WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1862. THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Unless Jackson is extremely lucky, his whole army will be captured or destroyed. By a forced march of over one hundred niles over mountains, and through a rough country, General Fremont caught Jackson, at Middletown, 13 miles from Winchester, where a junction has been effected with General Shields. An engagement has taken place, and Jackson has been beaten, and lost tenguns with other material. The rebels have been driven out of Woodstock, and the place is now occupied by General Fremont. 300 prisoners were captured. Our loss at the battle of Chickshominy as been greater than was at first reported. The telegraphic despatch should have read 3,000 killed and wounded instead of 300. By our despatches we learn that McClellan's advance is within four miles of the rebel capital.

Congress Yesterday. SENATE.—The bill for raising property of the United States sunk in the waters thereof was passed. A bill for punishing polygamy in the Torritorics was passed. The petit juror bill was then taken up and discussed. The consideration of the tax bill was resumed. Several amendments on the whisky tax were offered, and, after discussion, rejeated. The Senato then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole, most of which were adopted. An House.-A memorial was presented, asking that

amendment was offered to the tax on cotton. Western Virginia be admitted into the Union, D was referred to the Committee on Territories. Me. John D. Stiles took his seat to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania. The bill for the recognition of the republica of Hayti and Liberia was then taken up, and after a spirited discussion, in which Mosers, Kelley, Mc-Knight, Thomas, Fessanden, Crittenden, Goods, and others participated, it was passed. Mr. F. F. Lowe was admitted as an additional member from California A bill was introduced to remove the branch Mint from New Orleans to St. Louis. Mr. Pike made a speech, setting forth our relation with the British-American provinces. WE GIVE TO OUR READERS to-day the full-

est and most reliable news we have received from the scene of the recent battle on the Chickahominy. Two of our special correspondents send letters relating to the affair, but their accounts only cover the first day's engagement, and are, of course, hurried and incomplete. Nothing has been heard from our cor espendents with KEYES and HEINTZEL-MAN, and we cannot repress a feeling of anxiety for their safety. We are compelled, therefore, to depend upon the accounts we receive from other quarters in forming our conclusions. Nothing in these accounts changes the impressions we received on reading Gen. McClellan's first despatch. Every rumor and statement, the guesses at the number of the slain, the long hours of bitter and terrible conflict, th: constant change of battle-front, the reinforcements, the bayonet-charges and close fighting, all go to swell the proportions of this great conflict, and give it an unparalleled importance in the annals of this war. All we know is that it was a victory desperate and dearly bought-that thousands lie dead upon the field to-night, and that we have approached within two hours' march of the Confederate capital. It is too early to award the honorsalmost too early to see the real fruits of the victory. The stigma cast upon our brothers from New York who formed CASEY'S division by General McClellan, we are glad to see, is being gradually explained to their credit. They received the brant of the attack. It was fierce, impe tuous, and unexpected. Johnston was evidently anxious to imitate BEAUREGARD's assault at Corinth. He did not find our army divided, however, but in effective supporting distance. It is hardly to be wondered that CASEY retired before the fierce assault of a concentrated rebel force, which largely out-

It must have been a grand sight, this battle of the Chickshominy. We can think of nothing to equal it, even as it appears before us now, with the faint, meagre, and bewildering of a tempert which seems with came with it. Our men were at dinner when attacked -- they met the assault impetuously-the advance division retreated-the foe was too strong for them singly to resist, and they fell back. The engagement then becomes general. Some regiments are panicstricken and fall back. They form again and return. The rebels flank Casey on the right, and while manœuvring to surround him he retreats from their snare. Night comes on, and brings with it all the horrors that such a night could only bring. Our men rest upon their arms in the mud and water, amid their dead and wounded companions, with a desperate foe in front, and the certainty of a renewal of the contest with the rise of the morning sun. "The surgeons busily plied their art during the night," says our correspondent, and in this brief sentence the sad part of our glorious picture is shown. The shadows come with the sunshine, and are revealed in woe, misery, and lamontations that are only for the hearts of the widowed and fatherless. Morning comes, and brings with it HEINTZELMAN. McCLELLAN is on the field. He slept on it all night, and every operation is directed in purson. If not the best, it is certainly the popular test of generalship, and he met it nobly. The results of his long months of preparation are shown in the splendid discipline and gallantry of the army he commanded. It stood like the rock against the surging sea. The rebels came again and again,—they tried to Lr. ak it on the right, the left, and the centre, only to fail and to fall back discomfited. At last, on the afternoon of Sunday, came "the fierce and brilliant bayonetcharge," in which the enemy was driven two miles at the musket-point. Routed, demoralized, and disheartened, he fell back to his capital, leaving the Federal troops to bury his dead, and minister to his wounded.

We have shown the enemy that in any way the fate of war may select, we can meet and compete with him. If the army of the West has succeeded by its gunboats and artillery. the army of the East has shown its prowess in gunpowder and cold-steel. Our men in the and the usual amount of patriotic rhetoric and oratory army of the Potomac have been so long preparing for the enemy, and anticipating the contest, that when he appears, they limber their cannon, and close their cartridge boxes and rush upon him. They believe in close quarters and the deathgrapple. It was so at Winchester and Williamsburg, and now we see it on a grander scale along the Chickahominy. We may read the story of this fight without shame, and when Europe discusses American valor, we can cite these two days' struggle, before the capital of the Confederacy as the most brilliant illustration history can afford.

DESERTED by their English and Spanish confederates, the French invaders find Mexico the reverse of comfortable. The expedition. got up with a craft at once audacious and plausible, was intended to render England and Spain subservient and second-rate to France, and has dwindled down to something essentially worse than a nullity-for, so far as the Napo'e nic policy is involved, it is clearly a failure. France, which has paid so much for "the bubble reputation," already grumbles at the heavy cost of a bootless foreign contest. The military invasion of Mexico will go far to diminish i ublic belief in the sagacity of the imperial occupant of the

The latest accounts from Mexico state that, after having advanced as far as La Puebla. seventy-six miles from the city of Mexico and one hundred and nine from Vera Cruz, the | commander of the Southern army. His connection with French army had been compelled by the

Mexican forces to retreat coastwards towards

Amesa, declining the challenge and chance of
a pitched battle. Unless they are speedily and strongly reinforced, their not distant and safest action w.ll be what Sawney calls "bock Mrs. Henri appears as a New York Fire Zonave, in again." In all probability, there will not be a French soldier in Mexico in another month. If any remain, it will be in condition of captivity or apprehension. Napoleon has made a rash move on the board, and must draw

back his Knight. donment, in time of peril, of the bitter partisanship which divided the people into sections. CARRERA, ALVAREZ OF COMONFORT, ZULOAGA abundant encouragement.

or Mirahon, Robez or Juanez,-there never has been that stable government in Mexico which derives its strength from public confidence in its integrity. Ween the Anglo-Hispanc-Gallic invasion lately threatened the country, the people wisely cast aside mere party strite, united against the French troops, who alone remained, and, as we have seen, are likely to drive them into inglorious rereat. Unfortunately, Santa Anna, who has invariably caused mischief there, is about returning to Mex co, where his son has preceded him. Little quiet can be expected while he is present to "ride on the whirlwind and di-

rect the storm" of personal ambition and poliical adventure. England was backed out of the triparlite conspiracy, by the strong leverage of a Treaty, on terms so advantageous to her and injurious to Mexico, that, when the present pressure is removed, it will be a wonder if it ever be carried out. Spain is to have a simiar bribe. Lord PALMERSTON lately told the British Parliament that, on the part of England, Sir CHARLES WYKE had concluded a satisfactory convention for the payment of British claims, but declined, as a British minister, to speak one way or other as to the intention of France towards Mexico. No doubt, could the truth be known, his Lordship oknokles immensely over the French failure. and lokes pleasantly, at the Council table, at the peacher being caught in a trap of his own contrivance.

The Times, on the other hand, while it unounces the breaking-up of the Allied Expodition to Mexico, avows that this is "owing to the determination of the French to establish themselves in the city of Moxico," which Stain and England consider to be a breach of the agreement;" and admiringly adds that to Mexico itself a French occupation would be an almost unmixed benefit," for "under the rule of France Mexico will become once more what it was before the invasion of the Spaniards-a land of industry and progress. nhabited by a race whose energies will place it far in advance of those by which it is surrounded." Unfortunately for the argument, France has not been allowed to establish any rule in Mexico-except the rule of retreating from the Mexican soldiers. The Times is not lucky in its late predictions. The "so-called Southern Confederation" was to have been an independent republic nine months ago, and is now horribly used up-like a medlir, rotten ere it was ripe-and Mexico, which was to have been regenerated "by the cantonment on its lofty table-lands of a great French

army," actually repudiates its regenerators. IN THE great conflict of Saturday and Sunday last, near Richmond, many of the bravest New Jersey fell. At this writing we have not received the lists, and we can sympathize with the hundreds and thousands who are waiting their publication with agonizing soli-We regret to learn that the two brave citude. sons of Colonel Robert M. Lee, of this city, in Colonel Miller's 81st Pennsylvania Regiment, were severely wounded in the battle of Chickahominy. It is feared that First Lieutenant LEE cannot survive his wounds. Colonel LEE is one of the thousands of patriotic Democrats, who, on the breaking out of the war, offered their lives to their country, and endorsed with a full heart the noble policy of of General CADWALADER, in the three-months volunteers, and fr m the first displayed a courage and an ability that so won upon his nmander as to induce him to again call him to his staff in his recent promotion to a major generalship. - Colonel LEE's writings and apin this journal, and by his demuncia western seat of war.

As a matter of justice to our readers and a gallant officer, but more particularly as a matter of history, we copy from a Jersey City newspaper so much of its war correspondence as relates to General FRANK E. PATTERstories that as yet have reached us—the son, who commanded the New Jersey thunderstorm,—the swellen river,—the terror | Brigade at the recent battle of Williamsburg. We have no intention of praising the General, nor do we even care to contribute to his personal honor. He did his duty-no soldier can do more—his highest honor is the conciousness of having performed it. But he is a Philadelphian, and Philadelphia will be glad to know how she is represented by the sons she has sent into the field.

> The Washington Election The following are the votes in each ward, for Mayor, at the Washington election, held on Mon-

AMERICAN CREMORNE GARDENS.-Mr. James M. Nixon has politely forwarded an invitation to the private exhibition and soirée, on to-morrow evening, for the press only, of a new establishment entitled Nixon's Cremorne Gardens, which he is about opening at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, New York, as a summer resort. Wilkes' Spirit of the Times sums up its characteristics thus:

teristics thus:

"There will be a palace of music, or theatre, holding about 2,000 seats, where operatic, pantomimic, equestrian, and other light performances will be given. Adjoining this a fine promenade garden, with trees, flowers, fountains, seats, a Chinese pagoda, colored lights, and music. Further along will be a floral hall, with a continual exhibition of rare flowers and plants, from all the nurseries in the city and environs. Lastly, a capital equestrian department, permanently fitted up in the best style. There will be ices, creams, etc., and eigars, but no liquor, ale, lager, or other intoxicating beverage allowed. The programme is immense, and if carried out, we shall have a sensation of no ordinary kind."

One price (25 cents) will admit to every thing.

One price (25 cents) will admit to every thing. Mr. Nixon, it will be remembered, was the spirited manager of the great and successful Forrest performances at New York, in 1860. His new speculation will be one of the permanent attractions of New York.

Public Amusements. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-If anybody doubts that we live in a great country he should visit the Arch-street Theatre. Since Monday night we have had a superabundant flow of patriotism, including the "Star-spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," Mr. Chanfrau has given us, as a speciality, a dramat arrangement of three acts, called "Bull Run : or, The cip I incidents of the war, commencing with the Union buttle near Manassas. It was constructed by that faci c playwright, Mr. Charles Gaylor, of New York. It is well written, and enables Mr. Chanfran to play the part of a Contraband with great taste and gies. It would be hard to realize a more appropriate representation of a true Vicginia negro-oily, smiling, mischieveous, tuneful, and impertinent. He rolls around the stage, dances and sings, and shows his teeth, makes strange faces, cuts awkward capers, winks his eyes, and sings "Dixle's Land" in the most approved and laughable style. It is certainly quite a ormance on Mr. Chanfrau's part, and shows him to

be, in this line at least, an artist. Another character is that of Rolfe Ironsides, which Mr. Bailey plays. He is an eccentric Virginian, in linen coat, red shirt, rough bools, whose father died for liberty, and who is himself a warm friend of the Union. Iron He makes speeches, and takes every occasion to deliver his eloquent and patriotic efforts, invariably bringing the galleries to their feet with the most irrepressible bursts ginian. He shakes McDowell by the hand, delivers an address on the steps of the Marshall House, Alexandria, runs around the stage with Jupiter, and perform a great many other achievements, which we ven-ture our humble reputation were never seen in the Old the way, should not have worn the uniform of a main brigadier general,) who also makes a speech to Jupiter and the Virginian, and who tells a crowd of people on the Long Bridge that our flag shall wave in triumph, that the Union shall be preserved, and that this is a great country! Gen. Beauregard makes his appearance, first as a private in the New York Fire Zouaves, where he sings a chochanged his opinions, fir he was both disloyal and bloodthirty, and made speeches about the Yankees which she makes several speeches and sings one song

talks about the "hose company;" says that the Union is "bully," &c. She is, altogether, a very jaunty, dashing, lively, little creature, very much like some of the Zoo-2008 we have seen prowling about the Capitel. The other characters are very common place. Miss Levering appears as Mrs. Jackson, and has an agonizing interview with General Bonham, in which she informs the com-The success of the Mexicans, in this in- mander that the word "revenge" is written upon he stance, has been mainly owing to the aban- heart in large letters, and afterwards retires, only to appear again and die in the most melo-dramatic manner. The assassination of Elisworth is quite a striking picsanship which divided the people into sections, ture, but the sacking of Fairles. Court House is both and made ratriotism the merest shadow. improbable and ridiculous, and not even the fact that Whoever was in power-whether it was one of the characters brings on a squeaking pig serves Whoever was in power—whether it was
GUERRERO OF BUSTAMENTE, SANTA ANNA OF his religious of the same of BRAYO. CANALIZO OF HERRERA, ARISTA OF THANKS and versatile actor, and deserves the most

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, June 8, 1852. The sorrow that hangs like a shroud over the lintel of many a Northern threshold-tri-

of the patriotic living—is not a sorrow without solace. The tears that weep the fallen hero are not embittered by the sid memory that he died in a doubtful cause. Even over his fresh hosped grave new volunteers of his own blood and name go forth to battle, and probably to death. Nor do those deprivaions paralyze the patriotism of the people. They are so devoted to the cause of their country that they accept victory with companatively little exultation, because they believe they have freely deserved it, and show their highest qualities in the hour of defeat. Their money and their life-blood are expended, if possible, more freely in the hour of gloom. In the Seconded South everything s now done by force. Nothing is freely given except by the leaders, who are fighting to keep their own necks out of the halter. At first, fraud was the choice weapon of the conspirators—then it was fanaticism now it is force. Hence, all that which seems to be a cordial, popular acquiescence, is only the thin venoer that bides the real feeling. Abundant proof of this is found in the frightful conscriptions to fill up a decimated army, compulsory levies upon the property of unofending people, and the private letters from rebel soldiers, found on the field of battle. There are exceptions to this condition of affairs, probably, among the fierce hordes thrown from the Cotton into the Border States, composed, as they are, of desperate men, who are as ready to take the lives of their own fellow-countrymen as they were to follow the fortunes of the robber, William Walker, and the adventurers who look upon Central America and Mexico as tempting fields of speculation, peculation, and murder. But every day shows that the tyrants of the rebellion cannot long maintain their sway, pressed by their own great needs, and oppressed by a

succession of retreats, defeats, evacuations

and surrenders.

It is, indeed, true that appearances, even in Virginia, disclose a deep disloyalty among the people. But where was there a more dangerous and bloodthirsty disloyalty than that which existed in Baltimore one year ago? The near neighborhood of Maryland to Washington on the one side, and to Pennsylvania and Ohio on the other, seemed rather to in crease than to subdue this sentiment. Washington itself was disaffected. The military had to be called in to suppress the mob in the one city, and to repress a threatened and most cherished sons of Pennsylvania and | rising in the other. Secession undoubtedly grows luxuriantly in certain circles in both to this day, but the majority is now composed of faithful and fearless citizens, who ex press their patriotism, not only at the ballotbox but in the battle-field. The people of Maryland now elect Union men to their State and to their municipal offices, and there are no more determined assailants of the rebellion than the Maryland soldiers. Wallach, the unconditional Union candidate for Mayor of Washington, was yesterday chosen by the great majority of twenty-eight hundred, and he retains his position with a friendly and almost solid loyal Council to sustain him. Our President LINCOLN. He served on the staff District volunteers have fought with the greatest intrepidity wherever they have been permitted to attack the foe, and if a new call were made I believe two splendid regiments could be raised from our mechanics and business men. Of course, the rigorous precautions of the Administration have had much to do with peals against the rebellion have been pub- these results; but a good part of the harvest has grown from the good seed planted by the tions of the conspiracy, and of all who have President, when, in the face of great hostile sympathized with the traitors, he has carried demonstrations, he persevered in protecting conviction to many minds. At the moment | Maryland and the District of Columbia from he received the intelligence of the sad fate of the fatal influences of Secession, and rescued his two sons, he was preparing to leave with their people, so far as he had the power, from Major General CADWALADER, for the south- the suicidal teachings to which many of them were only too ready to yield. I believe that the same spectacle will be presented in nearly all the Southern States in the course of time. Kentucky is already rescued; Tennessee will soon bein a similar position, and Missouri, at her coming elections, is evidently preparing to overthrow the traiters by a decisive majority. Senators Henderson and Wilson have returned to their homes, and will take the stump in favor of the war and the Administration. Meanwhim western Virginia has presented her programme for the reorganization or State Government, to include all that portion of the Old Dominion that still acknowledges the rebel rule. The deserted fields, desolated homesteads, and starving people of Eastern Virginia, prove that Davis and Slidell and Cobb, and their associates, determined at an early day to make that Commonwealth the battle-field. They never supposed that the bloody tempest would descend like a pestilence upon their own homes. Acting upon the hope that, by threatening the Federal capital, they could retain here the mass of the American army, they made no calculation for that marvellous development of national power which, in a few short months, has placed nearly all the strongholds of the Cotton States in our possession. The last great battles of the war are to be fought on the soil of Virginia, and the borrors and sufferings of the Virginia people are to be increased. Of course, they cannot but see and feel this injustice, and it is not hoping against hope that the same retribution that fell upon the Secessionists of Baltimore and Washington will be visited upon the traitors in Virginia when the strength of the Union armies is fully ascertained and established. The stars and stripes now float in every seceded State. Butler's splendid administration of New Orleans is producing its natural fruits, and a city claimed to be almost universally against the flag will, in

> people have long been strangers. OCCASIONAL. From a Member of the Gwin Light Guard, 7th Regiment, N. J. V.

> due time, be made alike loyal and prosperous.

Johnson's policy in Tennessee has rallied

around him a powerful party, and Governor

Stanley, in North Carolina, will find elements

which he can soon combine and crystalize into a

permanent organization. But what will do most

to restore the ascendency of the Constitution

will be the capture or self-banishment of the

leaders of the rebellion. When they have

departed their reign of terror will cease, and

then the consistent and generous rule of the

old Union will appear in a succession of

blessings and comforts to which the Southern

NEW KENT Co., Va , May 12, 1862. Owing to the length of my last letter, I was unable to notice many of the principal features of our late battle and victory at Williamsburg, and time now offering for the penning of a few lines, I proceed to my task with pleasure.

It must readily be admitted that our victory was one of the greatest ever achieved, as it opens up a direct route to Richmond. Then, when it is considered the state we were in physically, from exposure to a sever storm of rain; our march from Sunday at noon till 2 o'clock at night; the renewal of the same at daylight, and march till the engagement at 8% o'clock; lying on our faces between four and six hours; exposed to a heavy and deadly fire from the enemy at intervals of from ten to fifteen minutes; and completely overpowered by numbers, the New Jersey 2d Brigade has deservedly placed their names on the pages of history. We fought n the face of defeat, and almost without hope of success I bree times we repulsed the enemy, and drove him back gave their commands with equal judgment and coolness but fate seemed against us, and most of them fell dying or wounded at their posts. General Patterson, who was a stranger to the brigade, proved himself fully competent for his position, and greatly inspired the "boys" by his style of command, such as "I think a little right oblique will do them good Right oblique—fire!" But he would hardly get more than the first part of the sentence uttered before our guns would demonstrate that we understood his meaning. I believe his presence did more to keep us in line than all other influences combined. He had a horse shot from under him, but immediately mounted another. Sickles' our guns were in an awful state, and it was almost im

&c., and, our position considered, it was a cool piece of A Handsome and Merited Compliment. The following, addressed to Gov. Tod, from Gen. McCook, is a splendid compliment to the brave Ohio boys, whom the General justly ranks as among "THE VICTORS OF SHILOH :"

possible to load them. Many devices were resorted to

to ram our cartridges home, such as pushing our ram

Onto boys, which the vectors at justs y takes a sandy
"The Victors of Shiloh:"

Headquarters 2d Division, Army of the Onto, }

Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio:

Sis: It becomes a pleasant duty to call your attention to the gallant, disciplined, and sodierly bearing of the lat, 15th, and 49th Regiments of Ohio Volunteers, which fought under my immediate command in the action of the 7th instant. These regiments, from their high state of discipline, cheerful and pronpt discharge of every duty before the action, gave me every confidence in their stoadiness under fire. In them I was not disappointed. They more than Indilled my most senguine expectations. The country and the State should be grateful for their services; and, with their brothers in arms from Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, they have carned the distinguished title of "The Victors of Shitoh."

It is of "The victors of Shioh."

It affords me peculiar gratification to make this acknowledgment, as they are the cons of a State which nuttured me, and of a State I love so much.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,

Commanding 2d Division.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

bute to, and token of, the bravery of the pa-WASHINGTON, June 3, 1862. triotic dead, and the affectionate remembrance War Intelligence. MIDNIGHT.—The War Department has not received any further details of the late batte in front of Rich No news of public interest has been received from the army at Corinth. The advices from the valley of the Shenondon's indicate a race, in which, so far, Jacuson's rebel army has the Air-Line Railroad to New York. There are efforts being made, during the last days of Congress, to have the bill passed extending Governs ald to a new railroad line, from the capital to Phila-delphia or New York. It is hardly probable that they argent requirements

will succeed, as the Government found the road running from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and the one from the latter city to this, fully equal to the exigencies of the public service last week, while they are more than capacitated for the transportation of troops under the most Returned from the Peninsula. A party of Congressmen who left the "White House" resterday, on the York river, reached here to-day, and report that affairs are in the most satisfactory condition one, and that two thousand of our wounded had already reached the White House. Abolishing Polygamy. The Serate passed a bill to-day to punish polygamy i

the Territories of the United States. It imposes a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisor not less than five years, for any person who shall comcommit polygamy, while the third section is designed to prevent the growth of theocratic institutions. It limits the amount of property which a church may own to \$50,000 This bill was originally a House bill, but the Senate committee changed it somewhat, so as to necessitate its return. There is no doubt of its final passage. In the Senate there were only two votes against it, those of Senators McDougart and Lathan-based on local Government Military Telegraph Lines. The telegraph line to Fortress Monroe is working well.

but the Associated Press and private messages are subject to some delay, owing to the immense amount of im-portant official business passing over the wire. The same is true with regard to the military line from Fortress Monroe to headquarters. Important Government messages have precedence over all others, and next the Associated Press reports are forwarded, to give the public the earliest possible information. It is impossible for those who are not on the ground to realize the difficulty of obtaining authentic information with regard to the dead and wounded after a great battle has been fought over s field of many miles in extent, and while all are engaged in taking care of the sufferers or making preparations for a new contest.

The Enlargement of the New York Canals.

A highly interesting report was made to the House today, by Mr. Blain, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment, reported as a supplementary section, to the pending bill for enlarging th Illipois canal and improving the Illipois river. The sec tion provides for enlarging the locks of the Eric and the Oswego canal to a size adequate to pass guaboats, at a cost not exceeding \$3,500,000. The report places these works strongly in the military necessity, rendered manifest by the menaces last winter of the British press, in respect to the cities and commerce of the lakes. Our two great channels of naval access, one from the Hudson and the other from the mis issippi, are strikingly treate by the report as integral and inseparable portions of a harmonious system of national detouce. Their commercial importance will probably be presented to Congress

Death of Lieut. De Woolf. Lieut. DE Woolf, wounded at Williamsburg, died at the house of Representative ARNOLD to-day. He served gallantly at Frederickton, Belmont, and Fort Donelson Acting Assistant Paymasters CHARLES F. FITH and BENRY S. HYDE have been ordered, the former to th Tioga, and the latter to the Geneses. The Emancipation Act.

Up to to day over two thousand slaves have had petitions filed for their emancipation under the late act. This already exceeds the number anticipated when the act was pass d.

Raising Sunken Vessels. Mr. GRIMES introduced and the Senate passed to-day a bill making an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to raise sunken vessels belonging to the United States. This ap-

propriation will probably be used to raise the Cumb land and Congress. · Not Appropriated. since, appropriating \$35,000 out of its contingent fund to purchase the "Annals of Congress," it has been ascer ained that this amount must be passed through one of

Adjournment. The weather was very warm this afternoon, and the House voted to adjourn (the Senate concurring) on the 16th inst. There was no debate on the motion. It is by

no means probable that the Senate will concur. Post Office Affairs. PENNSTLVANIA, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA. A new office is established at Shirley Station, Armstrong county, Pa , and Peter Eakerman appointed postmaster. Hon. Mr. Covode's district. The name of the office at Cussawago, in Crawford county, Pa., is changed to Mosiertown, without change

Office of Mahoopany, Wyoming county, Pa., is re_ stored to its old site.

POSTMASTERS' APPOINTMENTS. David Carl, postmatter at McDawell, Cra-N. W. Woods, postmaster, Carlisle Springs, Cumber and county, Pennsylvania, vice D. C. Burnett, moved

William H. Krauser, postmaster, Kimberton, Chestel county, Pennsylvania, vice Miss Mary Moses, resigned.

Peter O. Mickley, postmaster, Pipersville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, vice Thomas C. Atherholt, re-MARYLAND OFFICES.

Samuel W. H. McPherson, postmaster Pomonkey, Charles county, Maryland, vice Thomas R. Dent, re-At Duffield, Charles county, Maryland, order of 17th f October, 1861, appointing Hugh W. Robey, is rescinded, be not having entered upon its duties, and Miss Elizabeth Duffee is continued as postmaster. IN VIRGINIA. A new office is established at Ben's Run, Plea

county, Virginia, and John P. Cauder appointed postmaster. This is directly on the route from Wheel Parkersburg. The post office at Occoquan, Prince William county, Virginia, is re-established as special, to be regularly spp plied from Alexandria, Virginia. John Underwood i appointed postmaster, vice L. A. Lynn, who aban The office at Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, Virginia, is

discontinued. George Reppert is appointed posimaster at Fort Martin, Monongalia county, Virginia, vice Charles & Kramor, resigned. CLERKSHIP.

J. Harris Reed is appointed to a second-class clerkship partment, in place of J. W. Caldwell, resigned. Miscellaneous. The Government regards it as a palpable fact that the

movers in the present rebellion never entertained the expectation of achieving a revolution. What they desired was to open a point for foreign intervention, on which they relied to overthrow the Union. They began their intrigues even before they ventured upon rebellion, and ever since have applied themselves to this work of intervention. The pretence of revolution was, therefore, a frand, and is now exposed to the world. It is not doubted that these views are now, or soon will be, known to the European courts through the Secretary of State.

Information has been received at the State Dep from Mr. G. W. VANHORNE, consul for the United States rican ports, should have their passports vised by the French consul.

The neglect of having this done subjects the masters o the vessels to a fine, besides subjecting the passengers to great inconvenience before a permission to land can be

The President has recognized Martin Klinkow-STROEM as vice consul of Prussia for the port of San DEFEAT OF THE REBEL JACKSON.

Ten Guns Captured by Generals Fremont and Shields. HAGERSTOWN, June 3.—A paroled private from Win-chester, arrived to-day, says that Jackson and Ashby were both at Winchester on Saturday.

At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the rebul army was put in motion towards Strasburg, Ashby taking the route along the Borth Mountain. After daylight on Sunday morning, he reports having heard firing in the direction of Middletown till he reached Martinsburg. The Secessionists told kim that Jackson encountered the force of Frement and Shields at Middletown, where Jackson was defeated and lost ten guns. The same information says that Jackson had twenty-one regiments of infentry and fifty-two guns.

All the prisoners were well treated. The sick, wounded, and disabled, as well as the surgeons, hospital stewards prisoners were taken along with the rebel army. They

claim to have taken 2,000 prisoners.

It is also rumored, via Harper's Forry, that Jackson vas defeated at Winchester yesterday, and was retreating towards Sucker's Ferry. Gen. Sigel has taken command at Harper's Ferry o the army there under Gen. Banks.

Martinsburg, June 2.—All is quiet here this morning, and there are no indications of the enemy in the neigh-

Safety of the Prisoners at Winchester. WILLIAMSPORT, June 2.—Major Dwight, Col. Kenley, Dr. Stone, and others, are safe at Winchester. The battle was progressing, at the latest accounts, at Middletown is about ten miles south of Winchester, on the road to Front Royal]

Condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Condition of the Ballimore and Onio Railroad.

Ballimore, June 3.—A survey of that portion of the Ballimore and Ohio railroad recently it vaded by the rebels shows that but little damage has been done. The road master reports the damage to the bridges as slight, and that the road will be in thorough working order by

Base Ball—The Philadelphians Victors. New York, June 3.—The Philadelphia nine beat a nine refected from the Knickerbocker, Gotham, and Eaglie Bare Ball Clubs, this afternoon, at Hoboken. The reofe stood—Philadelphians 48, Hoboken 9 and 23, Congressional Visit to Mauch Chunk. MAUGE CHUNK, June 3:—This morning's train brought to our quiet town Senator Starke, Mr. Vallandigham, and other members of Congress of the same strips. They are the guests of Asa Packor. The Brecainridgers were de-ighted at the sight of their leaders.

Arrival from Newbern, N. C. Arrival from Newdern, N. C., New York, June 3.—The steamer Baze has arrived with dates from Newbern to the 31st ult. There was no news of importance.

FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Particulars of Sunday's Battle. Reconnoissance towards Richmond.

The Advance within Four Miles of the Rebe Capital.

McClellan's Heapquanters, June 2 .- We have bout 500 prisoners, among whom are several prominer On Sunday, as roon as it was daylight, the fight was enowed by General Summer with marked success, lasting nearly the whole day. The rebels were driven at very point with heavy loss. The ground gained by Gen. Sumner was about two and balf miles.

Gen. Heintzelman, on Sunday morning, retook the ground lost the day before by Gen. Casey. Our loss in the two days' engagements in killed and wounded will amount to about 3,000. A great number are missing, who will probably return, having strayed away. All of the enemy's killed and most of his wounded ell ixto our hands. The country in which the battle was fought is swampy. with thick underbrush. Most of the fighting was in the woods. Owing to the nature of the ground, very little

artillery was used. Both balloons were up nearly all

Yesterday all the troops left Richmond, and marche

The railroad has been of inestimable service to us, the cars running within a mile and a belf of the battle field, bringing forward ammunition and supplies. The woundd were immediately put aboard the cars and sent to the White House.

General McClellan arrived on the battle field on Saturlay evening, where he has remained eversince, directing all the nov ments in person. His presence among the roops had great offect. Four separate charges with the bayonet were made during yesterday. In one instance the enemy were

driven a mile, during which 173 were killed by the bayonet alone;
Lieutenant Worthington, an aid to General Joe Johnson, was taken prisoner. The enemy's dead, left on the field, amount to over 1,200. General Havard was wounded twice in the arm. Colonel Miller, of the 81st Pennsylvania, and Colonel Bippoy, of Pittsburg, were killed. Colonel Campbell, of Ponnsylvania, was wounded in the thigh.

The rebel officers, unable to rally their troops this morn ing bays retreated back towards Richmond. from the city. Jeff Davis and Governor Letcher were both at the fight of yesterday. The dead are now being gathered and buried. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Monday Evening, 9 P. M.

General Hooker made a reconnoissance to day, on the Williamsburg turnpike, to within four miles of Richmond, without meeting the enemy in force. Their pickets kept in sight, but retreated on his approach. Every one feels sanguine of the fall of the rebel capi-tal whenever our troops advance for an engagement. The fight of Saturday and Sunday seeled the fate of tha city, when the body of the rebel army assailed the troop on our left wing, with the view of crushing it, but were defeated after two days' hard fighting, and forced to re-Among our wounded were Col. Hunt, 92d New York in the leg; Lieut. Col. Parry, of the 85th Pennsylvania in the leg, and Col. Van Wyck, of the 10th Legion

The New York Herald, of yesterday, contains the fol wing list of killed and wounded: KILLED. Col. Guilford D. Bailey, Is: New York artillery; Chief f Artillery of Cassy's division. Col: Jas. M. Brown, 100th New York. Major David H. Von Volkenburg, Ist New York ar-

llery. Major Hoard, 101st Pennsylvanis. Major Gozzane, 103d Pennsylvania (supposed). Capt. T. J. Thorp, Söth New York (reported). Licut. J. P. M. Raussom, 96th New York. Private Cyrus Covey, Battery A, 1st New York artil-

WOUNDED. Col. - Hunt, 92d N. Y. (formerly of the regula Col. — Hunt, 22d N. I. (lormerly of the regular army).

Col. H. T. Briggs, 10th blass., (Gen. Couch.) in leg.
Col. T. A. Rawley, 102d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Colonel — Morris, 101st Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Colonel A. J. Wellman, 35th N. Y., in the head, Lieut. Colonel — Purveyance. 35th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Colonel P. E. Stauuton, 100th New York.
Major — Gries, 104th Pennsylvania
Msjor C. N. Ous, 100th New York.
Major John Ely. 23d Pennsylvania, right leg broken.
Major Beuben B. King, 85th New York, slightly wounded.

Adjutant Wm. Rumsey, 1st New York artillery, is Adjutant Leon Plaumuller, 55th New York (General j. itant Thos. K. Boggs, 23d Pennsylvania, severely. itant C. B. Broswell, 92d New York. t. Joseph Spratt, Battery H, 1st N. Y. artillery. Capt. A. G. Rice, 92d. New York, slightly, in the hand. Capt. — Davis, 52d Pennsylvania. Capt. — Leonard, 52d Pennsylvania. Capt. Jas. R. Oren, 104th Pannsylvania.

Capt. Edwd Binssee, 55th New York (Gen. Couch), i ogs. J. S. Pfaumuller, 55th New York (Gen. Couch).
Capt. — Crary, 98th New York, slightly wounded.
Capt. — Miller, 10th Massachusetts (Gen. Coach).
Capt. — Newell, 10th Massachusetts (Gen. Conch).
Capt. Daniel D. Nash, 100th New York. J. Nicholson, 100th New York, Edward Palmer, 23d Pennsylvania. William Wallacs, 23d Pennsylvania. Capt. Joseph Chamborlain, 52d Pennsylvania Capt. William W. Clark, 85th New York. Capt. George Hooker, 85th Pennsylvania.

Capt. George Hocker, 55th New York.
Capt. George Hocker, 55th Pennsylvania.
Lient. — Frice, 11th Maine.
Lient. — Stauntor, 98th New York, in shoulder.
Lient. — Andrews, 98th New York, in leg.
Lient. J. H. Howell, Battery H., 1st New York artitlery, shot threugh the arm, and sho knocked from his horse by a spent caunon ball; doing well.
Lieut. Jas. Pierce, 92t New York, slightly.
Lieut. Frank C. Brunch, 100th New York.
Lieut. Frank C. Brunch, 100th New York.
Lieut. Gro. M. Munger, 85th New York.
Lieut. Sam. S. Kelogs, 100th New York.
Lieut. Sam. S. Kelogs, 100th New York.
Lieut. J. A. Emith, 85th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. W. Atchison, 85th Pennsylvania, slightly.
Lieut. Geo. Wood, 23d Pennsylvania, slightly.
Lieut. G. G. Gaylord, 101st Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Abram Young, 101st Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Abram Young, 101st Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Joseph Arnould, 55th New York State militia.
Lieut. Liehmah Israels, 55th New York State militia.
Coderly Sergeant James Mayan, 55th New York State militia.

Prisoners and Missing.

Colonel Jonsthan S. Belknap, 85th New York. Captain Chas. H. Burhaus, 96th New York. FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

THEREBELS DRIVEN OUT OF STRASBURG GEN, FREMONT AT WOODSTOCK

300 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

WOODSTOCK, Va., June 2 .- The enemy was driven oni of Strasburg, last evening, by General Fremont's advanced guard, and have been closely pursued to day by General Fremont's forces and General Bayard's cavalry brigade. The rebels have several times made stands, and skirmishing has been constantly going on, but with tri-flirg loss on both sides. One of General Bayard's command was killed, and Colonel Pillow, chief of artillery, and one of General Fremont's aids, was wounded. The enemy are now encamped about three miles be-yond Woodstock, our forces holding the village. We have taken about 300 prisoners, and more are con atantly being brought in.

Colonel Pilson, chief of strillery on General Fremont's staff, who selected with great skill the successive posi-tions for the batteries, is wounded by the fall of his horse, which was shot under him while reconnoitring within thirty yards of the enemy. The batteries engaged were Schiermer's and Buell's, of General Stahl' brigade. The 1st New Jersey and 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, under General Bayard, and the 6th Ohio and Stewart's Indiana cavalry, under Colonel Eagony, were in advance driving the enemy before them, and in support of the

The roads and woods were strewn with arms, stores, and clothing.

A large number of prisoners have been taken. Our loss is one killed and several wounded.

Gen. Frement's rapid march, combined with Gen. McDowell's movement, has relieved the Shenandosh valley and Northern Virginia. Jackson will be overtaken

GENERAL FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, WOODSTOCK, Virginia. June 2 .- General Fremont, after occupying Strasburg last night, was obliged by the darkness and s tremendous storm, together with the fatigue of his troops to delay his advance till morning. At six o'clock the

pursuit of the retreating enemy was resumed, and vigorously continued during the day. General McDowell's advance, being part of a brigade under General Bayard, reached Strasburg this morning, and was ordered forward by General Froment to join in the pursuit with the cavalry and artillery. The enemy, to retard the pursuit, endeavored to make stand in three strong positions with artillery, but were driven rapidly, and with loss, from each. Jackson's rear guard passed through Woodstock this afternoon, the head of his column having reached it at

Missouri State Convention. JEFFERSON City, June 2.—The State Convention met in the Representative Hall at noon, President Wilson in There not being a quorum present, the Convention adwith, there being eight more than a quorum present.

with, there being eight more than a quorum present.

A communication was received from the Governor, and read. He reviewed the history of State affairs for the past year in detail, especially in reference to the Provisional Government, in reising and supplying troops, and expresses the obligation the State is under to the General Government, for the promptness and liberality with which its wants have been supplied.

There have been issued to disbursing officers \$720,000 in State defence warrants, and a further amount of \$55,000 will have to be issued. \$100,000 have been re leemed by receipts for faxes from forty-one counties. The depectation of that paper the Governor attributes to interested parties, but gives assurance that it is better secured than any bank paper in the State, as it is receivable for taxes, and in one year will all, be redeemed. Besides this, it has the collateral security of bank stock, and the debt will be assumed by the General Government. The Provisional Government began with an empty treasury. The State credit was gone, be sause the interest of and the debt will be assumed by the Genéral Government. The Provisional Government began with an empty tressury. This state credit wasgone, be cause the interest of our debt was not paid. The sheriffs resigned rather than collect the taxe grandbeven now only forty-one counties have returned the tax books of 1361, and out of \$840,220 due from them only \$255,386 have been paid in From seventy-three counties not bleard from the amount due is very large, but the officers are finding if more easy to make collections, and, sliogether, the condition of things is not worse than when the present authorities received the control of the Government. The bondholders will hardly expect the July interest to be paid, but they do not doubt the ability of the State to pay ultimately.

The appointments to fill the county offices made vacant by the incumbonts redusing to take the oath of allegiance, have generally been accepted. In most parts of the State have generally been accepted. In most parts of the State have been supplanted by home of such outrages. Troops hostile to the people and the institutions of the State have been supplanted by home of such outrages. Troops hostile to the people and the institutions of the State have been supplanted by home of such outrages. Troops hostile to the people and the institutions of the State have been supplanted by home of such outrages. Troops hostile to the people and the institutions of the State have been supplanted by home of such outrages. Troops hostile to the people from the means heretofore can ployed. The Governor is doubtful as to the wisdom of electing members of Uchrones seventien months before taking their soats, as questions may come up for contaking their soats, as questions may come up for contaking their soats, as questions may come up for contaking their soats, as questions may come up for contaking their soats, as questions may come up for contaking their soats, as questions may come up for contaking their soats, as questions may come up for contaking their soats, as

an election of executive officers, and for the ratification of the Provisional Government, which was postponed till the coming August, he submits whether it should not be annulled in view of the fact that thirty thousand eitizens are absent from the Sustens volunteers, who ought to have a voice in this matter. As to an oath of loyalty for the qualification of vaters, he submits the question without recommondation, although he thinks the state ought to be protected against the influence of those who have been recreant to its interests.

Tescalutions were passed authorizing the President of the Convention to appoint committees on Congressional district elections, elective franchise, finance, militia, and the State constitution. oserrict esections, exceive franchise, finance, militia, and the State constitution.

Some mem ern are confident that the question of emancipation will be voted out of consideration in the Conventioni, while others are sanguine that the President's propositions will be discussed and recommended. All seem received on stringent, measures against allowing active Secessionists to vote at the approaching election.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION Bill for Raising Sunken Property Passed Rill for the Punishment of Polygamy in the

Territories Passed. FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE TAX BILL. WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, June 3. SENATE. Bill for Raising Sunken Property Passed. Mr. GBIMES (Rep.), of lowe, introduced a bill to provide for the raising of the property of the United States which was sunk in the waters thereof. It was taken up and passed.

Polygamy in the Territories.

RECOGNITION OF HAVTI AND LIBERIA.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem.) of Delawere, called up the bill from the House to publish polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Territory of Utsh, as reported from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, with amendment The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas 37; nays 2, Mr. Lutham and Mr. McDougall. Petit Jurors.

The bill prescribing an additional oath to the Grand and Petit Jurors was taken up.

Speech of Mr. Hule. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampehire, spoke against the bill as framed, on the ground that it would render it impossible to ever get a jury in certain States. Speech of Mr. Cowan.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Penns) Ivania, had many doubts about making a new oath. If a man was to be punished, let him be punished, thoroughly, and not have the fact of his having been a traitor thrown up to him for all time.

At one o'clock the tax bill was taken u

Amendment of Tax on Whisky. Mr. SHERMAN (Bep.), of Ohio, offered an amendment that the tax on whishy be 15 cents per gallon on all manufactured before the 1st of January, and 20 cents on all after that. Bejected. Mr. Simmons' Amendment. Mr. SIMMONS (Rep.), of Rhode Island, offered an amendment making the tax on whisky 30 cents per gallon. Rejected—yeas 14, nays 23.

Mr. Sumner's Amendment Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered at amendment making the tax 25 cents per gallon. Be jected. Amendments of Committee on the Whole. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the imendments made in Committee of the Whole, most o which were adopted. Motion to Adjourn. At 7 o'clock Mr. WALE (Bep.), of Ohio, moved to

diourn. Rejected.
YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Chandler, Harris, Pomercy, Sumuer, Wade, Wilson, Wilmot, Wilson (Mass.)—9. Tax on Cotton. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, moved to amend by laying a tax of one-half cent. per pound on cotton. Rejected—year 14, nays 24.

At half past 9 o'clock Mr. WILSON (Rep), of Massa-chusetts, made a motion to adjourn. On the vote being taken no quorum was present, and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Memorial-Western Virginia. Mr. BROWN (U.), of Virginia, presented a memoriar asking that Western Virginia be admitted into the Union as a free and independent State. The new State Constitution was smong the papers presented. The subject was referred to the Committee on Territories. John D. Stiles. JOHN D. STILES was qualified and took his seat in the House to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death

of Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania Hayti and Liberia. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia. bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia.

Speech of Mr. Kelley.

Mr. KELLEY (Bep.), of Pennsylvania, replied to the remarks of Mr. Cox and Mr. Biddle, delivered y osterday. which were, he said, intended to inflame the ignorant of the Border Slave States, and give vehemence to the rebels in arms In further response to his colleague [Mr. Biddle], he said that countless millions of men, who will not know our humble names, will heas Courress and

[Mr. Biddle], he said that countless millions of men, who will not know our humble names, will bless Congress and Abraham Lincoln for the work in behalf of freedom already done. He read a letter from Colonel Joshua T. Owen, commanding the 60th Pennsylvania, dated in camp before the Chickahominy, a man who had fought political battles on the same side as his colleague, in which the writer condemns those who, while professing to be Union men, merely act the politician, as traitors or fools, and says the rebels must be made to sue for paace, and lay down their arms, the leaders given to the halter, and the system which has caused this war must be wiped out. Mr. Kallov presented this in contrast to the position of

Mr. McKNIGHT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, urged the ecognition of Liberia and Harti, for commercial and actional reasons. While they had been long recognized notional reasons. While they had been holg recognized as equals by even the menarchies of the world, England, France, Austria, Brazil, &c., our free republic had averted her lace from her own child. He cited Mr. Clay's opinions in favor of recognizing Liberia, and annertain the amendment of Mr. Cox, begans mader the menarchies and the control of the negative a emponent of hr. Cox, because the power, influence, nor status of diplomatic agents. Be thought this act would be a fit companion to the homestead and District of Columbia amancipation, and freedom in the Territories bills, and confiscation acts, and that now the statue of Liberty might be appropriately raised to the dome of the Capitol, and liberty was no longer bound breath her shadow, and we need no longer blush at our glaring inconsistency.

Remarks of Mr. Thomas.

Mr. THOMAS (Rep.), of Massachusetts, favored the measure, arguing that the law of nations does not recog-nize any distinction as to color or race. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, answered the objection to receiving colored unbassadors from Hayti and Liberia, and said it could not be derogatory to this coun-

Speech of Mr. Maynard. Speech of Mr. Maynard.

Mr. MAYNABD (U.), of Tennessee, said that if they could eliminate the negro from politics, there could be no difficulty about this matter. Not long ago they had welcomed the dark skinned ambassadors from Japan. He supposed if China were to send ciplomatic representatives hither we would receive them. He felt a large degree of interest in Liberia, many of his cliems having emigrated to that country through his instrumentality. That the commerce of Liberia is worthy of consideration is demonstrated by the fact that we have commercial agents in that country. Liberia being a nationality, it was our duty and interest to recognize its independence.

Speech of Mr. Crittendem.

Mr. CBITTENDER (U.), of Kentucky, spoke of his

Speech of Mr. Crittenden.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (U.), of Kentucky, spoke of his constant friendliness to colonization in Liberia, which scheme was left to individual exertion, and of the hostility to it by the Abolitionists for years past. If the desire was to benefit the Liberians, this could be done by a treaty of commerce. We ought to extend kindness and assistance, not political preferment. There appeared to be a determination here to liberate all the slaves, and consider with this shill be beauth forward to grant or the state of the in connection with this a bill is brought forward to esta-blish diplomatic intercourse with this inferior race in other portions of the world.

other portions of the world.

Speech of Mr. Gooch.

Mr. GOOCH (Rep.), of Massachusetts, replied to the objections against the vill. He had no hesitation in saying that, if ministers be sent hither from Hayti and Liberia, they might be found superior to some in diplomatic circles here or at the courts of Europe. He trusted the time had forever passed when men are to be judged by the color of their skins or the texture of their garments. This bill did not, as charged, recognize the equality of races, but the equality of nations.

The House rejected by a vote (yeas 40, nays 82) Mr. Gox's substitute, providing for the appointment to each of the republics of Hayti and Liberia a consulgeneral, who shall be authorized to negotiate any treatles of commerce between those republics and this country, at an annual salary of \$3,000. Passage of the Bill. The bill was then passed—yeas 86, nays 37—and is as

The Bill for Appointing Diplomatic Representatives to Hayti and Liberia.

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States to the republics of Hayti and Liberia respectively. Each of said representatives of so appointed shall be accredited as commissioner and consul general, and shall receive the compensation of commissioner provided for by the act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, provided that the compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed four thousand dollars. ousand dollars.

Admission of F. F. Lowe.

F. F. LOWE was qualified and admitted to a seat from alifornis, there now being three members from that The Branch Mint at New Orleans. Mr. BLAIR (Rop.), of Misseuri, introduced a Life, which was treated a communes on ways and Means, to remove the Branch Mint from New Orleans to St. Resolution to Adjourn.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution, that, the Kennte concurring, Congress adjourn of the 16th of June. Passed—yeas 77, nays not counted. Speech of Mr. Pike.

Mr. PIKE spoke at length of the commercial relations between the United States and the British Provinces. He examined the causes which led to the initiation of the treaty upon the interests which were instrumental in bringing it about. He argued that all of these interests had suffered. The tatistics given by him show the important fact that since the treaty was made our exports to the Provinces have diminished nearly \$2,000,000. When the treaty was made the banking of trade was about \$15,000,000 in our favor, and now it is nearly \$1,000,000 against us. Manufacturers of all kinds have emigrated from the States into the Provinces, and that almost everything from a shoepeg to a locomotive is now manufactured there. The amount of our manufactured articles sent into the Provinces is nearly \$1,500,000 test than in 1854. The political aspects of the treaty were also bad. Speech of Mr. Pike. purpose of advancing their interests at our expense. Hadvocated an abrogation of the treaty and the establishment of a tariff on Provincial produce, for the double rea ment of a tarm on Frommen producer, for the course rea-son of rewrite taxed, upon a per with those of the Pro vinces, who will probably pay, of direct and indirec

Col. Kenly at Martinsburg. BALTIMORY, June 3.—Col. Kenly, of the 1st Maryland

axes, one dollar where our people pay three.

Important Judicial Decision. The following report of an interesting decision we t from the Baltimore Sun: from the Baltimore Sun.:

The United States vs. The Schooner Reform and cargo, libelled for violation of the act of July 13, 1861, prohibiting all interconne with the States in rebellion. Capt. John Belley claimant for vessel; N. G. Penniman chaiment for cargo; G. W. Dobbin, Esq., proctor for

aimants.
Judge Giles yesterday gave an opinion in this case, claimants.
Judge Giles yesterday gave an opinion in this case, which exhibits some important points in relation to the authority possessed and exercised by the heads of the Executive Department of the General Government. It appears that the vessel and cargo were seized while leaving the port of Baltimore by the revenue efficier, and that it was engaged on a secret and confidential mission, the claimants at time as agents or and agents of the Department of the Interior, to obtain cotton seed under the authority of an act of Congress.
Judge Giles said that the only charge in the libel was, at that the schoener was proceeding with her cargo? to a State in rebellion.
The answer to the libel is a clear narrative, which has been sustained so far as witnesses have been examined in connection with it. An answer in admiralty is not like an answer in equity, only to be overcome by two witnesses, or one witness, with pregnant circumstances, but it is comething more than the pleatings at common law, and is intitled to be considered by courts of admiratey, Hudaon vs. Jordan. Ware's Esports, 393; Antrews vs. Wall, 3 Howard, 572. "The answer may be evidence, but it is not conclusive." It is entitled to credit in court when the defendant appears to have answered fully and fairly. The snawer in this case admirs everything charged in the libel, and without sufficient legal excuss shown for this voyage, the vessel and cargo could be life bleto forfeiture.

hown for this voyage, the vessel and cargo could be lift Judge Giles reviewed the circumstances set forthithe papers, and commented upon the public importance of the transaction, and the necessity that it should be kept secret, and the statement of the claimant, in I answer of his interview with the Secretary of the Tread surry, who said that, in consequence of the publicity i had obtained, his permit, &c., was revoked. The lett. To General Luckwood, General Dix, and, Onase, in the case were, however, of consequence, to show their opinion of the public importance of the measures sought to be carried out. In passing the act for the purchase of cotion seed, Congress but in view a very great object. It was very important, in a political view, that the Middle States should be enabled successfully to raise oction. There was some conflicting testimony as to the necessity of procuring a pass for the viewel from the Secretary of the Treasury, but it it were unanimous it could not cent. of the court. The court must construct he law for itself. [See case of Decatur vs. Paulding, 14 Peters, 515.]

There was no necessity to apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to sail the vessel, &c. The executive departments are not subordinate to each other. Their acts are presumed to be done with the sanction of the Executive, except when they act under a special law of Congress, requiring, them to report to that body, and all are equal in the eye of the law. The Secretaries do not act as mere ministerial officers, but they exercise discretion and judgment in the performance of their functions. See same case of Decatur vs. Paulding, 14 Peters, 516.

Such, then, being the character of the official acts of e to forfeiture. Judge Giles reviewed the circumstances set forthi

discretion and judgment in the performance of their functions. See same case of Decatur va. Paulding, 14 Peters, 515.

Such, then, being the character of the official acts of the heads of the several departments, all persons who act under and by the direction of a Secretary are justified. In 18 How and, 123, Mitchell vs. Harmony, was the case of a trader following the army in Mexico, selling goods to the enemy by permission of the commanding officer, and he was justified in so doing under the circumstances.

The letter of Secretary Smith, of March 13, 1862, is clearly within the discretion committed to him to carry out the law. It was clearly within his power to send to Virginis for cotton seed, and to send something to got it with. The Secretary was compelled to purchase it somewhere within the prohibited States, for at that time none of the Cotton States had been brought under the control of the Government, and he was required by the terms of the act to purchase in the most northern islitude. The Secretary adopted a wice precaution in his efforts to keep his operations from being made public, because if the Confederate authorities had known that an agent of the General Government was accking to obtain cotton seed for the purpose of planting in the Middle States, the agent could never have purchased a pound.

The arrangement made by the Secretary of the Interior with Mr. Hedge, and through him with Mr. Peoniman, requiring the voyage to be made at their personal risk, reserving only the privilege of taking one half of rior with Mr. Ledge, and through him with Mr. Peoni-man, requiring the voyage to be made at their personal risk, reserving only the privilege of taking one half of the cotton seed at cost, was a legitimate exercise of power: Their first voyage was a failure, and the expensa-fell upon Mr. Hodge and his pariner. In all contracts there must be agents and/sub-acents, necessarily. They had the authority and apprehation of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Navy, as shown by Mr. Welles', letter, and also of the commander of this military dis-

court.

It is urged that Secretary Smith did not contemplate the taking of a cargo to a blocka4ed State, but it was necessary to purchase the cotton seed secretly, either with coin or cargo. Both, under other circumstances, were violations of the act of July 13, 1861—one as much as the other. Dealing of any kind is prohibited by the said act, so that it makes no difference in the view of the court.

ourt.

It was an object of great importance to the Governnent to procure the seed, and the act of Congress and the letter of anthority from Secretary Smith intended to include all means necessary to obtain that observed. With this view the schooper Reform and cargo is not liable to forfeiture, and the court will sign a decree to that effect.
The court will also give a certificate of probable cause The court will also give a certificate of probable cause to the revenue officers who made the science, because they were acting in the line of their duty. The court thinks that the claimants made a great mistake in not exhibiting to the collecter and surveyor the letters and authority in their possession, which would have probably removed all the difficulty.

The district attorney took an appeal to the Circuit Court, and the claimants took the vessel and cargo out on stipulation.

atipulations.

The above presents only a synopsis of the points decided by Judge Giles, his opinion having been delivered ____ Shocking Tragedy. From the Springfield Missourian, May 24.1 On last Wednesday evening there occurred one of the most shocking tragedies that ever happened in our usually quiet city. The circumstances, as near as we can

most shockir g rragedies that ever happened in our usually quiet city. The circumstances, as near as we can learn, are these:

Captain John R. Clark, of Company B, 5th Kansas Cavalry, was, on Wednesday, officer of the day at this post. About dark he, in company with one A. J. Ricoboth in a state of intoxication—called at the house of Mrr. Willis, a widow lady, residing in the east part of the town, to get their super, which Mrs. Willis declined preparing for them. This denial enraged the Captain and his companion, who drew their pistols on the guards stationed at the door to protect the house, and attempted to force their way into the house to, have their supper in spite of the denial. One of the guards shot the Captain through the body, when the latter retired a few steps and fell dead. About the same time that the guard shot, Rice fired his pistol at him, but missed and shot Aliss Mary Willis, a young lady, through the head, stilling her instantly. Another guard-fired at Rice, the ball actualization of the plant of the control of the cont

and ranging up through hits shoulder, which was badly renatired. He is severely wounded, and his recovery doubtful.

Mrz. Willis moved to this place from Arkansas the latter part of the winter, and the loss of her daughter makes three losses sustained by her within less than a year—the rebels in Arkansas bushwacking and killing two of her sons.

Ye centain Clerk was born in Scioto county, Ohio, in 1821, and seme time afterwards emigrated to Indiana, where heresided until shout 1836, when he moved to Grundy county, in this State. He served in the Mexican war one year as a private, under Stelling Price, and was at the battles of Sacramento and Brazetio, (?) He afterwards emilisted in Mejor Giphi's Indiana hattalion, in Cempany B, Captain John B, Grifflie, and participated in the battle of Walnut Creek. After the close of the war he married a niece of the celebrated Colonel Kit Cars. n, and removed from Grundy to Mercer county, and went into the mercentile business. He was two eleoted sheriff of the latter county, and once to the Legislature. He was suched on the normal selection which nominated Trusten Polk for Governor.

Capt. Clark participated in the battle of Dry Wood, and two or three other minor engagements last year.

He was shuiled on Thursday evening with military and Maconic honers. A wice and four small children are left to mourn his untimely loss. BARNUM'S SECOND GRAND BABY SHOW.

BARNUM'S SECOND GRAND BABY SHOW—
After weeks of great labor and preparation, Barnum's
second grand natical baby show was fully delivered, on
Monday, the exhibition beginning at nine o'clock in the
morning, and lasting with slight intermission, until ten
in the evening. The congregation of infantile wonders
was scarcely up to the mark of the great P. T. B.'s first offort in that line; nor was the pressure of spectators at all
comparable to that which honored the opening day of
the former exhibition. This apparent failure, we are
informed, was not owing to any failing off in the inexhaustible powers of the Prince of Showsen, but to a
mistake about the day of opening. The first understandirg was that the exhibition would not begin until Taesday, and the change to an earlier day kept many
visitors as well as exhibitors away. As it was, howover, the show presented many curious features, and vertors as went as exhibitors away. As it was, however, the show presented many curious features, and the interest of the speciators, particularly the female portion. appeared to be intense. Big babies, little babies, fat babies, thin babies, refly babies, plain babies, red babies, pale babies, relow babies, prown babies, twin babies, triplicate babies, and, in short, babies of all kinds and descriptions were to be seen in abundance circulating through the show and, in short, babies of all kinds and descriptions were to be seen in abundance circulating through the show room, in their mothers' arms, nearly dressed, and looking the picture of health and happiness. The greatest corrosity of the exhibition is a diminutive little article from Cincinnati, which is certainly awonder of the human species. It is eight months old, but weighs only one pound seven ounces, and so exceedingly delicate are its limbs that an ordinary finger ring slips easily over its hand and arm to the eibow. The exhibition will last till next Saturday, and he award of premiume, ranging from five dollars to five hundred dollars, will commence at three of look this day.—N.Y. Harald. three o'clock this day.—N. Y. Herald.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF REBELS—Two of the wounded rebels who have been confined in the hospital; No. 36 Camden atreet, opposite the General Hospital; No. 36 Camden atreet, opposite the General Hospital; (National Hotel), attempted to make their escape, on Stunday night last, by descending the stairway out into the yard. One of them, named James McCardry, of Company A, Asbby's Cavalry, first went down into the yard under the pretext of going into the water closet, but, being closely watched by the guard, returned to his room; the other, named James O. White, tried to play the same game, but was foiled in this act and was ordered to return to his room and retire. Some time between twelve and one o'clock, another attempt was made by them to escape, but in endeavoring to known a plank off the fence aroused Mr. Charles & actoregor, of the Pennsylvania Buck-Talls, who has charge of that hospital. They were both a created, and are now confined in the guard—over. They ought to be sent either to jail' or to some fort, and put to work to earn their liread. If they have recovered sufficient under the medical transment of the United States Government to attempt to make their escape, they cight to be laced in close confinement.—Baltimere Clipper.

A CURIOUS MACHINE.—Among the other curious A CURIOUS MACHINE.—Among the other curious instruments, exhibited in the Philosophical Instrument Department in the London Great Exhibition, is a machine, exhibited by Mr. Peters, for interoscopic writing. With this machine of Mr. Peters, it is stated that the words "Matthew Marehall, Bank of Engladd," can be written in the two and a half millionth of an inch in length; and it is actually said that calculations made on this data show, that the whole Bible can be written twenty-two times in the space of a square inch. The words to be written in the space of a square inch. The words to be written in the space of a square inch. pracil and table at the top, by means of which the ordinary writing of the pencil and the microscopic writing both move in unison, though the motion of the latter is og raduated that a stroke of a quarter of an inch at the bottom is only a stroke of a millionth of an inch at the top, the shape and character of both marks being nevertheless precisely alike in outline. As a matter of course, the microscopic writing at the top is only visible under powerful magnifiers, and the object of the machine is to mark bank notes with certain minute signatures for the prevention of forgery.

MR ROWLES editor of the Springfield Republican. MR. BOWLES, editor of the Springfield Republican

who is on a visit to England, finds it very difficult to discriminate between the British clergy of the established church an the hotel waiters—they dress so much slike. "As far as he has gone," Mr. Bowles is more favorably mpressed with the waiters than the parsons. At PLEASANT COMPANION.—Robert Ingalls, o Portland, Maine, has gained a divorce from his wife for the trifling reason that she will not cook for him, and threatened his life many times if he voted the Republican ticket. Her pleasant way of stating the case was, that she would rather sleep with a rattlesnake than a Black

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—The Chicago Tribune says there probably never was before a time in the history of the West when there was such an immense amount of counterfeit money in circulation. Such is the anxiety of Rastern bankers to obtain a circulation at the West that even hundred-dollar bills have become

common.

QUICK DESPATCH—The ship Uncle Toby, 1,144 tons, sailed from Ellsworth the 28th, bound for Buenos Ayres. She has on board 751,000 feet of long timber, 312,000 shingles, and 12,000 rickets. She began to load the 15th, occupying twelve werking days in taking on board this large smount of lumber. GREECE IS TRANQUIL.-King Otho, of Greece must have had a rather mosesy time of it during his twenty years' reign; there have been revolut in his kingdom in 1833, 1834, 1835, 1840, 1843, 1847, 1845, 1852, and the French occupation of the Pireus in 1854, and now the insurrection of Nauplis in 1862. PROMOTED.—Major Daniel T. Van Buren, a sistant adjutant general of the staff of General Dix, has received a commissi n of colonel from the Secretary of War.

AN ADDITION.—A new chemical laboratory is to be added to Brown University. A new building, fifty by, linety feet, is going up for its accommodation.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Sale of Mignot's Paintings—New State Loan— Aspect of Fort Hamilton—The French Frigate Milan—Anxiety About Soldiers Be-fore Richmond—The Honor of the 96th Regiment New York Volunteers-John Brown's Son Rejected—The New Steam Corvette Adi-rondack—Public Expenses of Brooklyn this Year-A Guard-ship Wanted-Stocks, Markets, &c. Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, June 3, 1862. Mignot's paintings, sold yesterday by Leeds & Co., realized altogether upwards of \$5,200. The atlendance was large, and the bidding unusually spirited. Among the best pictures sold may be mentioned "The Indian Summer," \$285 : " Village of Langona, Rougdor," \$252 : "Landscape in Ecuador," \$240; "Twilight in the Tropics," \$252; "The Harvest Moon," \$230; "Early Summer," \$202.50; "Evening on the Housatonic," \$191.50; "Bridge is Berkshire," \$174; "Autum," \$173; "The Jersey Compagna," Si53; "Monumen Mountain," \$175; "Vespers on the Guayaquil River," \$162.60; "Valley near Quito," \$205; "Landscape in Otsego County," \$140. The lowest price brought by any Otsego County," \$140. The lowest price brought by any picture in the sale was \$34.

Comptroller Robinson has advertised for a loan of \$800,000, at fix per cent, interest, to supply a deticincy in the sinking fund for the recemption of the general tond cebt. This loan is for payment of the old Eric Railroad dotation. The fitse, this year, pays off \$2,000, \$00 of its indebt dress. The financial policy of the present State officers, if carried out rigidly, will extinguish the active State officers,

sent State officers, if carried out rigidly, will extinguish the entire Susto celt in sixteen years.

Fort Hamilton, which has appeared like a deserted village isince its garrison was ordered to Washington some days since, assumes its wonted bustle agaia, a large derachment of the 12th Infantry having taken possession. The headquarters of this regiment are agaia at the fort, and every day or two troops strive from the various recruiting stations. No perceptible preparations have been made as yet for the erection of a church of any description, although the fort has been made a "chapiam intr" by orders of the War Department. The lively and cherriul aspect of the village has induced numerous respectable families of Brocklyn and New York to transfer their risidence to the neighborhood of the fort, which is rapidly increasing in the civilian as well as the military

ter their risioence to the heighborhood of the fort, which is rapicly increasing in the civilian as well as the military population.

The French frigate Milian is now in Nicholson's Balance Dock, so that all her proportions can be seen. She is a magnific int specimen of neval architecture, and is being examined by hundreds of persons interested in the building of vessels.

Great anxiety has been felt here since Sunday in reference to the battles at Richmond on Saturday night and Sunday. Criticism is severe in some quartors, particularly among the friends of the regiments in General Casey's civision. The 96th Regiment, Colonel Fairman, which was raised at Platisburg, in this State, is in that unfortunate division. The efficers of this regiment, previous to leaving Platisburg, had smong their number a son of John Brown, who was a lieutenaut. This they deemed a digrace to them, and accordingly wrote a memorial on the subject to the colonel, setting forth that the interests and the norm of the regiment demanded that the said Brown, son of his father, should be left behind. This was in presence of the fact that said Brown (having been born under circumstances over which he had no cintrol) had rested a very large portion of the company in which he was an officer. Colonel Fairman ordered Mr. Brown's position vacant. Recently the colonel and his officers bave sustinised their honor—very bravely, it must be confessed.

have sustified their honor—very bravely, it must be confessed.

The new steam corvette Adirondack, which was recently reported to the Navy Department as ready for her crew, will take her armament on board early next week. She is now lying sear the wharf at the Brooklyn navy yard. The Acmondack is a perfectly new vessel, built in Brooklyn. She was launched on the 22d of February last, having been but a few munths on the stocks. Her machinery, which is also new, consists of two splendid engines, with cylinders of moderate diameter. She is now preparing for her trial trip.

The aggregate amount of money to be raised for all city purposes in Brooklyn, this year, will be \$551,671.34, or \$218.819.91 less than the amount raised last year, when it was \$1,065,491.25.

Naval officers of distinction have for some time been endeavering to convince the sutherities that a guardship, endeavering to convince the authorities that a guardship, or sailing trigate, should be kept constantly at anchor off the battery to represent our navy, and afford the officers of foreign men of war visiting the harbor an opportunity of exchanging the usual courtesies, which they must how do at the navy yard The distance to they must now do at the navy yard. The distance to the yard is so long that the commanders of soveral men-of-war have neglected to visit the United States officers, a breach of custom which would, in ordinary cases, be considered a "suspension of friendly relations" between the Powers they represent. It is expected, in view of these facts, that a regular vessel of the United States navy, provided with a short crew, a fair armament and a band, will be detailed for permanent guard duty off the Battery before the expiration of this month, as a partial promise to that effect is said to have been made. The necessity of this proposed institution is not so clear, considering the nearness of Fort Columbus to the Battery.

ery. The following were the sales of Stocks at the Second Board to-day: 50000 U S 68 '81, cp...105%; 650 Erie B...

THE MARKETS.

ASHES.—The market is firm to both kinds; sales of Pots at \$5.75 = 5.81, and Pearls at \$6

Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is less active, and most kinds are lower. The low grades of Western extra and ordinary State are a shade easier, and sell slowly; but good sound State is firm and not plenty. The medium and better grades are quite irregular.

The sales are 18,800 bils at \$1004.30 for superima State and Western; \$4384.65 for extra State; \$44004.50 for singing orands of round-heop extra Ohlo, and \$52006.10 for trade brands do.

Canadian Flour is easier, the low grades particularly; the demand is moderate _squegger of 1200 hils ar \$4.4000. THE MARKETS.

Cornadian Flour is easier, the low grades particularly the demand is moderate; sales of 1.270. blak at 41.40cm.

4.co TENTINDIAN TRAINED OF Spring Wheat extras, and trade brands \$4.70cm.

Bye Flour is quiet for heavy; sales of 150 barrels at \$2.70cm.

Corn Meal is steady; sales of 480 barrels at \$2.90 for Jersey, and \$3 15 2 3 20 for Brandywine.

WHISKY — The demand is more active, and the market is higher; sales of 2,000 bbls at 24c for State and 24% of for Western. for Western.

Grain—The Wheat market is less active; choice qualities are less plerty, and with less firmness in freights; the market closes very firm for prime adupping qualities. Winter is dull and heavy; sales of 160,000 bushels at \$2 \$102c for Chicago spring, the latter for extra; \$55 \$102c for Miwankee Club; \$4698c for Canada Club; \$120.1.25 for white Western.

Barity and Barley Malt quiet; prices are unchanged Oats are butter and in good demand; 44645% for Uancidian and Western, and 45% afte for state. Rye is quiet; sales of 4,000 bu at 61c for Western, and 700 for State.

Corn is better and is more active, the demand mostly for export; sales of 146,000 bu at 41% 247% c for new mixed; 48% a52c for old do; 55c for Western yellow, and 52c for white Western.

Provisions—The Pork market is more active, and closes with more steadiness; sales of 600 bbls at \$3.23 \$25 \$60 for prime, and \$14.2447 for mess. Beef is unchanged, and is quiet; sales of 150 bbls at \$3.23 \$25 for June and \$14.2447 for mess. Beef is unchanged, and is quiet; sales of 150 bbls at \$3.25 \$25 for June are quiet at \$16 \$207. Cut Mests are steady; tales of 260 bhds and tes at \$5 \$2.44 \$c for Shoulders, and \$4.65 \$60 for Hams. Lard is in limited request; cemmen is heavy. Cheese firm; sales of 460 bbls and tes at \$5 \$6.45 \$c. for Shoulders, and \$4.65 \$60 for Hams. Lard is in limited request; cemmen is heavy. Cheese firm; sales of 460 bbls and tes at \$5 \$6.45 \$c. for Hams.

A BEMEDY FOR SMALL-POX -Dr. Frederick A REMEDY FOR SMALL-POX.—Dr. Frederick Morris, readent physician of the Halifax Visiting Dispensery, N. S., has written a letter to the American Medical Times, in which be states that the "Sarracenia Purpurea," or Indian cup, a in-two plant of Nova Scotia, is the remedy for small-pox in all its forms in twelve hours siter the patient has taken the mediciae. That "however alarming and numerous the eruptions, and confluent and irientful they may be, the peculiar action of the medicine is such that very selsom is a scar left to tell the story of the di-ease." If either vaccine or variolous matter is washed with the infusion of the sarracenia, they are deprived of their contagious properties. So mild is the medicine to the taste that it may be largely mixed with tea and coffee and given to connoisseurs in these beverages to drink without their being aware of the admixture. The medicine has been successfully tried in the lospitals of Nova Scotia, and its use will be continued.

THE CITY.

MILITARY MATTERS .- Last evening, MILITARY MATTERS.—Last evening, a meeting of Home Guards and citizons was held, at Spring Garden Hell, in obedience to a call from Lieutenant Colonel J. Ross Snowden, commanding let Regiment P. H. G., which has been accepted by the Government for three months service. Colonel Snowden addressed the meeting in a long and patriotic speech, in the course of which he read the official correspondence of Governor Curtin and of the Adjustant General of the State. He exhorted all those who were physically able to join the corps, that they might be in Washington by the 10th instant. The meeting adjourned about ten o'cloick, to meet at the same place to night.

The Home Guard is really becoming useful. No one has ever seriously questioned its patriotism, and it is thought that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of men in a very short space of time. The opportunity is now presented for the Pailadelphia soldiery to repel the aspersions and reflections upon their bravery. bravery.
In this matter of accepting three-months soldiers the

In this matter of accepting three-months soldiers the Government has come to a most important determination. It has decided to accept all the three-months militia regiment that will offer up to the 10th of June next. They are to report the straight of the Washington, D. C., Columbus, Ohlo, and St. Louis, Mo. The soldiet of this action is obvious. There is the sation of the war during the summer season, and an available three-years volunteers are to be sent into the field, while the militia will do garrison duty in the recently conquerted States. neld, while the militia will do garrison duty in the recently conquered States.

It is estimated that at least 60,000 militia can be
free for active duty the very large force now engaged in
guarding cities, forts, and railroads. From this it will
be seen that the Government is alive to the necessities of
the situation, and that moreover it acts upon the heliof
that less then three months will see an end of the rebeltion. This summer excursion to the South will be very

CADET CAMP. On Monday pext, CADET CAMP.—On Monday next,
Hasko's Philadelphia Cadets will go into camp at Edgewood, near Chestnut Hill. They will leave their armory,
in this city, at '8 A. Mr.; take the ears from Niuth and
Green streets, and will be accompanied by Birgérd's
Brigade Band. The Saunders, Wyers, Hyatt, and
Trenton Cadets, have been invited to attend. The
Mayor and City Councils will review the military at 4
o'clock P. M. The following are the officers of Hlasko's
Cadets: Major, George H. Bale; Adjutant, A. C. Hasko; Sergeant Major, Charles McMichael. Co. A. Capt.
Lewis Ashmead. Lieutenants: Fred G. Vaux, and Wm.
Durar. Sergeants: Wm. Badger, Thomas Sinnickson,
Samuel H. Powell. Co. B. Capt. Daniel Bray. Lieutenants: Albert C. Hlasko, Chas B. Nancrede, and S.
M. Koecker. Sergeants: R. L. Baird, C. R. Wilson,
and Frank Lewis.

ARTILLERY DRILL .- Capt. Hastings' battery of artillery will drill this afternoon at the Dia-mond Cottage. This company offered eighty-three men for the three months' service under the late call for vo-lunteers. We have no doubt but that they will make a

FLIGHT FIRE.—About two o'clock vesterday afternoon, a slight fire occurred at the house No. 496 Routh Twentieth street, occupied by Mr. C. Bride. The fire was caused by the burning of some clothing in a closet. Damage trifling.

PERSONAL -Mrs. and Miss Mary Mc-Clellan, the mother and sister of Major General McClel-lan, recently visited the Wood-street hospital. They were received with great respect, and the putients gave them three cheers as they left the premises.

IDENTIFIED .- The boy who was found

loating in the Delaware river, on Monday, has been dentified as belonging to a canal boat lying in the ricinity. His name we could not assertain. DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.-General Prim, of the Spanish army, and suite, arrived in the city last evening, from New York. They are now quartered at the Continental Hotel.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.-Mr. Bichard Berry, who was so hadly beaten by rowdies at Eggiesfield the other day, died from his injuries at half past eleven o'clock last evening.