

WAR NEWS.

The latest intelligence from Gen. McClellan's army is received by the way of Fortress Monroe, and is to Sunday the 6th instant. There had been no fighting for the previous two days, but a portion of the Federal army had advanced seven miles up the river since the 4th.

It is stated that the Richmond papers of the 1st and 2d instant claim that in the recent battles the Confederates captured eight Federal Generals, twelve thousand prisoners, all of Gen. McClellan's siege guns, and supplies enough to subsist the whole Confederate army for three months. The battle on Tuesday, 1st inst., is reported as the most desperate and bloody of the war.

It appears that the dispatch announcing the capture of Vicksburg was premature. On the 2d instant the bombardment of the place continued from both fleets, the Confederate batteries replying occasionally. The non-combatants in the city had been removed before the commencement of the bombardment. The Confederates in the vicinity are believed to be about sixteen thousand.

The vessels in James river have been temporarily detached from the North Atlantic Blockading squadron, and placed in charge of Capt. Charles Wilkes. The squadron is to be called the James river flotilla. Capt. Wilkes left for his station yesterday afternoon.

The Washington Star says:—"The public may anticipate soon hearing of important military movements in the West, destined speedily to crush out all serious opposition in that quarter to the re-establishment of the authority of the U. S. Government."

There can be no truth in the story, alleging that an action took place on Friday (the 4th) on the Peninsula, in which the Federals took 1,000 prisoners and captured three small batteries. Telegrams have been received in Washington, and Gen. McClellan makes no mention whatever of any such occurrence.

The Confederate prisoners arrived at New York state that Stonewall Jackson is uninjured; that he cut off and captured three miles of wagon trains on the retreat from White House to the James river. At the battle of Gain's Mill, Gens. Davis, Lee, and Longstreet rode at the head of the troops. They say the Confederates are four to one against the Federals, and that they have a large number of cannon, and an abundance of rifles, muskets, ammunition and all the implements and munitions of war.

The following nominations of President Lincoln, have been confirmed by the Senate:—Truman Smith, to be Judge under the treaty with England to suppress the slave trade.—Edwin V. Sumner, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. Army, to be Major Gen. of Volunteers. Samuel P. Heintzleman, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, to be Major Gen. of Volunteers. Erasmus D. Keyes, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, to be Major Gen. of Volunteers. Fitz John Porter, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, to be Major Gen. of Volunteers. Wm. B. Franklin, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, to be Major Gen. of Volunteers.

To carry into effect the tax bill passed by Congress last week, a small army of officers will be appointed, over whom a Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to be placed. The salary of this official is fixed at \$4,000 per annum.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"Large numbers of disabled soldiers continue to arrive from the scene of the late battles on the Peninsula. The last arrivals are the steamer Louisiana with 540 wounded, the Vanderbilt with about 700, and the Elm City yesterday with about 1,000. A large number of these wounded soldiers belong to Pennsylvania regiments, though New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan and other regiments are also largely represented.—There is a morbid curiosity with many to look upon the sufferers, though others again give ready and practical attention to the wants of the afflicted."

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the finance committee reported back the tariff bill, with amendments. The committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the treasury note bill, made a report, which was adopted. It provides for the issuing of thirty-five millions of said notes under the denomination of five dollars, and for a reservation of fifty millions for the prompt redemption of deposits authorized by the bill.—The general pension bill was amended and passed. The supplement to the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia was also amended and passed. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate all Executive orders to Gen. McClellan relative to the advance of the army upon Richmond. The House granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session to Messrs. Pomeroy, Van Valkenburg and Diven of New York, in order that they may return home to aid in raising troops. A bill was introduced to construct a railroad from the city of Washington to the Point of Rocks. The bill to establish national arsenals at Columbus, Indianapolis, and Rock Island, was passed, as was, also, the Senate bill to carry into effect the treaty with England for the suppression of the slave trade.

An important measure is on the tapis—one which was pretty generally repudiated by republicans at the beginning of the session. In effect, it carries out Mr. Sumner's original idea of regarding seceded States as territories or provinces, to be governed now by acts of Congress or by authorities created in pursuance of such acts. The bill provides for the appointment of a governor and two judges who shall act as the executive, legislature and judiciary. It looks to regarding the laws of a State, but Mr. Sumner has suggested amendments looking to the nullifying of certain of them which relate to punishments for teaching negroes, &c. Mr. Powell defied Senators to show any constitutional authority for such legislation, and Mr. Cowan regarded the measure as throughly in violation of the pledges of Congress in commencing the prosecution of the war.

The following were the quotations in the Baltimore exchange yesterday:—American Gold 9½@10½ premium; American Silver 6@8 premium; One Year Certificates 100; 7 3-10 Treasury notes 103@103½; U. States coupon 6's 1881 101½@101¾, ex-coupon; Dutiable Demand notes 4½@5 premium.

The Boston Traveller complains that for lack of freight at that port, ships are constantly leaving for New York, to load with grain.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, made a very bitter speech on the war. He said:—"The Senator from Pennsylvania wants to know who placed the army where they are. The press, politicians and traitors to 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—gross criminality, which should consign the criminals to eternal detestation and condemnation. The country demands a sacrifice for this crime, and the press of the country is demanding the sacrifice of a mere clerk—Mr. Stanton being a mere clerk, to obey the orders of the President. A call should be made on the President, which, if answered, would show the true criminal. The criminality was now reduced so as to be between two persons. The great crime consisted in sacrificing and dividing the army of the Potomac, and the criminal is either Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan—there is no third man at all. The criminal should, in his judgment, not only be deprived of office, but suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The nation had been disgraced by this division of the army of the Potomac, which Secretary Stanton had opposed. If that army had been commanded by that arch-traitor Jefferson Davis there had not been a step since December he would not have ordered. He called on the press to stop denouncing a mere clerk, and denounce the President and Gen. McClellan."

The army correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing about the region of James river, says:—"The region of the James is high, hilly and bountifully marked by nature with all that vegetable opulence can supply. The ripe wheat fields, and the long, wavy stretches of clover burst like a vision in fever upon the weary eyes of the Federal wounded and footsore. Some fell down by the banks of the river and lapped the bright water; others fell upon the margin and wept. Gen. McClellan's tent was pitched by a beautiful farm house at Cumming's wharf, near Great Turkey Bend, just on the bank of the river. He wrote his despatches here and sent them off by the Stepping Stones, in charge of th. French Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Chartres, and the Count de Paris. The General spent a part of the afternoon on board of the Galena, and as he passed along the crowded banks in the Commodore's barge, all the troops, even to the haggard wounded, cheered him lustily. He doubtless slept peacefully that night, having saved his army and placed it in a now more secure and more convenient position. In addition to the loss of the field batteries reported, the Federal army lost several of the large siege guns that had reached the army only a few days before the action of Friday. A number of them were spiked, however, and rendered useless for all time to come."

The pontoon bridge which crossed the river to Fredericksburg was taken up on Saturday, and now there is no passenger crossing for the river. The railroad bridge was completed last Thursday, and now the cars run through to Fredericksburg.

Up to the present time this year \$21,750,000 in specie has left the United States for Europe. During the same time there has arrived at the port of New York from California \$12,253,070.