, to come out with all his Generals, and arrange a programme for the vigorous prosecution of the war. There will be no more delays—no more *false fear*. The government is to move right on, and reestablish its jurisdiction over the whole country, before Congress shall meet again. The fears hitherto entertained of European intervention have been dissipated, and it is believed the government will be left without interference to deal with the rebellion as it sees fit.

In political circles the event is, that the appointments under the tax law are to be made before any draft shall be ordered, so that a sufficient number of exempts shall be left behind to control the elections.

The advent of General Halleck will be marked by a thorough overhauling organization of military matters.

SUMNER AND CHANDLER.

Senator Sumner left to-day, after a considerable delay, in order that he might be invited to address the people in the Atlantic cities as he passed homeward. Chandler did likewise, but we hear of no telegraphic reception of the Bloodier of Gen. M. Clellan.

CHANDLER'S LIBEL ON G. B. M'CLELLAN.

An observer, perfectly conversant with revenue departments, states that it was the testimony of Assistant Secretary Fox, of the Navy Department, upon which Senator Chandler relied to show that Gen. McClellan had left here with one hundred and fifty thousand men. It is stated that transportation for one hundred and fifty certainly thousand men was required, and there is no doubt of it, but the effort to work upon the expectation that General McClellan's army departed on four divisions, or forty odd thousands, was to go also to the peninsula. It is a fact, that at no time since the rebellion did he have in his command more than one hundred and ten thousand men. From this he is to be [illegible] the losses from sickness, death and battle. It is certain that these losses have amounted to at least [illegible] thousand. It is not proper to state the number of reinforcements he has since received, but it is certain that before the battle was not greater than that with which he started, as he had not yet received reinforcements enough to make up his losses by sickness.

ACCOUNT OF AN INTERVIEW WITH REBEL OFFICERS NEAR RICHMOND.

Captain L. D. H. Curtis, assistant Adjutant General of General Smith's division, and formerly brevet major in the British service, arrived here to-day from Harrison's Landing. On the 25th of June he had an interesting interview, under a flag of truce, with officers of the rebel army. Among them were Major Alexander, Aid to Gen. Toombs, and Col. Binnegen, commanding Gen. Toombs' brigade. They admitted that in all the recent battles their forces actually engaged outnumbered the Union troops engaged two to one, and that they had taken in all only twenty three guns, which were taken on Friday, in the first day's fight on our right. They say that Richmond is not worth our taking, as it is nothing but a mass of hospitals and prisons. They declare that it cannot be taken, and that under their conscription act they have an abundance of troops at hand ready to supply the places of the thousands who may be placed hors de combat.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Workmen are now engaged in arranging the necessary machinery for printing the recently authorized United States notes. On inquiry it is ascertained that those below the denomination of five dollars will be issued in three weeks.

The plates of the notes of a denomination under five dollars, authorized to be issued by the Treasury Department, are prepared, and printed sheets are expected here in a few days. For every six notes of the denomination of one dollar there will be three of two dollars and one of three dollars. The entire amount to be issued is thirty-five millions of dollars. Now that small notes and postage stamps are to come from the Treasury Department, it becomes an interesting question how far they are to constitute the volume of the currency. Mr. Guthrie properly wrote in 1854 that issues of notes under authority of the general and state governments, would pretty nearly drive specie out of circulation. It is now held that notes of State banks must also give way to the new Federal currency. According to Mr. Guthrie's report, in 1856 the banks estimated the amount of specie then in the country at one hundred and eighty odd millions of dollars. Financial clerks at the Treasury think this may have been an over estimate, in view of the fact that one hundred and fifty millions would not have been an unusual amount. It may so happen that at the beginning of the war there was not specie to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars of specie in the country, exclusive of what was in banks. It would be a moderate statement to say that the issues of banks within two hundred millions of dollars. If these be withdrawn and suppressed by the government, and specie is not to circulate to much extent during the war, the volume of currency that the federal government must supply will be at least three hundred millions of dollars, which is to stand as a permanent public debt, upon which no interest is to be paid.

There appears to be very general misapprehensions with regard to the act authorizing the issue of postage stamps and to prohibit the circulation of notes of less denomination than one dollar, which was approved July 17 last. Under the charge of this act the Secretary of the Treasury, and not the Postmaster General, is directed to furnish postage and other stamps to the Assistant Treasurers and to such designated depositaries of the United States as the former may select, to be exchanged by them on application for United States notes, and from and after the first day of August next, such stamps shall be received in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes, when presented in amounts less than five dollars to any Assistant Treasurer or designated depositary selected as aforesaid. But no law does not make postage stamps a legal tender. Postmasters are required to receive them in exchange for United States notes. It is expected that those who have occasion to use the law in such form that it cannot be [illegible] to letters or other mailable matter will be exchanged by postmasters for the regular postage stamps, but the Treasury authorities designated depositaries selected by them, and such stamps will be received in payment at the regular rate, unless furnished through either paper, which is solely for remittance, they will be received in this prepayment of postage, [illegible] they cannot be distinguished from stamps when have already been used for postage.

The postage stamp currency law does not take effect till the 1st of August. It is understood that the most stamps will in no case be redeemed by the Post Office Department or Treasury, if so changed [illegible] on other paper or otherwise as to [illegible] this is absolutely necessary to prevent the demand for postage stamps [illegible] being brought in [illegible] and passed as their nominal value [illegible] having in the [illegible] extracted, and being [illegible] on paper to convert the [illegible] of the stamp.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Treasury Department is [illegible] carrying the new Tariff into operation. A general circular on the subject will be issued by the first of August.

THE MILITARY PLANS OF THE REBELS.

A Southwestern gentleman of distinction now here, has learned from secessionists before leaving his state that their plan was to overthrow our army at Richmond, and march straight before Washington. He is confident that the flower of the rebel army, to the number of thirty thousand, were at Richmond. They are said to be men of large means, and are in the ranks without pay, and are willing to lay down their lives in support of the rebellion.

EMANCIPATION SENTIMENT IN KENTUCKY.

The abolition note proves to have advanced today from Kentucky, to the effect that the recent raids here of the rebels are creating a strong feeling for emancipation in accordance with the President's policy.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Theodore Miller, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, is ordered to report for duty to Brigadier General Hunter.

Captain Marcus J. Parrott, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, is ordered to report for duty to Major General Hunter.

Captain Lawrence, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, is ordered to report for duty to Brigadier General R. B. Mitchell.

Captain A. Piper, of the Third artillery, is ordered to report to Major General Pope for duty in the Army of Virginia.

Brigadier General R. S. Roberts has been ordered to report for duty to Major General Pope.

It is understood that Captain Gibson has obtained leave of absence until further orders, to command a regiment of volunteer artillery from Pennsylvania, and that Major Burton will relieve him in command of Fort Delaware.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Arrangements are to be made by which the overland mail will be assorted upon the cars on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, thus preventing delay in the distribution at the St. Joseph Post Office or any point west of Chicago.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported:—

Alexander Ferguson, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Peter [illegible], Co. F, Sixteenth New York.
Christopher Robinson, Co. C, Second District of Columbia.
A. L. Whitford, Co. I, First Michigan cavalry.
Color Sergeant G. Barney, Co. F, Sixty-second Pennsylvania.
John Farrell, watchman, hospital.
G. W. Ferguson, Co. G, Fourteenth New York.
Henry [illegible], Co. F, Sixty-[illegible] Ohio.
Allen Bump, Co. C, Ninety-second New York.

RETURN OF THE PATENT OFFICE AGENT FROM EUROPE.

Mr. D. Jay Browne, who went to Europe as special agent of the Patent Office, to make certain inquiries and researches, has returned. He was specially charged with an inquiry into the culture and manufacture of flax, and the grape culture and wine making, and is prepared to make full reports on these and other subjects.

ARRIVAL OF PAROLED PRISONERS AT ANNAPOLIS.

About one hundred and fifty paroled prisoners, captured by the rebels in the recent battles before Richmond, arrived in Annapolis, Md., on Saturday evening. They are quartered on the College green and lots, adjacent to the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. There are, in round numbers, four hundred paroled prisoners who have come under the order of Colonel