FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

THE thrilling words of General McCLELLAN - could be published at no more fitting time. The country will read with enthusiasm the eloquent sentences of our young commander. Remembering the associations surrounding him-the brief and brilliant career through which he has passed—the masterly strategy which he has shown in every step of his career-his bloodless victory at Yorktownthe rapidity and vigor with which he has marched up the peninsula and invested Richmond-his countrymen will find in his address to his troops an earnest of what is to come. They will find, too, a fitting tribute to all that is past. No army in the service of the Union has done more nobly than this army of the Potomac. Its history has been one of endurance, patience, hardship, and devotion. Buried in the snow and frost and mud of a Virginia winter-silent and inactive for nine months within cannon sound of the enemy, this army has proved in the hour of trial the virtue and efficiency of its long weeks of discipline and military preparation. Its general has shown the finest qualities of a commander, abundantly vindicating the confidence of his friends, and removing the doubts of those who were disposed to criticise and complain.

BEAUREGARD's army has melted away in the West, and, if we read the news correctly. Memphis is in the bands of the Union forces, and with it the entire line of the Mississippi river. We have surrounded the South with a chain of armies from Texas to Harper's Ferry. We have forced the rebellion into Virginia and the cotton States. In the cotton States it is yielding to the genius of HALLECK, who seems to have nothing left but a triumphant march to Montgomery and Charleston. In Richmond, and declared that the Confederacy must perish or triumph on the banks of the Chickahominy. On the issue of the fight to come depends the speedy return of peace. Victory at Richmond will close the Confederate conspiracy. More lives must be lost; more blood must be shed; more privations must be endured; but the end is at hand. The shock will be terrible; the resut full of woe to thousands: but it will terminate treason forever, and establish republican freedom on this continent until the end of time.

On one of the pages of our Wednesday's issue a correspondent in HALLECK's army recorded, with touching vividness, a death-scene in camp. It was nothing unusual-only a scene that is being enacted a hundred times daily in our armies—only a heart, bound to life by all the sweetest ties of home and kindred, beating its last, low pulsations beneath the scientific ear of the surgion; not the tender pressure of a wife's hand—only an eye that had widened with paternal pride, looking anxiously, through the gathering film, for some responsive glance of affection-only a tongue that had moulded childish prattle into "papa," moaning feebly, vet with plaintive iteration, its last words-"and can't see my little boy, neither." Only one-one more victim to the God-defying curse that has brought all this misery upon us. Hundreds, thousands, are passing through the same last agony, with the same love-longings and life-yearnings unfulfilled.

On the next page were extensive advertisements of "watering places," "mountain heights," " mineral springs," " quiet country homes," with such soft rhetoric of "romantic scenery," with such glib promises of "every altraction to the health-seeker and pleasureseeker," that one could readily yield any margin to the national prosperity, but never, for a moment, imagine that the national existence was imperilled; that the country was clasped in a death-wrestle with the most terrible foe she could ever encounter. Yet, these two pages exactly epitomize the position of the North. Happy is it for us that the commercial factor of our political life is so healthfully developed.

Summer is on us. We have looked forward with anxiety to see if "the season" would make its accustomed demands, and if our community would repeat its usual reply. All doubts on this score are satisfied; the inducements of old are offered, the respondents of old accept them. Heavy arms and brains are preparing to rest; ledger leaves are turned more lazily; yard-sticks move not with winter nimbleness; incredible as it may seem, lawyers plead more and more stupidly—even the district attorney haranguing with less violence as the dismal contrast between the penitentiary and green fields is made more apparent by each new gush of sunshine; physicians feelingly recommend country air; and the clergy are not ruffled by the summer winds that ruffle their manuscripts. The well are sighing for change; the sick are breathing new life upon even prospective wafts of mountain or of sea air; the votaries of fashion are dreaming of resplendent toilettes, hops, and moonlight walks. All are preparing to indulge their tastes, as if the year just passed had not been dyed in blood.

Such an exhibition may seem heartless in a personal point of view; but, considered politically, it is the most hopeful sign of the times. All life, individual, social, or national, is an equipoise of antagonisms; and it is simply a truism to ascert that health is a due preservation of the balance. These social impulses, following their accustomed channels. are indicative of high conmercial prosperity; and as long as the supply is so full, the waste on the Potomac or the Mississippi may be what it may. It is not its military disasters so much as the death of its financial and the rottenness of its social institutions, that will destroy the South. The summer brings to it, also, desolated homes, but it brings nothing else. There is no counterbalancing agency of social enjoyment or commercial prosperity in any quarter. All is drear and desolate. Even the wealthy aristocrats, whose whole lives used to be given to pleasure, can find no opportunity now for indulgence. Their newspapers teem with passages similar to the first_ quoted above; but not one can be found like the second. Is not this alone enough to prophesy the issue of the conflict?

munication, in reference to the remarks we saw fit to m ke yest rday in relation to the Philadelphia Club, asking us to disavow any intention of censuring a member of the club, whom he mentious by name. We have no desire of entering into any controversy with this anonymous correspondent, who does not even do us the honor to give us his name, but assumes an attribute in his signature which will apply to thousands of others. We are not aware of having bestowed a thought upon the gentleman he mentions. We certainly have been too much engaged in other matters to give any time to the investigation of his loyalty. His ardent and anonymons friend cryes him badly when he brings a certificate of his loyalty to the morning newspapers, and the publication of such certificate would do him more harm than any possible insinuation or criticism we could make.

A FREAK of t' e types destroyed the meaning of our allusion to General FRANK PATTERson in THE PRESS of Wednesday. We would not allude to it, however, except to express the pride we feel at reading the accounts of his behavior at the battle of the Chickahominy. According to the obscure accounts we have it will be seen that, with his New Jersey brigade, he behaved gloriously. At times compelled to sustain the brunt of the rebel onset, and frequently placed in a position to check strategic movements of the enemy, he did his duty at all times like a gallant and accomplished soldier. Such men do credit to Philadelphia in the field, and such are the men she will delight to honor.

In consequence of the stoppage of travel occasioned by the freshet in Upper Pennsylvania, the remains of the Rev. Lewis C. Pettit did not arrive from Pottsville last evening. His funeral having been announced for to-day, will not take place. therefore, until further notice.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL JOURNALS, of the 24th May, have reached us. They represent the Continent as comparatively quiet, except in Italy, where the Neapolitans were half mad with joy at the visit of Victor Emmanuel. and in Prussia, where the new Parliament had met, and the King had held out some promise of future good government, which his people wholly discredit. The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Paris, en route to England, and was a guest in the Tuileries. It is positively affirmed in the Paris papers that, at any cost, France will endeavor to obtain possession of the city of Mexico, and retain it for three years, "to allow time for the development of the national will "-in favor of a monarchy? In view of this, perhaps, the Archduke MAXI-MILIAN was about visiting NAPOLEON in

Paris. The case of the British steamer Bermuda. eized at sea by the United States steam war ship Mercedita, and brought into this port, a month ago, for conveying military stores to the Confederates, has been mentioned in Parliament, and declared to have been referred to the law-officers of the Crown. Their opinion as to the legality of the capture had not been delivered, nor will it avail much, founded as it must be on ex parte statements.

In Parliament, too, Lord PALMERSTON had declared that to keep on good terms with France, it was necessary to have a strong naval force, equal, or superior, to that of France, and that France had eleven iron-clad vessels more than England, which could not be tolerated.

The Times infers, from the ease with which New Orleans was captured, that forts are but small defences against mailed steamers. It says: "It seems as if the American war would furnish us with illustrations of all the debateable points in warlike science. The Merrimac settled the question of wooden ships, and now the capture of New Orleans has read us a timely lesson on the efficiency of stationary forts against iron-cased vessels." Further on it repeats, while waiting further details, that gunboats have beaten forts," and says, "one cannot read such a story without unpleasant reflections on the possible inefficiency of those national defences which have cost and are costing us so much pains and money."

The same journal declares, in its New York letter, that there are many grounds for beliaving that the real object of M. Mercier's visit to the east it has concentrated its power at Richmond "was to convey to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, on the part of the Emperor of the -French, a proposition of peace, and a promise of his intermediation to procure a general amnesty." The Press, Mr. Disnaeli's organ, says that M. MERCIER, "instigated by Mr. SEWARD, who would gladly lead the public to suppose that some difference existed between the French and English Governments on the American question, went to Richmond entirely on his own responsibility, and that his proceedings there have since been disavowed by the French Government." Lord PALMERSTON declared in the House of Commons, on the 19th ult., "Lord Lyons and M. MERCIER. I am happy to say, are in constant and friendly communication: neither of them has done anything without communication with the other. There has been no concealment: there has been what I may call joint action. The two Ministers have worked and co-operated almost as if representing the same Government; and they have exhibited the most perfect good faith towards each other in their negotiations with the Cabinet at Washington."

OUR READERS are aware of the infamous

course pursued by the Christian Observer, prior to its suppression in this city, in the spring of 1861. The course of the aged editor of that sheet, the Rev. A. Converse, D.D., was often Secessionist. During the Revival of 1857-'58. it was no uncommon thing for him to play the JOHN B. FLOYD with whole columns of our reports of religious gatherings, without a syllable of credit, and when we ventured to remind h m of his Christian duty in this particular, he showed his temper by ventilating his wrath in a characteristic editorial—a gloomy compound sof misrepresentation and selfglory about his years, and the gray hairs which he has since stained with open treason. So, too, in ecclesiastical matters, he shamefully misrepresented his denomination (New School Presbyterian) on the abstract question of human slavery, of which Dr. CONVERSE has long been an abject worshipper under the exploded pretence of its being a Divine institution. For some months previous to the outbreak of the rebellion, out of respect for his Southern subscribers, he published the Observer simultaneously in Philadelphia and Richmond. After the fall of Fort Sumpter, he published a leader so strongly sympathizing with the rebel cause that he was called to account for it, by a portion of the secular press of our city. Of course, he flew into another rage, and, like another Peter, denied the charge with words, as good as his oath, no doubt, avowing that "he was in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws." But the bad leaven of Secession was working, and what he vainly sought to disguise by subterfuge, soon attained that pitch of folly to which treason against a man's God and country inevitably leads. The Observer, notwithstanding the Union pretensions of its aged editor, grew more "Secesh" in tone from week to week, until, finally, it was abated as a nuisance, after which this immaculate Union patriarch went snivelling about our streets and Union prayer-meetings, affirming solemuly that he was " a true Union man."

It is recorded that "Judas by transgression fell, that he might go to his own place." Dr. CONVERSE, after his fall, did the same thing, by going to Richmond, the capital of rebeldom, where, for the last eight months, he has been publishing the Christian Observer, sharing the responsibilities of his poisonous sheet with a tender son and associate, Mr. F. BART-LETT CONVERSE. The number of that paper under date of May 8, 1862, is before us, through the courtesy of a gentleman now ministering to the sick and wounded at Yorktown. In it this hoary-headed traitor unfurls his true colors. There is no adulation too gross for him to offer at the feet of his Secession god; no epithet too severe for the men who are now giving their lives to preserve the country which he is seeking to destroy. With characteristic ill temper he growls about the suspension of the "Confederate mails, cutting off a thousand subscribers in the Confederate States." In the same article we are told that "He came to Richmond to labor and suffer with the people," and in the next sentence that "If the Lord continues to bless our (his) efforts, the paper will be sustained." This prating about the Lord's continuing a blessing, which, from his own showing, has hitherto been nothing more nor less than an unmitigated curse, is very curious.

His next article is a philosophical disquisition upon "God's Purposes in War," which he concludes, in the present war, are, to make a " separation of these States in order to crush out the malign fanaticism which has corrupted religion extensively at the North." "Crush out" is a suggestive text, but time will probably show that Dr. Converse has not quite risen to the full force of its application. In becoming the ecclesiastical mouthpiece of treason, the Doctor's "faith," such as it is, scems to have been greatly s'rengthened. He says: "The fall of New Orleans, and the threatened attack upon our city, should dishearten no one, and create no panic among our citizens," adding, "that | gogues who think the Northern people inferior it is time to look to God for succor, and not to distrust his Providence or Grace." So it appears that all their former pretensions to "trusting in God," has been a mere sham, to of commerce, the antipathics of race, and the curry favor with the world! Was there ever such sacrilege! But this "true Union man" American people presented themselves singly magnifies his office, (as a libeller and traitor,) and alone. They had no outside friends. They in the next srticle, by rebuking the Rev. Mr. had no navy, or, at best, a phantom fleet, scat-VAN ANTWERP, of Beaufort, N. C., for having | tered into remote seas by suborned traitors. "prayed for the President of the United States:" by exulting in the fact that the Rev. or two, and these had been distributed by com-(how we do abhor this prefix reverend to such ir- panies to defend a vast frontier against predareverend hypocrites!) Mr. Syle, of Washing- | tory Indian tribes. Many of their forts, and top, has been sustained by his congregation in refusing to read Bishop Whirtingham's thanks- of their most experienced officers fled into giving prayer for Union victories, and by ac- the ranks of Secession. The departments

Dr. Converse is an old man; he seems to take special delight in alluding to his frosted | the broad pages of a volume that all men may locks, and we have been taught from childhood read and wonder at. In the great book of histo regard gray hairs as honorable. Not so, | tory it has no parallel. No age, no people, however, when they become the mere badge no civilization, ancient or modern, from the of a whited sepulchre.

ing morality of the Confederate army, and

the want of liquor kept them from drunken-

Auntory is essential to an English Prime Minister. It carried Prit through various difficulties during twenty years; it stood with CASTLERRAGH, as a substitute for talent, during a like period; it enabled WELLINGTON to carry Catholic Emancipation against the wishes of his Sovereign and the Aristocracy; it was PEEL's mainstay when, throwing his party overboard, he surrendered Eugland to the Manchester theory of Free Trade. At present, this same audacity has made PALMERSTON affirm, in a Parliamentary debate, that the mutual relations of France and England were never more friendly and stable-and this while the Paris journals, which cannot utter an opinion or enunciate a fact without Imperial permission, not only insinuate but complain that England has used France very badly in retiring from the Mexican imbroglio.

Mr. DISRAELI expressed the opinion of large number of his countrymen when he suggested that if France were so very much England's friend there was no necessity in arming against her. Lord PALMERSTON admitted that England has gone and is going to tremendous expense to maintain as large an armament as France, but declared that "as it was not the policy of England to be at the mercy of any ally, she must, in the matter of armament, more than keep pace with her neighbors." On which we only observe that the alliance must be of a very peculiar character when each party is bristling with revolvers, swords, and bowie-knives, and keeping a watchful eye upon his dearly-beloved friend's movements.

On the Mexican complication, PALMERSTON

maintained a prudent silence. He could not

explain without justifying his policy, and, if he told the truth, his explanation would give mortal offence to Napoleon. The plain facts may be briefly stated. Mexico owes certain monies to some European Powers in the following relative proportions: 15 to England, 2 to Spain, and 1 to France. Naroleon adroitly engages these three Powers to make an alliance for the purpose of invading Mexico, and thereby driving it into some settlement o the debt. France has the smallest interest in this. Spain, which has lately been in a state of military recuperation, went in-partly to show her strength and partly in the hope of re establishing Royalty in Mexico, with a Spanish prince to representit. Englandjoined, because Naroleon asked her. Very soon, Napoleon disclosed his project of placing the crown of Mexico on the head of an Austrian prince, nominally as a descendant of the Emperor CHARLES the Fifth, but really to strengthen the relations of France with Aus tria. On this, England backed out and withdrew her armament, and Spain has followed this example. The end is, the French army in Mexico is "in a tight place," and may probably have to return without any result except defeat and disappointment. No doubt, England did wisely in retiring, at the earliest opportunity, from this anti-Mexican conspiracy. The wonder is that, after having spent five hundred millions of dollars in the Russian war, into which she was coaxed by Napoleon, who had his own purposes to gain, England should have been jockeyed by France, in the same way, a second time. Meanwhile the perfidy and treachery of England have become standing subjects of reproach in the leading journals of Paris. PALMERSTON, however, insists that the good feeling between France and England continues undiminished. After this, he may be expected to assert anything. Meanwhile, both countries

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

continue their preparations, and indeed the

famou cintente cordiale seems likely to end in

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1862. There is no better test of the principles involved in the present struggle than the conduct of nearly all the foreign Powers, with the single exception of Russia. In the old world and in the new, in Europe and in North and South America, they have been, almost without exception, the carping, sneering, and insidious foes of the American Republic. Although the slaveholding filibusteros led the raids into Central America and Cuba—although the war with Mexico was fought to add a new slave State to the Union-although every adventure, or threat, whether against Grenada, Chili, Brazil, or Paraguay, was set on foot or proclaimed and enforced for Southern interests, there has been no expressed sympathy against the rebellion among the rulers or the peoples of these countries, and not the slightest manifestation of sympathy with the Federal Government. It was worse in Europe. Nearly all the diplomatic representatives of the great Powers, in this city, and almost every one of their consuls at other points, were directly or secretly adverse to us. England was not only willing, but eager to strike for the pro-slavery rebellion, in the face of her ten thousand protests against slavery. France was anxious to press England into Intervention, and did not hesitate herself to intervene in Mexico, because, to use the language of the London Times, of the 15th of May, "the Anglo-Americans were absorbed in their own intestine brawls," and "could do nothing to prevent the establishment on their frontiers of the most formidable neighbor who could possibly place himself there." Austria was silent and hostile. Prussia, though professedly friendly, coldly neutral. Free Italy, Freedom at other times, was strangely indifferent. Except a few public meetings in Ireland and a speech, now and then, from Bright and Cobden, we were wholly without foreign friends. The most busy of our adversaries was, undoubtedly, England. She gave the rebels effective aid. Her ports were open to their privateers; her merchants exchanged arms for Southern cotton, and her statesmen were vigilant in their plans to crowd us into a war, from which the moral courage of President Lincoln, alone, delivered us. Predictions that the struggle to put down the rebellion would be a failurethat the South never could be subjugatedthat the blockade would; be ineffectual-that our finances would fall short, and our debt expand and explode in General Bankruptcywere sown like poisonous seed by the British newspapers all over the world, until the name of an American became a by-word and a hissing at every court, at every political club, and in every social circle.

The rebellion was stimulated by these auspicious auxiliaries. Its leaders arrogated to themselves the control of a united South. and built confidently on a divided North. The tempting vision of foreign intervention and recognition intoxicated them. The stolen wealth and arms of the United States fed and armed their troops; and their cotton was sent forth to be exchanged for commodities freely offered by foreign traders, and greedily desired by domestic traitors.

The single animating motive that fired this mass of enmity was bostility to democratic principles and democratic institutions. In some quarters it assumed the shape of apprehension of the growth of the United States; but in all. the principal and pervading element was the aristocratic hatred of constitutional liberty. At this moment, you cannot point me to an enemy of the just side of this war, whether a foreign potentate, a Southern traitor in arms, or a secret sympathizer with the Rebellion in the loyal States, who is not the known enemy of a liberal government, the devotee of slavery, or the worshipper of that school of demato the Southern parvenues and politicians. Against this formidable array, which included distant nations, and consolidated the wants ambitions of slavery and Abolitionism, the They had no army, or, at best, a single division mints, and custom-houses, were stolen. Many cusing President Lincoln of being an infatuative filled with spies. The politics of the ted fanatic and abolitionist for having kept his free States had been polluted by the subtle oath of office. We ought to add that he is poison of the creed of Calhoun, and prosalso grandiloquent in his thanks for the grow- tituted to the base cowardice of Buchanan. Thus unassisted and disarmed; thus ragged, their greater sobriety—as if anything else than | despoiled, and deserted, they began the work

of defence and of self-preservation. How they have progressed to the present pe riod the world knows. What they have done fills birth of our Saviour down to the present hour,

has achieved so much, recovered so much, and FROM WASHINGTON. established so much, against so many obstacles and so many enemies. An army of nearly a million has been offered by a population that gives it without sensibly diminishing the native efficiency of the race in any of the avocations of life. A navy has been called into being that revolutionizes old systems, and refutes all maritime experience. With the army we have conquered most of the seceded territory, or hold it at our will. With the navy we have swept the seas of privateers, blockaded an extended coast, and crushed nearly all the rebel engines of war. Astounding as this picture is, that which reveals the financial operations of the Government is still more surprising. The prophecies of partisans; the speculations of political economists: the theories of statesmen at home and abroad, have all been dissipated by the extraordinary results that have rewarded the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury. With the double prospect of an unparalleled debt and enormous taxation in view, the loans of the Government have been enthusiastically taken, and its paper money is almost on a par with gold and silver. It is this record that will most puzzle the old world philosophers, standing, as it does, in such striking contrast with the experience of other nations. When to this is added the abounding prosperity of the free States, the heavy investments in land, and the fact that no hostile foot has ever yet pressed the soil of the North and the Northwest, our President may say, speaking for his country to foreign cavillers and domestic sympathizers, "Like an eagle in a dovecot, I

Fluttered your voices in Coriole. ALONE I DID IT!"

ADDRESS OF GEN. McCLEL-LAN TO HIS TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY. Tuesday Evening, June 3. The following address was read to the array this evening at dress parade, and received with an outburst of veciferous cheering from every regiment : HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE, June 2, 1862.

oldiers of the Army of the Potomac: T have fulfilled at least a part of my promise to cu. You are now face to face with the rebels, who are held at key in front of the capital. The final and decisive battle is at hand. Unless you belie your past history, the result cannot be for a moment doubtful. If the troops who labored so faithfully and fought so gallantly at Yorktown, and who so bravely won the hard fights at Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House, and Fair Oaks now prove worthy of their antecedents, the victory is surely ours.

The events of every day prove your superiority Wherever you have met the enemy you have beaten him. Wherever you have used the bayonet, he has given way in panic and disorder. I ask of you now one last crowning effort. The enemy has staked his all on the issue of the coming battle. Let us meet him and crush him here it

the centre of the rebellion. Soldiers! I will be with you in this battle, and share its dangers with you. Our confidence in each other is now founded upon the past. Let us strike the blow which is to restore peace and union to this distracted land.

Upon your valor, discipline, and mutual confilence the result depends.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN Major General Commanding.

Artillery Fight at New Bridge.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

LATEST FROM GEN. McCLEL-

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY, Thursday Evening, June 5. The severe storm which set in on Tuesday afternoon lasted during the whole of yesterday. The water in the Chickahominy rose to an unprecedented height. The railroad trains from White House to the late battle-field were detained for several hours, and the telegraph line was down

A contraband, who left Richmond on Sunday night, states that all the carts, furniture cars, omnibuses, and carriages, to be found in that city. were impressed into the service for the purpose of corrying the dead and wounded from the battlefield, and that the Spottswood and Exchange Hotels, together with a number of public and private buildings, were turned into hospitals. All

The rebels opened with artillery this morning, from five different points opposite New Bridge, with a view of preventing the reconstruction of the bridge. Three of our batteries opened on them, causing them to retreat after a hot fire of

Our less was one killed and two wounded. No further interference took place during the

A heavy shower, which set in about dark, had

General Birney, of Philadelphia, was relieved ever with Garibaldi so ready to speak out for of his command on the battle field by General Heintzelman, he having failed to bring his brigade into action when ordered on Saturday. Reconnoissances made to-day show no material

change in the enemy's position. Further information received shows that ou troops on Saturday and Sunday engaged six divisions instead of four, making a force of 75,000

Approved by Gen. R. B. MARCY.

The Recent Battle Before Richmond DESPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN. WASHINGTON June 5 .- The following despated

was received to day at the War Department: NEW BRIDGE, June 5, 10.30 A M. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War : My telegraphic despatch, of June 1st, in regard to the battle of Fair Caks, was incorrectly published in the newspapers. I send with this a correct copy, which I request may be published at once. I am the more anxious about this, since my despatch, as published, would seem to ignore the services of General Sumner, which were too valuable and brilliant to be overlooked, both in the difficult passage of the stream, and the subsequen The mistake seems to have occurred in the tran mission of the despatch by telegraph.

"12 o'clock, June 1. Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: "We have had a desperate battle, in which the orps of Sumner, Heintzelman, and Keys, have been engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday, at one, the enemy, taking advantage o a terrible storm, which had flooded the valley o the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right bank of that river.* Casey's division, which was the first line, gave way, unaccountably and discreditably . This caused a temporary confusion, during which some guns and baggage were lost; bu Heintzelman and Kearney most gallantly brough up their troops, which checked the enemy; at the same time, however, General Sumnert suc

Major General Commanding.

"FIELD OF BATTLE.

Sedgwick's and Richardson's divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, cover-"This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed. "We have taken many prisoners; among whom are General Pettigrew and Colonel Long. Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must be enormous. With the exception of Casev's division, our men made two to day. G. B. McClellan,

Major General Commanding.

cceded, by great exertions, in bringing across

* Instead of "right flanh," as originally published.
† Instead of "disunitedly."

General Summer's name is omitted in despatch as received.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. The French Reported to have been Completely Defeated.

NEW YORK, June 5 .- The Key West correspond of the Express states that the United States frigate Potomac has arrived from Vera Cruz, with information of be complete defeat of the French, and their retreat to

Reported Surrender of Memphis and Fort Pillow. HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4-Midnight.-A ran, who left Grand Junction this morning, says that Memphis and Fort Pillow surrendered to our forces on Friday night

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1862. Defeat of the Fortification Bill. The House to-day had under consideration Mr. BLAIR'S

Fortifications," to consist of two officers of engineers two officers of the navy, and two civilians, who were to nine the coast and lake fortifications with reference to the introduction of new elements of attack and defence the board to report to the President. The bill also provided for a loan from the several States to the United States, for the construction of fortifications quired to examine into the propriety of constructing as

armory west of the Alleghanies, and a navy yard on the Northern Lakes, and for additional arsenals at the other bus defeating the bill. National Arsenals and Armories. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill in the Senate to-day providing for the establishment of national arsenal at Columbus, in Ohio, at Indianapolis Indiana, and at Rock Island, Illinois, for the deposi and repair of arms and other munitions of war, one hun-

d ed thousand dollars being appropriated for each arsenal at those places.

Two speeches were made in the House to-day, one in avor of locating a national armory east, and the other west of the Alleghanies; but no action was taken. Summons for Judge Humphreys. Sergeant-at-Arms Brown, of the Senate, has just r urned from Nashville, whither he had gone for the pur pose of summoning Judge West H. Humpersy, against whom articles of impeachment have been preferred by the House of Representatives, and who is to be tried by

he Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment. Mr. RROWN WAS unable to find Judge HUMPHREYS. New Instructions to Governor Stanley. There is no longer any doubt but that instructions have been forwarded to Governor ETANLEY, at Newborn N. C., requesting him not to interfere with the educational system for the contrabands, and laying down specific instructions with regard to the return of fugitive from justice. The instructions just given will be forwarded, doubtless, to the Military Governors of other States for their government in similar cases which were

The Emancipation Measure.

presented to Governor STANLEY.

The substitute for the emancipation bill of Representative Porter, which is likely to pass in the form offered provides for emancipation in the following cases: Of very person who shall hereafter act as an officer of the dent, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States, or as Governor of a State sember of a Convention or Legislature, or judg f any State court of the so-called States, or who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States, or of every person who shall hereafter hold any office or agency under the Government of such Confederat tates, or any of the States of such Confederacy, excep ing those persons holding State offices, unless appoints since the date of the Secession ordinance, or unless the shall have taken an oath of allegiance to such Confede rate States; also, the slaves of every person not em-braced in the foregoing clauses, who, after the passage of the act, being actually, wilfully, and without coercion compulsion, engaged in armed reliellion, shall not within sixty days, after public warning and proclamation, made and return to his allegiance

Contracts for New Gunboats. The Navy Department has issued proposals for the cor struction and complete equipment of fifteen gunboats, ith a speed of not less than thirteen knots, to be de livered within four months; and, in conjunction with the War Department, proposals are invited for heavy guns for both these branches of the public service. Miscellaneous.

The United States steamer Santiago de Cuba captured. just out of Santee, loaded with cotton. She has been sent to Boston for adjudication. The United States steamer Rhode Island will sail from Boston on Tuesday, the 10th, taking the mail for Port Royal and both Gulf squadrous. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the President has complimented Lieutenant A. Stevens, by handing him personally a commission as is callantry in leading with his steamer the attacking

bombardment of Fort Darling. remoted to a first lientenancy for gallant bearing during Among the regular army nominations pending in the Senate is one promoting Major Robert Anderson to brevet lieutenant colonel in the regular service, for his vacuation of Fort Moultrie and removal o Fort Sumer, and to brevet colonel for his gallant defence of the

orces in their recont ascent of the James river and the

From Cairo-Southern Items. Special despatch to the New York Tribune.] Careo, June 5.—An intelligent and apparently truthful prisoner, just from Fort Pillow, says our flotilla can indoubtedly take Forts Pillow and Bandolph, and Memphis, whenever it attacks them. Colonel Ellet, comcommence the attack, being entirely confident of success and a half into a swamp, occupying their camp and capturing their baggage and over 500 prisoners. General Rhodes is wounded, and General Halton, of Tennessee killed. The Yankees fought desperately, but they were badly whipped. The carnage was terrible on both sides?

The rebel commander at Fort Pillow calls for 50,000 more men.

A despatch from Grand Junction, dated June 2, states that there are no Union troops between Grand Junction and Corinth. The Little Rock Democrat, of May 29, publishes hostile correspondence between Gevernor Rector and the editor of the Democrat, who denounced Rector for running away from the capital, leaving the State without General Curtis is still at Batesville. He had 6,000

troops between the White and Red rivers. Vicksburg Evening Cilizen, of Saturday, says "Rleven gunboats have gone back, down the river, owing, it is supposed, to insubordination and mutiny. Several remained, and on Friday evening shelled the strengthened by having additional guns mounted."

Rebel Account of the Battle of Saturday. CAIRO, June 5.-The Memphis papers of the 2d sonwhich the following is the substance: "General Bill's division commenced the fight, on Saturday morning, Generals Bhodes', Garland's, Rains', and Anderson's brigades bearing the brunt, until the arrival of their reinforcements.

"The Federals were driven from their redoubts, and their batteries were turned on them. "General Lee and President, Davis were on the field. The Yankees stubbornly contested every inch of ground while they gave way to the impetuous charges of our sol General Rhodes was slightly wounded. o'clock in the evening, but were repulsed.

nusketry. Prisoners are constantly coming in. Gen About 500 prisoners have already been taken. "The latest intelligence from the battle-field represent that the enemy has been driven back a mile and a half "We captured three batteries after the most desperate fighting. The enemy were protected by the woods and

The Vicksburg papers of the 31st say that eleven of the Federal gunboats have gone down the river. They say the fleet is no nearer the possession of the city now an it was two weeks ago, and that the insurmountable obstacles encountered below Vicksburg had caused disffection among the Yankee troops, compelling the com manders to fall back to reorganize their forces.

The Released Prisoners from Gen. Pren tiss' Command. NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 4.—The following is a list of the regiments to which the paroled prisoners that ar rived here to-day were attached. They were all captured at Shilch, and were paroled at Montgomery, Ala., or

Ohio Begiments.—71st, 48th, 76th, 54th, 77th, 46th, 72d 57th, 20th, and 1.t.
Illinois Regiments.—83d, 57th. 14th, 9th, 32d, 58th. 55th, 43d, 61st, 49th, 17th, 17th, 1st Illinois battery, and 4th Cavalry. Iowa Regiments .- 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 14th 15th, and 16th.

Indiana Regiments.—31st, 44th, 46th, and 57th. Kentucky Regiments.-17th and 26th. Missouri Regiments.—1st, 221, 23d, and 25th. Wisconsin Regiments.—16th and 18th.

Michigan Regiments.—12th and 15th, and 2d and 10th atteries, and 16th Cavalry. a barracks, awaiting orders for transportation. About 00 of them are sick. They mostly belonged to

Interesting from Fortress Monroe-Col. Corcoran Not Released Yet. FORTRESS MONROR, June 4 .- The steamer Vanderbilt arrived this morning from the White House, with 560 soldiers, wounded in the recent engagements.

The steamer Metamora, which took to City Point Mrs. The steamer Massachusetts, with the pirate prisoner spenier to the notice given of her arrival, a train of three terday forencon, with two rebel officers on board. They came after the privateers, but, not having brought Col. Corcoran and his party, the privateers were not given up. Nothing later in relation to the subject had transpired up to 2 o'clock P. M., resterday, when the Massachusttts was still awaiting some further communication

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

ETHE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA: THE TAX BILL GENERAL HUNTER'S COLORED REGIMENT. bill authorizing the President to convene a * Board o

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. WASHINGTON, June 5. SENATE. Smithsonian Report. The annual report of the Smithsonian Institute was eccived, and ordered to be printed.

Armories. Mr. GBIMES (Bep.), of Iowa, introduced a bill for the establishment of certain national armories. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, providing for the appointment of a committee of three on the better ventilation of the Senate chamber. The resolution was

Territory of Arizona.

The bill providing a Governmentfor? the Territory of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Histois, said he could see to necessity for a Government for Arizona. How many Americans were there in that Territory?

Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, thought there were 5.000 (habitiants there. Mr. TRUMBULL said there were not 5,000 men in all New Mexico, excluding the Mexicans and half-breeds.
Mr. TRUMBULL said there were not 5,000 men in all New Mexico, excluding the Mexicans and half-breeds, and that The Mr. LATHA M (Dem.), of Celifornia, said it was true that many of them were Mexicans and half-breeds, and they were entitled to the rights of citizens and a Government. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved t AIT. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved to postpone the bill, and take up the resolution fer the expulsion of Senator Starks, of Oregon. He contended that the committee appointed by the Senate to examine this case had found the Senator disloyal, and it was the duty of the Senate to act on the question. He was opposed to disloyalty everywhere.

The VICE PRESIDENT said that if the resolution was taken up it would supersed the tax bill.

Chandler (Rep.)
Clark (Rep.)
Foot (Rep.)
Harlan (Rep.)
King (Rep.)
Morrill (Rep.)
Sumuer (Rep.) Trumbull (Rep.) Wade (Rep.) NAYS. Foster (Rep.) Grimes (Rep.) Hale (Rep.) Harris (Rep.)

Bayard (Dem.) Browning (Rep.) Carlile (U.) Sherman (Rep. (Rep.) Ten Eyck (Sep.)
Willoy (U.)
) Wilson (R.) Mass
Wright (U.) The Tax Bill. The Senate then p occeded to the consideration of th A large number of amendments, offered by various Senators, were acted upon, and most of them rejected. Amendment-Mixed Spirits. On motion of Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, as amendment was made levying a tax of 10 cents per gallon

amenument was made levying a tax of 10 ceuts per gallon on rectified and mixed spirits.

Mr. ANTHONY (Bep.), of Rhode Island, moved to amend by deducting from the duty on the manufacture of cotton the duty previously imposed on the raw material. Lost.

Mr. Modoudall (Dem.), of California, offered ambeting for the whole bill being the place of the Rockets. aubstitute for the whole bill, being the plan of the Boston Board of Trade, &c, laying a tax on the sales of whisky, beer, tobacco, and fixed incomes. He argued at some ength in favor of the substitute, and moved to reconnit the original bill, with all the substitutes, to the Committee of Finance. Rejected. Yous—Messre. Browning, McDougall, and Pomeroy—3; nays 32.

The substitute was then rejected—jeas 3, nays 33.

Mr. Sumner's Amendment. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment that every person claiming the service or labor of any person held as a slave shall be taxed \$2 on account of each and every person so claimed, but in no case shall any person so claimed be sold for the said tax. Adopted.

YEAS. Harlan (Rep.)
Howard (Rep.)
Howe (Rep.)
King (Rep.)
Jorrill (Rep.)
Pomeroy (Rep.) Rice (Dem)
Simmons (Rep)
Sumner (Rep.)
Wade (Rep.) Anthony (Rep.) Obandler (Rep.) Clark (Rep.) Collamer (Rep.) Fessenden (Bep.) NAYS. Browning (Rep.) | Foster (Rep.) | Fowell (Dem.) | Stark (Dem.) | Coven (Bep.) | Lane (Rep.), Ind. | Willey (U.) | Dixon (Rep.) | Nesmith (Dem.) | Wright (U.) | Wright (U. Carine (U.) Cowan (Bep.) Dayis (U.) Dixon (Rep.) Doolittle (Rep.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Negro Brigade. The Negro Brigade.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U) asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House whether General Hunter, in charge of the Department of South Carolina, has organized a regiment composed of blacks and fugitive slaves, and appointed a colonic state. nel and other officers to command them; whether he was authorized to do so by the War Department; whether he has been furnished with clotting and arms for such uction of the resolution.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said he only wanted to know the facts, as the statement had been contradicted.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep), of Indiana, hoped the genule-man would not bring the negro question into the House to day, but let it go on with its legislative duties. It applier! [Laughter.]

Mr. WICKLIFFE said he did not hear the remark of
the genth man from Indiana.

Owing to the objection, the resolution was not enter-

The Indian Appropriation Bill. The Indian Appropriation Bill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the ndian appropriation bill.

After which, Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, to change the port of entry from Darlen to Brunswick, Georgia.

The Fortification Bill.

The Fortification Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the special order being the bill to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fortification, at d to provide for the seacnest and other defences.

Mr. ASHLEY (Bep.), of Ohio, made a speech, showing the importance of providing for the defence of the Rorthern takes.

Mr. DELANO (Rep.), of Massachusetts, supported the ture. bill.
Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, regarded all its provisions as objectionable. It conferred larger powers on the Board and President, and involved larger exceeditures, than ever before emanated from a legislafive body.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri, replied, saying that whatever may be necessary to defend the country the people will pay for.

Mr. STEVENS moved to strike out the enacting clause

of the bill. Agreed to.
This fact was reported to the House, which agreed to the recommendation of the committee, so the bill was re-The House then again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill relative to the enlistment of minors.

Mr. McPHERSON (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, joined issue with the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Vortnees) and the gentleman from Ohio (Afr. Varlandigham) in their assault upon the Administration, which he claimed was justly entitled to the unreserved and generous confidence of the people, and of every man of the people, and of it is people with its devoted to the preservation and perpetuation of the Union, as the greatest political good, without which ail other interests, rights, and possessions are comparatively valueless. He would discuss their measures and doutrines, not their motives, since it did not become this place to

valueless. He would discuss their measures and doctrines, not their motives, since it did not become this place to cast or attempt to cast suspicion upon the loyalty of any one claiming to be loyal, least of all a member of the American Congress, of whom the suspicion of even a shade of disloyalty is an imputation of a dark and damnone claiming to be loyal, least of all a member of the American Congress, of whom the suspicion of even a shade of dieloyalty is an imputation of a dark and damning guiltiness equal to any and every crime.

But in times of great public danger, when savage fees have banded for the extinction of American nationality, and, inflenied with hate, possessed by demoniac passions, and brutalized by slavery, are pointing their gleaming bayoncts at the nation's heart, and cleaving down the sons of our pride, he considered it, to say the least, inopportune that those whose great responsibility it is to meet those grave events must withdraw themselves from these duties to protect their reputation from the fierce warfare of partison malignity. He examined the charges in de; showed that the debt is but \$491,445,981.11, instead of \$1,000,000,000, as charged; that the daily expenditures were a shade over \$1,000,000,000, instead of \$3,000 000, as charged; and that the debt a year hence, should the war be continued on the present basis, will be scarcely \$1,000,000,000, instead of \$2,000,000,000, as charged. He defended the Secretary of the Treasury from the charge of "financial mismenagement," who had upheld the public credit, and protected its securities; and he eulogized the patient care, clear intelligence, and anxious fidelity of this wise and pure man of the West. He adverted to the charge of proportionate extravagance per man compared with the Mexican war, and proved the reverse to be the fact, and that, notwithstanding the increased pay given officers and men, the immense supplies which became nec sary to make up the loss of the Persacola and Norfolk navy yards, the removals of muskets, rilles, and mustions of war by Floyd to Southern arsenals, and the unparalleled embarrassments of the Government, the coat per man is now no larger than then; and adduced statistics to prove the care and economy which prevailed, which he believed to be as great as, in times of war, can be expected, or is usually securing.

He examined vario

the predictions of future annual expenditures, and showed that they were at least 50 per cent. higher than the facts would justify.

Referring to the attempt to alarm the country by fabulous prospects of taxation, he said the people could not thus be driven to avoid their obligations, and discredit the nation. Let caucuses meet, addresses be written, specches made, and intrigues be initiated. They will avail only to separate the true men from the false, and that the former into a more irresistible phalanx. As to the irrelevant complaint made by the gentleman from Indiens (Mr. Voorhees) relative to the cornous freight charged from the Wabash river to New York (50 cents on corn, leaving the farmer from 7 to 14 cents), he respectfully referred him for the correction of this extortion, which the Administration did not commit, to his two political freight from New York, members of this House, who are believed to be closely connacted with railroads which compose a part of this line. He referred to the tariff as necessary to independence, and asked whether if, through free trade, we had become as dependent upon Europe as the South has been upon the North for articles of necessity, we would have escaped insult, injury, or intervention?

Let the gentleman consider the position of Mexico and answer. Albuding to the iron trade, sneered at by the gentleman from Indiana, he remarked that iron was a national necessity, as muon as bread was a physical moessity. Without it our harbors could not be protected cities defended, forts held, commerce preserved, and capital saved from easy attack. It is not enough to have iron ore, limestone, and coal. We must have the iron in the most advanced form of manufacture—the highest condition in which ingenuity and skill, mind and machinery, capital and labor, can place it. We cannot have feeled and are fortering theirs. If we would be affected and are fortering theirs. If we would be safe, we must be strong. He who, in the light of recent event; would place this country in the financial gr Brigland, carries his theories to the very verge of treason. We must have within careelves every possible essential of defence, and every possible mean of offence, dependent aron Europe for nothing which we can curselves odure. He apticipated many good fruits from the rebellio

chustits was still awaiting some further communication from Petersburg.

From Pensacola.

New York, June 5—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Pensacola, with dates to the 25th ult., and Key West advices of the 30th.

Gen. Arnold and his troops still occupy Pensacola, and a quantity of stores, &c., have been removed from Fort Pickens to that place.

Rebel deserters are constantly coming in.

Wilson's Zouaves are throwing up fortifications commanding all the land approaches.

The Vincennes lays off the city.

Gen. Arnold is feeding the poor, who are yery destitute.

About 800 rebel cavalry are in the neighborhood, our pickets capturing some frequently.

The navy yard is completely destroyed, and some 6,000 tons of coal fired by the rebels is still burning.

Two companies of regulars are on the Philadelphia, bound to Washington.

The 91st New York regiment had arrived at Pensacola.

are, become useful instead of mischievous, patriotic in The following is the statement of the particulars of the stional debt on the 29th of May, 1862, alluded to by Mr. 6 \$2.883,364 11 9,415,250 00 8,903,341 00 20,000,000 00 7,022,000 00 18,415,000 00 3,461,000 00

Treasury notes issued prior to 1857, interest 105,111 64 stopped..... inder act Dec. 23, 1857, 175,900 00 interest stopped...... Inder act Dec. 17, 1860, 221,650-00 2,767,900 00 111,600 00 Three years 7.30 7 3.10 120,523,450 00 Twenty years' bonds, 50,000,000 00 Oregon war debt, 6 U S. notes, no interest Certificates of in-debtedness, 6 5 per cent. 20 year bonds, 6 47,199,000 00

Total amount of public debt, \$491,448,984 11

Average rate of interest paid on the entire debt is
4 354.1000 per annum.

Mr. KNAPP reviewed and approved of all attempts to
suppress the rebellion, and showed that there had been a uppress the receilon, and showed that there he vide divergence from the original policy of the The House then adjourned.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Special despitches from the Mis issippi Flotilla, dated the 4th instant, say the bombard nent of the Fort was renewed early yesterday morning and continued all day, eliciting a brisk cannonade from ly aimed, but failed to do any damage.

About 6 o'clock last evening, three of the United States rams went down the river to reconnoitre. They were fired on several times after passing Craig Head Point, but all returned uninjured. Subsequently the rebel boat, Jeff Thompson, came around the Point, but being fired on by the steamers Mound City and Cairo, she retired. One shot from the Mound City is said t On Monday a party of our scouts captured a mate an six seamen of the rebel gunboat Beaurogard, nearly of posite Fulton. They made but little resistance.

teamer left, the rebels occasionally replying. The Wounded Pennsylvanians. HARRISBURG, June 5 .- Dr. William Conrad, of Phila delphia, has generously volunteered his services, and he been authorized by Gov. Curtin, to act as agent fo Pennsylvanians in the city of New York, in looking af-ter the sick, and wounded and disabled Pennsylvania colunteers. Major James Gilleland has also been at pinted to act in the same capacity at Washington city. The friends and relatives of soldiers supposed to be at ither of these points will receive prompt replies to any nquiries addressed to either of these gentlemen.

A large number of sick and wounded from Gen. Banks' ivision arrived here to-day. They have been well cared for, hospital accommodations being furnished them at Camp Curtin. Hospital accommodations have also been prepared by Surgeon Wilson at Reading for several

the morning of the 4th, and was going on at the time the

Arrival of Col. Kenley at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, June 5 .- The gallant Colonel Kenley rrived here this morning. Though still suffering from is wound, he is anxious to be exchanged, and resume The War in Arkansas.

POCAHONTAS, Ark , June 5.—A rebel gunboat came facksonville the day before vesterday, and destroyed all he cotton and sugar there. She was reported to be on her way here, but we have since learned that she resugar she could find on the road. It is supposed that a very large amount of each has been destroyed For a time there was much consternation in this vicinity, and the troops were under marching orders all Tuesday night. Everything is quiet now.

Harner's Ferry Carried Away. Heavy Freshet on the Delaware-Great Destruction of Property.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, June 5.—The freshet in the Delaware is very heavy, being equal to that of 1841. Large quantities of furniture, store goods, bridges, horses, cattle, &c., are going down the river. All the bridges on Brodhead's creek, except the railroad bridges, bridges on Brodhead's creek, except the railroad bridges, are gone.

The damage to the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Bailroad is great, and will perhaps take a week to repair to as to allow the passe go frains.

The Pocono creek, at Strondsburg, overflowed last night, and run through the town, carrying away many bone s, bridges, &c. The damage done is very great.

EASTON, June 5.—The greatest freshet that has occurred since the memorable flood of 1841 is now prevailing in the rivers Lehigh and Delaware. At this place the lower portion of the town bordering on the two rivers is inundated, and on River street, along the Delaware, the water has reached the second stories of the dwellings. The bridges on the Lehigh between here and Mauch Chunk have all been sweptaway.

The Lehigh bridge here is partially gone, and will, doubtless, be washed away. oubtless, he washed away.

Beats, houses, and lumber cover the surface of the

Railroads are submerged at several points.

The damage to and destruction of property will be im-All the iron works in the Lebigh Valley are stopped. The rise of the water was so rapid as to prevent the escape of many persons from their houses, and many have been drowned.

have been drowned.

The cansis will be interrupted for months.
There is no telegraphic communication with the towns upon the Lehigh above here.
The Lehigh river is now (at 12 o'clock M.) on a stand.
The Delaware is still rising.
EASTOR, PA., June 5, 7.30 P. M.—The flood in the rivers commenced to recede shortly after noon, and at this time no further damage is apprehended. It is impossible to arrive at anything like an accurate estimate of the damage caused by the flood, but it will amount to millions of dollars.

The canals are still overflowed, and the amount of injury tey have sustained can only be surmised.

The Delaware Canal has probably not been very greatly damaged, and as yet we have not learned of any injury to the dams upon the Lehigh.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's works were probably much less injured than by the freshet of 1841, though it may require several months to place them in a navigable condition.

No trains have run upon the Lehigh Valley Rultroal to-day, and it is feared that the railroad bridge at Mauch Chunk has been swept away. Should this prove to bette case, the iron furnaces in the valley of the Lehigh will be stopped, as they will not be able to get a supply of coal.

There is no doubt that many lives have been lost. will be stopped, as they will not be able to get a supply of coal.

There is no doubt that many lives have been lost. Boats with their crews were swept from their moorings and dashed to pieces, and many tenements, with their occupants, were carried away before assistance could be

The Wisconsin State Government. MADISON, Wis., June 5.—Pursuant to the adjurrament the Legislature met on Tuesday, the 3dinst., when Governor Solomons sent in his message. After paying the usual tribute of respect to the lamonted Governor Hervey, the message is mainly devoted to local matters, and in calling the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of looking after the sick and wounded Wisconsin soldlers and providing means for their relief.

PORTLAND, Me, June 5.—The State Republican Convention has nominated Hon. Abner Coburn for Governor. The resolutions adopted invite all patriotic people of Maine to unite on the simple basis of a support of the policy and principles of President Lincoln, that the rebellion must be, put down at any cost. They express symputhly with, and praise of, the army, and navy, and approve of national and State measures for their relief and reward.

Colonel Owen's Letter. The following is the letter of Colonel Josuva Owen, of the gallant 69th Pennsylvania Volu teers, now in General McClellan's army, it troduced by Hon. W. D. KELLEY, in his speech of Tuerday last, and yesterday referred to in THE

PRESS:

CAMP NEAR THE CHICKAHOMINT, VA.,

MT DEAR JUDGE: * * * We, who are.

in the field, are often disheartened by the ill-advised and traiterous speeches of more politicians in Congress. For God's sake lash them when you have the opportunity. The man who, at this momentous crisis of the country. condescends to prestitute his official position to the making of capital for future party use is a traiter or st foel. making of capital for future party use is a traitor or a fool.

Let Mr. — pass, as I have, through most of Virginia, and listen to those even who style themselves Union men, and even he would be disguised with the deep-seated corruption of these deluded peoffe. There are no patriots in Virginia, and there have been none since Bull Run was lost. The Union men, so-called, are neutrals only; and even that only while the Federal army is in their neighborhood. They are deceitful, bleed-thirsty, and bossiful, and their conduct, in shecting down our pickets, and insulting our troops wherever we have marched, charging us four prices for everything we buy of them, and even then selling to us with condescension, has so infused a spirit of hatred into our men and officers, that to suggest the conclusion of a dishonorable peace, or a compromise, would be disastrons to the discipline of the troops. I am not at all pleased with a military life, and would, of all things, like to go back home; but I say Irankly, that all things, like to go back home; but I say frankly, that before I would have these scoundrels escape from the punishment justly due them, I would remain in the army and fight on without the hope of promotion until I was gray and ready to step into an honorable grave. They must be made to sue for peace and lay down their arms. Their leaders must be given up to the hatter, and arms. Their leaders must be given up to the haiter, and the system which has caused this war must be wiped out. As to the mode of doing that, Frank Blair's great speech indicates the most safe course to pursue. I think. Gradual emancipation, coupled with colonization, must be the rallying cry of the future. In the meant ac, cripple the slave power by excluding from all offices of any contraction.

der the Government any man who lass served capacity in the rebel army. THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS .- The celebra ribaldi hymn, "All Forward!" has been har somely arranged and published by Signor Pasquale Rondinella for the benefit of the wounded soldiers in our army hospitals. It is a spirited and patriotic song, and deserves by its own merit, as well as the noble purpose to which the profits of its sale are devoted, to become widely popular. The ladies interested in the hospitals appeal in this way, through the liberality of Signor Roudinella, to the musical and patriotic public, which should fittingly respond. The song is for sale at all the music stores, and hospitals, and by the ladies of the Re-

lief Committee. SALE OF CARPETING, MATTING, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the general assortment of 300 pieces of velvet, Brussels, ingrain, Venetian, cottage, hemp, and list carpetings. Also, superior white and red-checked Canton and cocoa mattings, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning, at 10½ o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

SALE OF FURNITURE, &c -Birch & Son. No. 914 Chestnut street, will sell a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, and other goods, this morning, at 10 o'clock

Public Amusements. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE -Everything considered, Miss Kimberly has played a very successful engagement this lady is quite an accomplished electionist and dessing and graceful actress. We should prefer to have seen her in some part which would have justified her re utation and ability, and, in the hope of doing so, had pestponed our accustemed criticism upon new comers. The "Bidden Hand" is a dashing, rattling, sensation pelo-dramatic piece, very much like Mrs. Southworth, of the New York Ledger, but scarcely deserving the dignity of a newspaper notice. We have not seen the 'Angel of Midnight," nor would we care to accept such a gloomy and eccentric invitation as the title would im-ply. Miss Kimberly leaves us on Saturday. To-night her farewell benefit, and we trust that her friends in Philadelphia will so far appreciate her services as t give her an overflowing and remunerative audience. ARCH-STREET THEATRE. - The weather has not are ented Mr. Chanfrau from giving us his patriotic drama of Bull Run every night this week. He has appeared in two other pieces, whose only merit is that they give him an appartunity of imitating our principal actors. In bis difficult part of his profession, Mr. Chanfran is inimitable. He copies Mr. Forrest and the late Mr. Bur on tation of Mr. Forrest is free from the noise and nonsense which generally mark the efforts of those who try to present his style. Mr. Chanfrau is such a hard-working

ceives a beaufit this evening.

DR. VOCDES' CONCERT.—Dr. Edward W. Vogdes aunonnees for next Tuesday evening, a Concert at the Academy of Music, on a grand scale. It is for the benet will be one of the most unique and attractive affairs of the season. Many of our most distinguished artists will

Secession in the Philadelphia Club. TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PRESS:" In compan marks to-day in reference to the Secession members the Philadelphia Club. This nuisance, in a loyal that the loyal members of the Club (who are nine-of the whole) should purge their institution of a men who are a disgrace to any Club out of Jeff I dominions, and who are not entitled to any respect any personal menits of their own.

of February last, a number of loyal members spont more treason should be talked in the Club, the " fighting nember" of the party declaring that he would make a personal matter. Why has so much good, loyal resolution fallen through?

And who are these Secession members? Briefless law-

yers and elegant young men of means and plentiful lack of brains. I have heard that one member, some time since, proposed the health of Jest Davis at the Club, for ahich he was very properly rebuked by a loyal me But why wasn't he expelled?

From the London Times, May 19]

furnace, &c., were entirely surrounded by the water, which reached nearly to the second stories of the house.

Our water works and gas works were stopped by the flood. We have heard the damage estimated at ten milliloss of dollars in round numbers.

The interruption continues, together with the interruption to the firm menufactures, will form no inconsiderable them of the incidental damages to be included in the estimate.

THE WATER SUBSIDIO.

EASTON, June 6—10 c'clock P. M.—The water in both rivers has fallen three feet.

Arrival of Thurlow Weed at New York.

Thurlow Weed arrived on board the Persia at New York yesterday morning. He landed at Jersey, Ulty at hime c'clock where he was met by Alderman Smith and the committee of the Common Council, togstion with E. Coulter, and others. Mr. Smith addressed him, well.

Mr. Weed briefly rep'ied, expressing his pleasure at returning home, and rendering him the hospitalities of the city.

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Full one-third of them had for years been engaged in preparing the public mind in Europs for the contemplated revolution, and a large number of Southern Congressmen had participated in the treason. We in America could have but an imperfect idea of the condition of popular sentiment on that continent.

Dr. Russell was one of our best friends in England. He took every occasion to express his sympathy for the North. He spoke at the clube, to members of Parliament, to everybody whom he encountered. He pronounced our army the finest in the world; the raw recruits were equal to veterans in other countries.

Capitalists were surprised most of all. Our country was dismembered, and its extinction threatened by civil war of monstrous proportions; yet we met all the expenses, and were able to continue to do so for ten years without recurrence to foreign contributions; and our funds had not depreciated since the breaking out of hostilities. There was no other country in the world capable of such a financial achievement. America was truly independent. occupation of Yorktown may be stops to that long-wished for end. But if Mr. Lincoln proposes to thinself first to pull to pieces and eat out the sweetness of his ar-tichoke, and then put it together again with its leaves at crisp and green, the more of those leaves he pulls off the further he seems to us to be from any chance of sver any alog his original object.

m, a sing his original object. "General Stanley's Order Rescinded. It is definitely announced, to-day, that the President has instructed Mr. Stanley to recall his obnoxious orders, to reopen the schools for the contrabands, and to stop the remanding of fugitive slaves to their masters.

The friends of Governor Stanley are not at all pleased with this Intermand. They declare that he will resign his office rather than recall his orders.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Destruction of a Village by Fire. TOROXTO, June 5.—The village of Dumbo, on the line of the Buffelo and Lake Huron Railroad, was nearly all