The Press

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862. THE DEATH of one man is not such an unusual event as to create surprise. Even to die by violence is much too common to receive more than ordinary attention. Hundreds are daily bereaved of their beloved ones in a viclent manner, and we may make no note of it beyond a brief line in very small type. Misery and happiness, pain and bereavement, widowhood and orphanage to thousands are crowded into a densely-filled column; the world folds over the page, and reads the glowing account of special correspondents, and the world, satisfied that we ate a great people, thinks no more about it. Our only regret is, that our instruments of war are not more effective—that our shells do not kill and mangle and cause more destruction—that we cannot range our cannon to greater distances. This is death as a profession, and we lose sight of its horrors in the glory that surrounds it. It is only when death comes to our own homes by the hands of the murderer and assassin that we teel its awful terror. Happily, we have few such visitations in Philadelphia. It is rarely we are startled with a narrative like that printed recently in the report of a Coroner's inquest on the body of a distinguished citizen. We are introduced by it to the worst phases of city life. We see evidences of that spirit of rowdyism which, in other days, darkened the fair fame of our city, and the duty is pressed upon us of taking measures to repress any further attempt to

bring shame upon the community. As we understand the circumstances of this sad affair, it seems to have occurred in this way. At one of our suburban retreats, where lager beer is sold, and there are occasionally merry gatherings of men and women, who dance, and sing, and enjoy themselves after a rude and boisterous fashion, there was a gathering a few days ago. We do not know that there was any particular attraction. It was a pleasant May day, and the retreat was on one of the most beautiful parts of the Schuylkill river bank. It seemed that there was a congregation of people, belonging to some Assembly or Association, who had repaired thither to participate in a pic-nic. The day passed on, and in the course of the day many of the people became intoxicated, and there were occasional disturbances, and personal conflicts. A very large number of rowdies had obtained admittance, and were disposed to be quarrelsome and vindictive. In one of their quarrels they took occasion to insult and assault some of the women in attendance, going so far as to push one of them down the hill, and bruise her person, and to inflict upon another the grossest indignity. A citizen who was standing by, Mr. RICHARD M. BERRY, well-known as a member of Councils. and a most estimable citizen, interfered to protect the women from insult. The rowdies turned upon him, with fiendish malignity, and beat him so severely that he very soon expired.

Be) and this we know very little. There has been a small excitement, some proper comments in the newspapers, and a reward from his Honor the Mayor. The whole story will very soon be forgotten; but it brings a lesson with it which we should remember. In the death of Mr. Berry we have an admonition to our rulers to take means to prevent a repetition of the sad scenes surrounding it. Wa shudder at the idea of returning to the reign of the rowdy. We had an experience of it in can think of nothing more fearful than the Philadelphia rowdy. He is a type of the worst class of men. Without honor, courage, or courtesy; wedded to the most degrading vices; vulgar in his tastes; offensive in his habits; profane and murderous; the terror of the community in which he moves, and a disgrace to an honorable and self-sacrifieing profession-he delights in rapine and brutality. The death of Mr. BERRY illustrates the character of this representative scoundrel. It was unrelieved in its shame. The rowdy was the assailant of a woman; he had visited upon her gross insult; he had wounded her person until she was covered with blood. "A man came up and pushed me down the hill," said one of the female witnesses, who had been maltreated, "my friend wiped the blood off my face." It may be questioned as to the propriety of females being in such assemblies. That is a question of taste, however, which cannot admit of our jurisdiction. We might not care about our wives and daughters going to Egglesfield, but other people may, and it is no reason why they should be shoved down a hill, wounded and bruised, and covered with blood. It is no reason why a citizen, who sought to do the part of a gentleman, should be brutally assaulted and murdered. We trust that no effort will be spared to arrest the murderers of Mr. Berry. We trust that the administrators of justice will visit them with prompt and condign punishment. A crime like this should be speedily repressed. It is a crime against all social order and security. Like the era of highwaymen, in the early times, it is murder and robbery in every public place and on every public road. If these rowdles are permitted to do such deeds at a pleasuring place on the banks of the Schuylkill, we may expect them to do deeds equally beinous on Chestnut street and Independence Square. We may expect to see the bowie-knife and the bludgeon at every corner, in the playhouse, the public gathering, and in the sanctuary. We shall have it at the ballot-box more fearfully and frequently than it has ever been before. The law must punish summarily all such manifestations of disorder and riot, or our people may be compelled to take stringent measures for preserving the public peace.

LET US SAY a word about the present leaders of the Democratic party in contrast with those who are accepted as the leaders of the Union or Administration party. It is a text suggestive of a thousand wholesome reflections. We have, for instance, Charles J. Biddle as a Democratic leader, and WILLIAM D. KELLEY as an Administration leader—the one reared in the lap of luxury and aristocracy, inheriting no sympathy with the masses of the people; the other born to toil, penury, and privation, with every instinct of his nature alive to the interests of the Democracy. Ww. B. REED is a Democratic leader, and John Hick-MAN a Republican leader. Mr. REED is an honest and genuine hater of everything that savors of liberality and progress. There "is not a drop of Democratic blood in his veins." HICKMAN has received from his Quaker ancestry the largest toleration and the most fearless devotion to the rights of man. GEORGE M. WHARTON is-a Democratic leader, and SIMON CAMERON a Republican leader. Mr. WHAR-TON'S political experience has been the experience of coteries, the experience of a class, the experience of prejudices; while that of Mr. CAMERON has been the experience of early poverty, enterprise, and constant intercourse with his fellow-men. JOSIAH RANDALL is a Democratic leader, Mr. RANDALL is one of the old-school gentlein the bitterest trials of the past until JAMES party. John C. Bullitt is a Democratic JACKSON and JEFFERSON, While DOUGHERTY, springing from the loins of the people, self-educated, and reared without adventitious aids to fight his battle with adversity, glows with most generous impulses. In Berks County Mr. SYDENHAM E. ANCONA, who votes with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in the Congress of the United States, is a Democratic leader. while HIESTER H. MUHLENBURG, the son of an illustrious patriot, and the descendant of a line of Revolutionary heroes, is a Union leader. James Buchanan is a Democratic leader, without a single feeling or instinct that is not against his country, while the venerable John Davis, of Bucks county, distinguished in Congress and beloved by all men, speaking and acting in every crisis on the side of his country, giving his only son as a champion to the flag, is a Union leader. We might run the

party has fallen.

great question of political and social economy. We have sought to avoid it; it has at no time been a welcome guest. We turned it out of doors, but it came in through the window; we put out the fire, but it sat and smiled over portunity, but it was imperturbable. We answered its friendship with insult, and when it spoke of reasoning together we laughed it to scorn, and turned away in mockery. It came to us in peace; it comes to us in war. It brought with it the pen; it brings with it the sword. It is with us in all ways and at all times. Some call it a fiend, and others call it an angel; but it is forever knocking at the door and asking to come in. All it asks is a fair hearing and a fair judgment upon its words when spoken. We have played the part of cowards in avoiding it heretofore. Shall we not play the part of men, in meeting it now, fairly and finally-in determining its case and deciding it forever? Now it has a new importance. Before it was the mere theme of general discussion. Now it is an admitted principle of national policy, and

as such we are discussing it. The emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia was one of the most suggestive events of the age. It was an example and an illustration. The great idea of the past contury, the idea which had associated and identified itself with our institutions, was at last tried by a practical test. Good results came from it; none of the evils dreaded and prophesied have been manifested. It was a simple measure of legislative policy, and was established amid great opposition and feeling. Yet it was succeeded by no agitation, no outbreaks of popular prejudice. The District of Clumbia is now a free territory by the easy operation of a statute law-by what enemies of the measure called forcible emancipation-and yet the District of Columbia is as pleasant and prosperous as at any period of its history. There has been no negro saturnalia, no violent outbreak of social disorder, no attempt to invade those barriers of social distinction that must forever exist between the African and Anglo-Saxon. It was s id that property would depreciate—that there would be excesses and violences, that the negro would become insolent and unbearable-that the city of Washington would become a desolated metropolis-that negro labor would become valueless-that hundreds of the emancipated negroes would flock to the Northern States. We have seen

no such result as yet; we know that nothing of the kind is anticipated. Mr. Fer-TON does not find his travelling receipts diminish. Mr. Mayor Wallach has had no additional trouble in managing his police system. We have yet to hear of the first emancipated negro coming to Philadelphia. Labor moves on in its accustomed way, with the usual supply and demand. Negroes perform the duties they performed when slaves; they wait, and drive, and polish boots, and carry trunks to the railway station, and plant c rn, and cook the meals of white men. We do not think a white woman has been insulted by an emancipated negro; we are confident that no emancipated negro has sought the hand of any fair damsel of marriageable age and condi-

Society is the same in Maryland and Ken tucky. In accomplishing emancipation in the District of Columbia, we have shown the timid that their fears were but of the imagination, the mere prejudices of education Slavery has been the cancer of the Southern social system. We employ an old metaphor, perhaps, but it is a forcible and appropriate illustration. It rooted itself into the body of Southern society, attacking the glands, terminating in an ill-conditioned and deep disease, and causing the Republic excrutiating pain. It became schirrus and indurated, it brought disaster and grief upon them, and the sorest of evils upon us. It brought us blood and civil war, ruined commerce and desolated fields, blockaded ports, and rivers that swarm with gunboats instead of merchant vessels. I was tolerated as a necessary evil, until its extent and virulence make it incumbent upon us to terminate it, as such, or be terminated by it. The champions of this institution, not content with submitting to the toleration and protection of our great Northern free community, have made it the pretext for aggression and insult, and by their own acts are accomplishing its downfall. The emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia was the necessary and natural result of the Southern rebellion. It is but the beginning of the results the rebellion must surely bring. The wedge has only entered the log, and heavy blows are falling upon it day by day.

Mr. President Lincoln has only announce policy, and not established it. If we turn over the leaves of our national history we shall find that in announcing this policy he is but carrying out the suggestions of the great statesmen who have passed away, and whose memory we revere. He is but reaffirming the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. He draws his lessons from that great Virginia school from which so much of our political inspiration has come. He reproduces what the Southern statesmen thought before the advent of that gifted and pernicious statesman, Calhoun. Those pure men of the early days regarded slavery as a social evil, to be tolerated, but to be terminated by the gradual operation of the laws of Nature. It was a sad necessity, which could be endured, but which should not be extended. Mr. Calhoun declared slavery to be a necessary good, and contended that this Republic could only exist when based upon it. His followers have drawn the sword in defence of that doctrine, committing treason on its behalf. In the eyes of Mr. JEFFERSON, slavery was a more industrial interest, to be protected and preserved only as it became necessary to the industry and agriculture of the South. In the eyes of Mr. Calhoun, slavery was the source of political Power. It enabled him to overmatch the growing wealth and importance of the North, to control the Electoral College, and keep the Southern politicians in power as the representatives of a small, exclusive, and easily-managed minority. With this view, he favored the war with Mexico and the annexation of Texas. With this view, his followers sustained the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and endeavored to distort it from the wise purposes of Senator DougLAS by opening the Territories of the whole Union as a slave nursery, and protecting them by Congressional power. Then came the troubles in Kansas; the borderruffian forays; the consolidation of Northern sentiment into enmity to their lawlessness: the overthrow of Senator Douglas: the assassination of the Democratic party; the triumph Southern treason. Then came war.

of consolidated Northern sentiment—and President Lincoln says to the people of the Southern States: You have been misled by false teachers and bad men. You have brought this misery upon yourselves by worshipping strange gods and straying away from the precepts of your fathers. I bring to you the gosand HENRY SIMPSON a Republican leader. pel of a purer time, the wise teachings of Freedom's apostles. I ask you to return to the men of our city. Never a Democrat until the principles of our country's founders, to those nomination of Mr. Buchanan, all the best who suffered to establish liberty upon this conyears of his life were spent in the bitterest op- tinent. We know that the President, in making position to the apostles of Democracy. HENRY | this proffer, is strictly following the lessons Simpson's Democracy was never questioned | taught by the early statesmen of the Republic. "Virginia," saysMr. MONROE, "did all that was Buchanan became one of the chiefs of that in her power to prevent the extension of slavery, and to mitigate its evils. If emancipaleader, and DANIEL DOUGHERTY a Union tien be possible, I look to the Union to aid in leader; and yet Mr. Bullitr's prejudices and effecting it." This was in a Convention where convictions have always been with slavery such men as Madison and Marshall sat. and against the glorious Democratic creed of Bolder words were spoken by others in that Convention. "I wish, indeed," said an eminent Virginia statesman, "that I had been born in a land where domestic and negro slavery is unknown." Men have been denounced as Abolitionists in these later years for speak. ing milder sentiments than those of these eminent statesmen. But we are becoming bolder in dealing with the subject. We are coming back again to the days when bravery o

of heart and hand. In following the wise course of President LINCOLN we but carry out the necessary result of the rebellion. The rebels are the Abolitionists of this war. They have virtually terminated the institution, and it is for the people so to act that it may pass away without violence and misfortune to the South. It is for the people to say whether they will accept contrast through many columns, but we have the kind assistance of the General Governsaid enough to awaken reflection, and show ment, and enjoy all the blessings of free instisalu enough to what hands the Democratic futions and free society. It is for them to say corner of Eighteenth and Market streets. For whether free labor shall be honored and che- particulars see advertisement in another column.

thought and speech was companion to bravery

This was has brought into bold rollef one rished, or become the victim of a lower and more exclusive labor system; whether the white laborer of the South shall be free, happy, and respected, like his brother in the North, or the wretched and despise1 mudsill he is now deemed to be. It is the smoking embers on the hearth. It was not Abolitionism; it is not the defence of slain and buried; but it came from the grave | a more humanitarian theory. We do not in complete steel-not with marrowless bones | bring up an old issue. It is living, active, and and spectral aspect, but a thing of form, and just. It is involved in the destiny of our life, and power. We closed our ears, but it country; it is felt in every life we give to the would be heard. We sought to weary it with rebellion; in every dollar it takes from our delay, but it was patient; to worry it with im- pockets; in the friends we lose and the sacrifices we make. It is the duty of the hour; and we. who are sharing its glory and responsibility should so act that it be faithfully performed.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862. While politicians wrangle and statesmen dispute the common sense policy of our commonsense President, gradual emancipation, with compensation to loyal slaveholders, is steadily winning its way. Wallach's Evening Star has commenced the discussion in support of the President's proposition in arguments of exhaustive ability; and the National Intelligencer, of this morning, takes up the subject with characteristic dignity and candor. The point of the Star's argument is the removal of slavery from the Border to the Cotton States, and the occupation of all the domain thus purified by the brawny sinews, energy, and capital, of the Anglo-American, or white race. The Intelligencer adopts the same theory, and clinches its opinions by quoting from the oldest and best leaders of the Virginia school. It is a fact that cannot be successfully contested, that opposition to slavery originated in Virginia. Mr. Jefferson always regarded it with dislike and apprehension, and his cotemporaries were deeply imbued with his own sincere philosophy. The great mind of Mr. Madison, the tranquil and lucid judgment of Mr. Monroe, inclined them strongly to the Jeffersenian theory, and in the Convention which assembled at Richmond, in October of 1829, for the purpose of remodelling the Constitution of that State, both these venerable men, Monroe and Madison, together with Chief Justice Marshall, took part in the discussions, and advocated nearly the same remedy now recommended by President Lincoln to the people of the South. The Intelligencer quotes from the remarks of James Monroe, in that Convention, some most significant opinions. He speaks of slavery as a great evil; and one of his arguments is to show that the legislation of Virginia had been consistently directed against the spread of the institution. The fellowing paragraph is a specimen of his argu-"What was the origin of our slave population

The evil commenced when we were in our colonial state, but acts were passed by our Colonial Legislature prohibiting the importation of more slaves into the colony. These were rejected by the Crown. We declared our independence, and the prohibition of a further importation was among the first acts of State appraigntly. Virginia was the from notes of startner importation was among the first acts of State sovereignty. Virginia was the first State which instructed her delegates to declare the colonies independent. She braved all dangers. From Quebec to Boston, and from Boston to Savannsh, Virginia shed the blood of her sons. No imputation then, can be cast upon her in this matter. She did all that was in her power to do to receive the extension of slavery and to mitigate prevent the extension of slavery and to mitigate Is it not a most violent and unnatural con trast to these counsels, that a set of leaders who have professed a devout reverence for the school of Madison and Monroe should have thrown themselves upon the heresy that slavery is an unmixed and divine good. and that they should have been strong enough to

initiate and prosecute a bloody war against

the central Government, and to convert the

State of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe into Utopian visions of an independent South, drawing its vitality from slavery, and who convinced himself and others that that which corrupted both white and black, which weakened and destroyed the moral sense, would make a people not only powerful, but virtuous, succeeded in demoralizing the example of the really wise and patriotic men of the slave States, and in making their posterity alike ungrateful to them, and ungrateful to their country. I know that it is pleaded by the men who attempt to excuse this inhuman conspiracy, that Secession had never been dreamed of until the Abolitionists began to agitate it. The answer to this sophistry is so easy that it scarcely deserves repetition. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe did not expect that when they spoke against slavery their words would find no echo in Northern hearts, and that that which they esteemed to be vile should not seem to be more vile to those who regarded it from a distance. In fact, the Abolitionists have always been looked upon with a degree of favor by the pro-slavery apostles. These latter used the indignant metaphors of Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, and George Thompson, to inflame the ignorant prejudices of their followers; but when slavery assumed the fascinating aspect of being the source of opulence and political power-when cotton became one of the great lements of commerce and manufacture here and elsewhere, they resolved to make an empire of their own, and no longer to submit to the Government which had fostered and protected them. That mischievous and pestilent pamphleteer, De Bow, the mouth-piece of the conspirators, frequently stated in his Review that the South cared nothing for Abolitionism, and looked to independence, not because it feared it, but because, in an isolated position, it would become more powerful. The Abolitionists were always in a minority in the free States, and they are in a minority to-day; but the sharp politicians of the South insisted upon calling the Republicans Abolitionists for their own mercenary purposes. These desperadoes have, however, played out their dark game and have lost it, and now, with their broken army lying before our triumphant columns, in the face of the proof of their savage brutalities, inflicted

signs of the times" to which I have referred are proofs of this change in the Southern And how are the leaders, who assume to control the Democratic party, treating the President's emancipation policy? They see how it is working in the slave States. They behold the evidences in its favor among the men who own slaves, and yet, with this example and this stimulant to patriotic action, they deliberately place themselves in opposition to emancipation, and assail and misrepresent the Chief Magistrate who recommends it. The most candid and sincere man in this organization is John C. Breckinridge himself, for he followed his party into the rebel army, and disdained to oppose our cause by mere words when he could prove his fidelity by

equally upon the soldiers of the North and

their own people, and with the fact of the

utter failure of their perverted creed of State

Rights, the intellect and patriotism of the

Border States gratefully revert to the whole-

some teachings of the trusted statesmen of

Virginia. President Lincoln offers no more

son, and Monroe. He does not speak as an

Abolitionist, nor even as a Republican. He

addresses the Southern people as a friend

and a counsellor. It is not surprising, there-

fore, that his recommendations, at first rejected.

should begin to be favorably received. "The

and no less than was offered by Jefferson, Madi-

taking up arms against it. OCCASIONAL. THE PARTS CORRESPONDENT of the London Daily Telegraph affirms that instructions had been sent to M. MERCIER, the French Minister at Washington, to pay a second visit to Richmond, when he was to offer the united intervention of France and England to obtain the termination of the rebellion on the following terms: A full amnesty, the revision of the Constitution, compensation by the United States Congress for Southern losses sustained by the retirement of "contrabands," and the immediate return of the Confederate States to other Union victories have summarily nullified this project, if it ever was intended.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS. The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the choice and attractive assortment of French, German, India, and British dry goods, embracing about 850 lots of desirable articles in silk dress goods, shawls, lace points, cloaks, embroideries, ribbons, fillet mitts, silk ties, Canton fans sun umbrellas and parasols, stock of silks, dress goods, fancy articles, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, to be continued nearly all day without intermission, by John B Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

THE WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD COMPANY (via Media), for the greater convenience of the travelling public during the summer months, have made a change in the time of despatching their trains from their depot, northeast

LATEST WAR NEWS. BIRTHPLACE OF TREASON BESIEGED! GEN. HUNTER ADVANCING ON CHARLESTON.

BATTLE NEAR THE CITY. [Special Despatch to The Press.] . BALTIMORE, June 8-P. M. I find the following important despatches in my "The enemy's gunboats are moving up, as if to engage our batteries. The greatest excitement prevails in the city, as the gunboats are in eight at times. Every confidence is expressed in Gon. Gist's ability to drive the

SECOND DESPATCH. CHARLESTON, June 4-A. M. The enemy has landed 2,060 strong at James Island, opposite the city. A battle took place, in which the enemy were repulsed with a loss of twenty men taker ers by the forces of General Gist. They will be sent to Selma, Alabama, immediately. There is still heavy firing in that direction, and it is rumored that a hundred more of the Yankees have been cut off and

Charleston, June 4 P. M. General Gist's last despatch says: "The prisoners taken this morning report that the enemy has landed 1.700 strong on Battery Island, and in considerable force d. He is now in front of me in force and under cover of his gunboats. An advance is imminent.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH. LATEST NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FLAG OF TRUCE UP THE JAMES RIVER. FOREIGN CONSULS LEAVE CHARLESTON

Beauregard Writes to Prentiss. OUR PRISONERS AT SEL MA, General Ben Huger in Trouble.

CORCORAN, WILCOX, AND BOWMAN TO BE RELEASED. REBEL LOSS AT FAIR OAKS. WHAT JEFF DAVIS SAID.

WHEREABOUTS OF LIEUT. FLEMING.

Amateurs at the Battle of "Zuni."

GENERAL WOOL'S VISIT TO THE HYGEIA HOSPITAL. HIS DEPARTURE FOR BALTIMORE. &c., &c.,

[Special Despatches to The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, June 7. P. M. VIB BALTIMORE, June 8, P. M.

An Eventful Day, This has been emphatically an eventful day at Old Generals Prim and Milan de Bosch, who paid their re spects to Major Generals Wool and Dix at an early hou General De Bosch is quite a republican in principles and has recently written a letter in which he opposes the Mexican policy recently initiated by the Emperor Napoleon, and it is said that this old hero goes so far a to admit publicly that should Napoleon interfere with the United States Government in its present endeavors to crush the rebellion, he would favor the idea of having Spain render us whatever assistance she might

Eighth New York Mititia. The National Grave, 8th New York State Militle, ar. rived here this morning, all safe and sound Col. Varian proceeded at once to Camp Hamilton, where the regiment is to be situated temporarily. The 8th Militia is a aniendid-looking body of men, and will, no doubt, h of great service during the next three months. Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

The canal propellor Trenton arrived here this afternoon, with about one hundred rebels, who were taken at the recent battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, as G McClellan has been pleased to term ft. These prisoners the bloodiest theatre of that war? An ideal- are still very defiant and saucy, and not at all gratefu for the kindness received at our hands. JAMES RIVER, June 7, P. M.

About noon your correspondent stepped upon the steamboat Rancocas, formerly of Philadelphia, Captain Binder, and by special invitation of Captain James Millward, Jr., Captain of the Port and Harbor Master, I determined to accompany him to City Point under a flag of truce. For a year past Captain Millward has acted as executive flag of truce officer for the Governnent at this point, and as a proof of his energy and ability, no further notice is necessary.

The Congress and Cumberland. now almost abandoned as a military post, but ever our two frigates, the Congress and the Cumberland. But little can now be seen of the wreck of the former. It. has floated upon the beach, just below the point, and presents little else to the view but a mass of ragged naval

Our Excursion Curtailed.

Steaming on some five miles above Newport News, we net the Stepping Stones, one of our gunboats, up the James river. She was hard aground on an oyster bed. She sent a boat to us, and Captain Millward process over to her. Subsequently, upon consulting with the of the port learned that she had held communications ith the rebels at City Point, under a flag of truce Charleston too Hot for the Foreign Consuis.

On board the Stepping Stones, among others who had come down on the rebel flag-of-truce train from Richmond, I observed Monsieur J. De Pruyn Kops, vice consul of the Netherlands at Charleston, and his family, and M. Le Comte de Choiseinl, French consul at Charleston, accompanied by his wife, child, and servant. I made inquiry as to the reason of their leaving their post at this present moment, when they are so much needed to look after the interests of their countrymen in Secessia, but I could not obtain any satisfaction, as these foreign nabobs are strong in their sympathies for the South, and seemed to have their mouths sealed with red tape or omething. Two things are pretty certain: First, they did not leave the Confederate ship until she was sinking, and, secondly, they did not leave without instruction from their respective Governments, and it may yet appear that M. Mercier's recent visit to Richm something to do with this matter.

Our Prisoners at Selma Our poor soldiers who were captured at the battle o Shiloh are mostly confined at Seima, Alabama, to the number of 1,700, including 150 commissioned officers, among them Brigadier General Prentiss, who, with his fellow-prisoners, is said to be in excellent health and

Col. Madison Miller arrived down in the Stepping Stones, being the chairman of the commission appointed by the prisoners, and paroled for a limited period to proceed to Washington to negotiate for an exchange. This el Madison Miller, of the 18th Missouri Volunteers, formerly a judge in St. Louis; Major Stone, 3d Iowa Voluneers; and Captain Gregg, of the 58th Illinois Volunteers. ther members of the committee will follow him as soon as possible. Gen. Beauregard telegraphed to Gen. Prentiss to act

as agent in the matter, but for some reason or other Prentiss objected and recommended Colonel Miller to act in his stead. I bring a letter from Captain William McMichael, one of the Shiloh prisoners, to his father Morton McMichael, Esq., editor of the North American and U.S. Gazette. As a brave and accomplished native of Philadelphia, our citizens will be pleased to learn that Captain McMichael is well, hopeful, and in the enjoyment of excellent mirite, taking the circumstances of his case into conside

General Ben Huger in Trouble. The O. S. A. War Department accuses Major General Benjamin Huger of arrogating powers to hin do not belong to him, and of misconstruing and violating orders concerning the exchange of prisoners. Huger i said to have stood in the way of the prompt release of Colonels Corcoran, Wilcox, and Bowman. He has been ordered to take the field for active service, and is now in

nd of what is called a division of rebel troops a Port Walthall Junction, on the line of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, between those two cities. Military Governor of Petersburg. Gen. Lamson is now in command of the Department of Petersburg, lately vacated by Gen. Huger. Gen. Lamson told Col. Miller that he had no confidence in the United States Government at all.

The people will be delighted to hear that Col. Corcoran nd his brave fellow-prisoners will be released imma change will be made for the privateersmen. The latter will be taken to City Point to day, under a flag of truce. The James River Fleet Is still employed in Tharassing the enemy and making

Corcoran to be Released

poissances, but stands ready at any time to assist in the taking of Richmond, as soon as McClellan give The Rebel Wounded.

The Richmond Dispatch estimates the number of men aded in the battle of Saturday and Sunday at over four thousand. The Spottswood, Exchange, and other otels have been occupied as hospitals, besides all of the public and many of the private buildings. The Richand Petersburg papers have been crammed with the lists of the killed and wounded, continued from da to day, since Monday last. What Jeff Davis Says.

Jefferson Davis was on the battle-field at Fair Oaks, and he has issued a brief but flaming address to the rebel troops, which was published in the Richmond Examiner of yesterday, 6th instant. He thanks them for their in emitable courage in charging the enemy, and driving him back at every point with great slaughter, captur ing twenty three of his guns, many prisoners, and a vast amount of valuable camp equipage. He, in common with the people, felt proud of such heroism and valor. with the people, now.

He concludes by anyling:

Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in his

JEFFERSON DAVIS."

Whereabouts of Lieut. Fleming The Petersburg Express notices the arrival in town of Lieut. Fleming, and nine other Yankees, who were rently captured while making a reconnoissance up the Blackwater, by the Sussex County Light Cavalry. Lieut. Fleming has been let out on parole, and ate hearty dinner at Jarratt's Hotel, on Tuesday last. Gen. Wool Visits the Wounded. Before making his final arrangements to leave Fortres

Monroe, this afternoon, General Wool determined to visit the sick and wounded soldiers in the Hygein Hotel Hospital. He entered the hospital about 11 o'clock this porning, accompanied by Drs. Cuyler and Bonticon, sed from bed to bed, shaking hands with each poor sufferer that had a dexter limb left. The cheering words and kind accents of the veteran hero of a hun-

dred battles gave an encouragement to the sick and wounded which, at times, partook of the nature of en-By this act General Wool exhibited that loftier attr cute of sympathy for the suffering not usually accorded to generals; and that axiom which says that generals are made only to destroy mankind finds an exception in Major General John E. Wool, who, while he has always fought his men to desperation in battle did it purely to subserve what he deemed a just and boly cause, and no

from a morbid thirst for glory, or an ambitious desire to be known as a bloody or heartless comm Departure from Fortress Monroe. General Wool left his headquarters about half past four o'clock this afternoon, and was attended to the Long wharf by quite a handsome military escort, which moved as a procession from the Fortress, in the following or

Band of the Second Artillery. Major Boberts, commander of the Fortress. and of the escort.

Company D, Fourth Artillery. Batteries Three and Four 1st Wisconsin Artillery. lajor General Wool, Major General Dix, Colonel W. Whipple, assistant adjutant general, Colonel J. J. Cram, Lieutenant De Witt Clinton,

and Captain Wm. Jay, Colonel

Madison Miller, Major

Hayner, and others. Richardson Light Battery, Capt. P. A. Davis. ompany D, Union Coast Guard, 99th N. Y. S. V Captain Bates. Arriving on the wharf, the troops were halted and faced to the front, presenting arms. General Wool lifted his chapeau, and bowing gracefully to the men, simply said "Good bye." The band played national airs until the Georgianna moved from the deck with the General and his staff on bosid. When our steamer was passing the Brazilian corvette Paraese, the officers appeared on deck and

Arrival in Baltimore. The Georgiana arrived at Union Dock this (Sunday) morning, about half past seven o'clock. When the Ge neral landed he was met by Major the Baron Von Her. mann, Lieut. Carneross, of his staff, who had preceded him hither, and many of his friends. Eutering private conveyances, the whole party wer iven to the Eutaw House, where General Wool will make his headquarters temporarily.

A Disappointment.

bowed their adieus to the General and staff.

The National Guards, 7th Regiment New York State Militia, Col. Marchall Lefferts, turned out handomely equipped, early this morning, to act as an escor to General Wool, but owing to some oversight the Gene rel was not apprized of the honor intended. He recti-fied the matter very gallantly by having the "7th" march in his review in front of the Eutaw House, and after they had passed paid this regiment a real compli ment in view of their efficiency in drill, and soldierly bearing. The 7th is now stopping at the western lim of the city.

Last Turn of the Screw of Treason. The Adjutant General of the Confederate States publishes a general order from the rebel War Department directing recruiting officers, duly accredited, to drai very white or mulatto male found throughout the South who is able to bear arms, and who is between the ages of twenty and fifty five years, whether such persons man have obtained substitutes for themselves or not, and wilul evasion of this order is to be severely punished.

What the Amateurs Did. Some of the Southern newspapers have recently teems with fulsome praises of what certain " amateur soldiers did at the battle of Fair Oaks, or Zurni, as the rebel call it. General Hill writes a communication in answe to this " wishy-washy bosh," as he calls it, to the Examiner, in which he asserts that said "amateur soliers" took good care to keep away from the front, and would run when a shell fell within half a mile of them He says they were so conspicuous, however, in stealing dunder from the descrited camps of General Cases, that ne had to arrest about a hundred of them, and punish

A Nut for J. G. B. to Crack. The rebels get the Herald quite regularly and fresh and they copy General McClellan's order to his troops when crossing the Chicabominy from that delectable sheet. Who has charge of the underground railroad Down on General Wool,

The rebel newspapers are full of abusive articles about Gen. Wool, in consequence of his harsh treatment of the force into loyalty by cruel starvation, and similar spe cies of unheard-of tyrauny. No word is said of relieving "the poor, dear people of Norfolk," by the palsies rm of the Confederacy, however.

FROM THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND OCCASIONAL CANNONADING.

War Department up to noon to-day state that all quiet in front of Richmond, except occasional can nonsding at our forces employed in bridge opera ions but which does not retard their progress. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }

The rebels opened with artillery yesterday afternoon, on the pickets of Gen. Sumner, they having advanced to a new position. No harm was done, and the firing soon a new position. No herm was done, and the firing soon cossed.

A Richmord paper of Friday has been received, but it gives no details of the late battle. They claim, as usual, a brilliant victory. It states that the Federals were driven into the Chickahominy and White Oak swamp, and that Gen. McCl. llan had sent flags of truce asking permission to bury his dead—ail of which is false. It gives the loss in one regiment at 140 killed and wounded, evidently showing that they considered it their interest to disclose the news of the defeat to the public by degrees, thereby preventing a panic.

Gen. Prim and staff, of Spain, arrived to-day, and paid their respects to Gen' McClollau.

Three deserters, who arrived to-day from Richmond, stat that there was great excitement in that city, for fear that the James river would rise sufficiently to allow our guibousts to pass over the obstructions. The excitear the James 11vel would be sufficiently by the grant gunboats to pass over the obstructions. The excite-ent was so intense that many citizens were leaving, he deserters confirm the wounding of Gen. Jos Johnson. ters confirm the wou

THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING

OFFICIAL STATEMENT. WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The following statement of the loss in the battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Statement of the killed, wounded, and missing on the 31st of May and 1st of June, 1862, in front of Bich-

| Killed | Wounded | Missing | Gen Sumner's 2d corps | 183 | 894 | 146 | Gen Heintzelman's 3d corps | 259 | 980 | 155 | Gen Keyes' 4th corps | 448 | 1,753 | 091 A nominal list will be furnished as soon as the date G. B. MCCLELLAN.

FROM GEN. SHIELDS' DIVISION. JACKSON'S REBEL FORCES DISPERSED ONLY FIVE THOUSAND REMAINING.

division state that a scouting party crossed the river at the Columbian bridge, and went to New Market, but found that Jackson had retreated through there three Jackson's army had been reduced to about 5,000 men. the remainder having scattered through the mountains to save themselves. General Frement's army had followed them all the

way, capturing prisoners, wagons, and supplies. FRONT ROYAL, June 7. Some excitement was occusioned last evening by a report that a foraging party were fired upon by some rebel cavalry, some six miles out of town. The report also stated that some rebel troops were encamped between the two hills eight or nine miles distant. A body of infantry and cavalry were started this morning to see if they could find them, but no signs of the enemy were discovered. Three men were night, namely, John Brown, sergeant company A. 12th 17th Massachusetts: the other name unknown: he befifteen men, was earried away, but went ashore some two

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. Depredations of Rebel Guerilla Bands.

FIGHT AT TOMPKINSVILLE. CAPTAIN M'CULLOUGH, OF PENNSYLVANIA, KILLED.

Louisville, June 7 .- A letter to the Democrat, from Clinton county, says Champ Ferguson's men, of Morgan's cavalry, are murdering and robbing, and committing ravages of all kinds. At Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Ky., yesterday, Captain McCullough, of the 9th Pennsylvania Gavalry, with sixty-five men, was attacked by a hundred of Morgan's men, under Captain Hamilton. Both McCullough

FROM WASHINGTON

and Hamilton were killed. Three were wounded on each

side. The rebel cavalry were driven off.

Special Despatches to "The Press." Ratification of the Slave Trade Treaty.

Lord Lyons called at the State Department yesterday on the occasion of the arrival of the British ratification of the new treaty in regard to the African slave trade and, by direction of his Government, expressed their sense of the service rendered by Mr. Sawarn to both in that transaction. Diplomatic Difficulties at New Orleans. Friendly consultations have taken place between the

ecretary of State and the members of the Foreign Legations here, concerning the difficulties which occurred be-tween Major General BUTLER and the foreign consuls in New Orleans, on his taking military possession of the city. The fact is ascertained that it has been made the subject of an amicable correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. VAN LIMBURG, the minister from the Netherlands, and that Hon. Buyendy Jounson will proceed to New Orleans as a commissioner of the State
Department, for the purpose of taking the necessary proofs for a final consideration. All the reperts from Europe are highly satisfactory. Naval Promotion. Acting Master Samuel Heward, of Bhode Island

attached to the United States bark Amanda, who volun-

teered his services on board the Monitor, during her en gagement with the Morrimac, was yesterday prom volunteer lieutenant. Acting Lieutenant E. BRODERAD has been ordered to the receiving ship a Pennsylvania Surgeons. A commission, consisting of leading physicians of Pitts-

burg, Pennsylvania, viz: Drs. Dixon, Coffey, McCland LESS, and Hamilton, sent by the sauitary association of that city to aid in ministering to the wants of sick and wounded soldiers, arrived here yesterday, and, having been furnished by the surgeon general with all the ne cessary facilities, left this morning for the battle-field

A DESPERATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT. MEMPHIS CAPTURED FORTS WRIGHT, PILLOW, AND RANDOLPH EVACUATED,

THE REBEL FLEET DESTROYED. Washington, June 7.—The following despatch was received at the War Department to-day : CORINTEL June 7. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Deserters from the enemy report that Forts Pillos and Randolph were evacuated on the 31st uit., and that Capt. Davis' (late Foole's) flotilla reached Memphis the next day, and found the town nearly abandoned and many buildings destroyed.

H. W. HALLECK,

The News fully Confirmed-An Arrival from Memphis. MEW MADRID, June 7.—The steamer Platte Valley has just arrived from Memphis. She reports that all is quiet there. The city surrendered to the U.S. flotida without resistance.

OAIRO, June 7.—The operator at New Madrid telegraphs that the steamer Platte Valley had passed there direct from Memphis en route for Cairo.

Our forces are in indisputable possession of the city o

Further Particulars. Er. Louis, June 7.—A special despatch to the Republican, dated Fort Pillow, June 5, 11 o'clock A. M., says: "The rebels really evacuated the fort on Wednesday night, leaving one mortar and two guns to answer us. The work of destruction has been complete. The barracks, hospital buildings, horse-sheds, forage barns and three large commissary-houses full of stores, are burned. Over a dozen heavy guns were left. A part of them were spiked and the balance burst, and the car-

A reconneissance to Fulton, two miles below, does no reveal any signs of the enemy in that vicinity. Combus tibles are burning at several points, and it is feared that the fortifications are mined. The fort was unusually strong. Several heavy gun were casemated by heavy woodwork thrown over them in the form of covers on the river bank, all of which were destroyed. No small arms or camp equipage ra-The Cairo correspondent of the Republican says, From all the information I can gain there is no doub

riages burnt

that our fleet steamed directly on to Memphis." Later refugees from Memphis say that Dr. Finkes, o the Avalanche, will be one of the first to hoist the Ameri can fing on the approach of the United States flotilis They say that he has preached Secession doctrine under protest for several months, and has been twice imprisoned or his fearless denunciation of the rebel authorities. Official Report of Com. Davis. Washington, June 8 -The following despatch was eccived at the Navy Department :

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Fig. 1 arrived here last evening, at 9 e'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet, under Captain Maynedier the ordnance steam storeships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city.

This morning I discovered the rebel fleet, which had been reinforced, and now consisted of eight rams and

United States Steamer Benton, off Memphis, }

gunboats, lying at, the levee. The engagement which commenced at 50 A. M., and ended at 7 o'clock, terminated in a running fight.

I was ably supported by the ram fleet, under command of Colonel Ellet, who was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is seriously but not dangerously wounded. The result of the action was the capture or destruc tion of seven vessels of the rebel fleet, as follows the General Sterling Price had one wheel carried away; the Jeff Thompson was set on fire by a shell and barned, and her magazine was blown up; the Sumpter was badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired; a little robel steamer had her boiler exploded by shot.

and was otherwise injured, but she will be repaired. Besides this, one of the rebel boats was sunk in the begin-A boat, supposed to be the Van Dorn, escaped from tae flotilla by her superior speed. Two rams are in pursuit of her. The officers and crews of the rebel boats ondenvoted to take to the shore.

Many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands. The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement. Col. Fitch came down at eleven o'clock,

and has taken military possession of the town. C. H. DAVIS, Flag Officer. WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The following message, in relation to the action of the rams in the naval engagement off Memphis, was received at the War Department this OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6, via CAIRO, June 8. The rebel gunboats made a stand early this morning unboats, which they returned with equal spirit. I ordered the Queen, my flag ship, to pass between the mboats and run down ahead of them, upon the two

rams of the enemy, which, at first, holdly stood their ground. Lieutenaat Colonel Ellet, in the Monarch, of which Capt. Dry den is first master, followed gallantly. The rahal rams endeavored to back down stream, and then to turn and run, but the movement was fatal to them.
The Queen struck one of them fairly, and for a few pinutes was fest to the wreck. After separating, the rebel steamer sunk-My steamer, the Queen, was then herself struck by another rebel steamer, and disabled, but, though damaged can be saved. A pistol shot wound in the leg deprived The Monarch also passed ahead of our gunboats, and went most galiantly into action. She first struck the re-bel boat that struck my flag-ship, and sunk the rebel. She was then struck by one of the rebel rams, but

not injured. She then pushed on and struck the Beau-Requregard was struck in the boiler by a shot from one of our gunbosts. The Monarch then pushed at the gunboat Little Rebel, the rebel flag ship, and, having little headway, pushed her before her, the rebel commodors and crew escaping. The Monarch then finding the Beauregard sinking took her in tow until she sunk in shoal water. Then, in empliance with the request of Col. Davis. Lieut Col

Ellet despatched the Monarch and the Switzerland in pursuit of one of the remaining rams and some transorts which had escaped. The gunboats and two of my rams have gone below. I cannot too much praise the conduct of the pilots and ngineers, and Military Guard of the Monarch and Queen, the brave conduct of Captain Dryden, or the

peroic bearing of Lieutenant Colonel Ellet. I will name all the parties to you in a special report. I am, myself, the only person in my fleet who was CHARLES ELLET, JR, Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet. The following second despatch from Col. Ellet wa also received this evening: OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6,

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: It is proper and due to the brave men on the Queen and Monarch to say to you, briefly, that two of the rebe teamers were sunk outright and immediately by the book of my two rams. One, with a large amount of cotton, &c., on board, was disabled by an accidental colision with the Queen, and secured by her crow. After I was personally disabled, another beat, which was also hit by a shot from the gunboats, was sunk by the Monarch, and towed to shoal water by that boat, Still another, also injured by the fire of our gunboats, vas pushed on the shore and secured by the Mor Of the gunboats, I can only say that they bore them elves, as our navy always does, bravely and well.

Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet. The following despatch was also received this evening though written the day before the naval battle on the

OPPOSITE RANDOLPH, Twelve miles below Fort) To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: To my mortification the enemy evacuated Fort Pillow last night. They carried away or destroyed every thing of value. Early this morning Lieut. Col. Ellet and a few men in a yawi went ashore, followed by Col. Fitch and a part of his command. The gunboats then came down and anchored across the channel.

If proceeded with three rams, 12 miles below the fort. to a point opposite Randolph and sent Lieut. Col. Eilet ashore with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of

he place. Their ferces had all left, two of their gun boats only an hour or two before we approached. The people appeared to respect the flag which Lient. Colonel The guns had been dismantled, and some piles of cotton I shall leave Lieut. Col. Ellet here in the advance and eturn immediately to Fort Pillow to bring on my entire

The people attribute the audden evacuation to the attempt made the night before last to sink one of their gunboats at Fort Pillow. Randolph, like Fort Pillow, is weak, and could not have held out long against a vigorous attack. The people express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though still professing to be Secessionists. OHABLES ELLET, Jr,

Colonel commanding Ram Flotilla. Rebel Account of the Naval Battle. Rebel Account of the Navar Battle.
OBICACO, June 8.—The Memphis Argus of the 6th, in an account of the naval engagement says: Three shots were fired from the Confederate fiest before any reply was made by the Federals. After the firing commenced, the shots from the Federals fell wide of the mark. On the arrival of severat more of the enemy's gunboats, Commodore Monigomery ordered the fleet to fall back, which was done, the firing, however, being kept up visorously. gorously.

The rebel fleet retired to opposite Bear street, no longer in line of battle, when one of the Federal boats shot ahead. The Beauregard prepared to receive her, and the contest was of short duration, as the Beauregard avoided the blow intended for ker, and struck her adversary forward the wheel house, which placed the Federal boat hors de combat. She hauled off and made for the Arkansas shore, and remained there during the sdversary forward the wheel-house, which placed the Rederal bost hors de combat. The hauled off and made for the Arkansas shore, and remained there during the engagement. In the meantime, another Federal ram, the Monarch, came to the assistance of the first.

The Beauregard attempted o run her down but missed her, and struck the Gen. Price in the wheel-house, making her a complete wreck. This boat made for the Arkunsas shore and sunk. A number of persons on board were killed and sunk a number of persons on board were killed and sunk. A number of persons on board were killed and sunk a number of persons on board were killed and sunk a number of persons on board were killed and sunk a truck by a large shot and sunk.

The Little Rabel was soon afterwards struck by a Federal shot, and at once started for the Arkansas shore. The Beauregard, nothing daunted by the disasters which had befallen the others, continued vigorously firing as she retired towards the Point. Two or three of the enemy's large boats closed upon hor, pouring in broadside, after broadside. She was struck asveral times and raked fore and aft. A Federal ram coming up, also dealt her a blow, when she sunk rapidly in deep water.

Arrival of the Steamer C. Vanderbilt at New York with Six Hundred Sick and Wounded. New York, June 7.—The steamer C. Vanderbilt arrived at this port to-night, with six hundred sick and The Capture of Stono.

WASHINGTON, June S.—Despatches from Flag Officer Dupont state that the gunboats have possession of Stono, near Charleston. The capture was made in conse-quence of information received from Robert Small, who o gallantly delivered up to the fleet a rebel steamer. Captures in the Gulf. Letters from the Gulf announce the capture of the schooner Now Castle by the brig Bainbridge, and the schooner Jane by the steamer R. R. Cuyler,

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers. FORTRESS MONROE, June 7 .- The steamer ulding arrived here vesterday afternoon

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS. 71st Pennsylvania, Lieut. F. A. Donaidson Capt. F. H. Acheoff, Co. E. do.
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do.
do. Capt. A. W. Taylor, Co. H. James O'Brien, Co. F. George Allesten. Looming Berrichers. Al. G. Graeff, Co. D. Sergt. Jacob Grubb, Co. K. Corp. Andrew Rahen, Co. B. Michael Nerry, Co. F. Corp. David Phillips, Co. G. F. H. Haines. do. S Stewart. --- Houck. Corp. Martin C. Bellings. do. Wm. Foster, Co. B. do. S. W. Harrison. Henry Miller John Reen, Co. G. đo. Jos. Donohue. do. do. do. do. John W. Brower, Co. A. H. E. King, Co. C. Charles Boswell. William Blair. John Fritz, Co. I. John Pryor, Co. F. Harry Dinerick. do. John Smithinger, Co. G.

James Gates. John Stokes, Co. F. Cyrus Cline, Co. L. Lieut. Al. Noylan, Co. I. a Artillery, H. O. Spencer. A. McLaughlin. do. W. W. Moots 23d John Jacox. Charles W. Gibbs. do. Adolph Moore. Robert Dilworth, Benjamin Newcomb N. H. Swentzel, Co. H Oliver Brooks, Co. F. E. J. Flenckerson. C. Bantash, Co. B. John O. Daniels. фо. до. L. Scott, Co. I.

J. McCuts, Co. I. NEW YORK REGIMENTS, -34th New York, Corporal A Brudige. 64th New York, Patrick Meghan, Merriman, H. W. Osth New York, Patrick Meghae, Merriman, H. W. Dye, W. D. Winton, John Pennel, A. Lovi Spedd, Patrk Fuller, Arnold Burlick, Samuel Hall, William Marsh, James A. Saunders, Liaufenant W. W. Bollen, Corporal Henry H. Darby, E. M. Burke, Chirles H. Matten, Albert C. Cowdery, Daniel W. Lafferty, Sergeant George Fiske. 23d New York, Sergeant Wm. Brown, Sergeant Henry

G. W. Flinstein, Co. K.

Sloan, Leopold Merger.
57th New York, Alonzo Sticklen, John D. Dellavan.
64th New York Cregent May, Joseph Savage.
64th New York, Co. H., Wena V. Blongen, Holmes. 64th New York, Co. H., Wena V. Blongen, Holmes.
61st New York, David H. Themas.
85th New York, Co. F., David O. Lewis.
52d New York, George Yogst.
62d New York, George Yogst.
64th New York, Wm. Jennings.
2d New York, Wm. Jennings.
2d New York, Stream Vm. Madden.
106th New York, John Sharpe.
61st New York, Michael Shay, Corporal E. A. Church,
Michael Kelley, Sergesut John Gallagher.
52d New York, Charles Haney, Sergesat Chas. Kec h,
Bergesat Aug. Krugen, Casper Gilbert, Corporal George
W. Ferguson.

52d New York, Charles Haney, Sergeant Ohas, Kech, Sergeant Aug, Krugen, Casper Gilbert, Corporal George W. Ferguson.

15th New York, Sergeant James McCloud; 56th New York, Jacob Kohn; 15th New York, Michael B. Smith; 52d New York, Adolph K. Inkle; 53d New York, David Thomas; 2d New York, William Smith; 38th New York, Michael Ahen; 71st New York, Jork, Jensey K. William Smith; 38th New York, Michael Ahen; 71st New York, Jork, Jensey K. Alexander Robb; 81st New York, Fatrick McPhillips; 52d New York, Julius Kort; 51st New York, Thomas Delaney; 81st New York, Corporal George Woodham; 34th New York, Joseph Porter; 100th New York, John Dugan; 3d Excelsior, Sergeant E. Delavau; 61st New York, Sergeant W. Daily; 31st New York, Stypeant Fed. A. Ames; 52d New York, Ambrose Mechan; 92d New York, John Hayos; 69th New York, Sergeant W. Daily; 31st New York, Stophen Kelton; 52d New York, Daniel Hindwork; Long Island, Edw. J. English; Long Island, Corporal Aw. Paacce; 32d New York, Sergeant C. Lee; 64th N. York, E. Leech; 92d N. York, Joseph Dirennt; 81st New York, Michael Hinley; 36th New York, James Mackin; 92d New York, Petor Belang; 92d New York, Corp. Christian Gook; 37th New York, Christian Sloan; 38th New York, Joseph Traver; 3d Excelsior, Jas. Negus; 96th New York, Jeseph Traver; 3d Excelsior, Jas. Negus; 96th New York, B. H. Pecser; 69th New York, Orra. A. Kelly; 6let New York, Geo. F. Burbank; 52d New York, Marice Quintin; 64th New York, Chas. Plaw-bick; 34th New York, Chas. W. Gordin; 98th New York, John Paton; 2d New York, Thomas F. Farrell; 4th Excelsior, Chas. Backett; 1st Long Island, S. T. Dures; 100th New York, Geo. Genfield; 69th New York, Milame Carry, M. M. Moore, Owen Smith; 74th New York, Morris Felix; 34th New York, Thomas F. Farrell; 4th Excelsior, Chas. McKenzie; 1st Long Island, S. T. Dures; 100th New York, Cerp. Danl. Harwell; 52d New York, Geo. Genfieldsein; 64th New York, C. E. Stewart; Excelsior, Chas. McKenzie; Let Long Island, S. T. Duress; 100th New York, Gerp. Dani. Harwell; 52d New York, George Griffenstein; 64th New York, C. Bockmire; 52d New York, J. Frobst, C. E. Stewart; 63d New York, George Griffenstein; 64th New York, C. Bockmire; 52d New York, J. Gorge Gibson, 61st New York, L. Craden; 52d New York, Gorge Frank F. Whippler; 52d New York, A. Batt; 100th New York, M. Kennedy; 5th Excelsior, A. Reckert; 57th New York, Gorporal J. Lackzon; 61st New York, S. O'Connor; 69th New Corporal Geoge Bayeslip; 67th New York, Corporal J. Lockzon; 61st New York, Lieut. Col. Wingham, Capt. L. W. Bradley. Oaptain Wm. Glenney, Lieutenant R. B. Crowley; 61st New York, Lieutenant R. B. Crowley; 61st New York, Lieutenant Robert Gray; 61st New York, Lieutenant O. P. Bongen, Lieutenant P. C. Boll; 52d New York, Lieutenant Albert P. Fantz; 61st New York, Lieutenant W. H. Mazc; 64th New York, Sergeaut Nathan F. Cooper, Sergeant George Francis; 34th New York, Gilenter Esstman; 61st New York, Sergeaut Joseph Bunroe; 61st New York, Thomas Marke; 36th New York, W. Unlon; 52d New York, Joseph Weisman; 52d New York, Free. Cooper, 64th New York, Daniel Cullan; 64th New York, Thomas Marke; 36th New York, New, York, Joseph Weisman; 52d New York, Free.

52d New York, Joseph Weisman; 52d New York, Free. Ceckle; 54th New York, John U. Gray; 2d New York, John Garvii; 52d New York, Gerporal Harry English; 54th New York, Owen Michael, Arnold Baines, Ed. MICHIGAN REGIMENTS. MICHIGAN REGIMENTS.

5th Michigan, Michael Burns; 3d Michigan, Oorporal E. R., Gopel; 7th Michigan, T Foreman; 7th Michigan. Abel Gravel; 3d Michigan, Francis Kelly; 7th Michigan, Coiporal H. S. Feet; 3d Michigan, David Oarlisle; 7th Michigan, Ezek. C. Estes; 2d Michigan, Samuel E. Frick; 3d Michigan, Co. E. S. J. Ward; 3d Michigan, Jos. Waring; 3d Michigan, Co. E. S. J. Ward; 3d Michigan, Thos. Peterson; 3d Michigan, Thomas Donahoo; 7th Michigan, Gilbert Russell; 2d Michigan, Luther W. Baccn; 7th Michigan, Fred. S. Essl; 7th Michigan, C. H. Hotchkis; 7th Michigan, W. W. Shattuck; 7th Michigan, W. W. Shattuck; 7th Michigan, Michigan, Gec. Slocumb; 3d Michigan, M. H. Amaliton; 5th Michigan, Jas. Scott; 3d Michigan, N. H. Mors; 3d Michigan, L. Tull; 2d Michigan, N. Lehman.

MAINE REGIMENTS. 3d Maine, H. N. Leigston, W. H. Lyon, O. F. Mor-ris, Corp. R. Hide, Co. B; 1st Maine, Simon Higgins. NEW HAMPSHIRE. MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

10th Massachusetts, Gorp. Silas Beerchune; 7th Massachusetts, Oliver Parks; 10th Massachusetts, H. A. Bughce, Wm. S. Jennings. Defeat of the Rebels by Gen. Mitchell-A Fight at Chattanooga, Ala. WASHINGTON, June 7.—Despatches have been received at the War Department, from General Mitchell, dated at Huntsville, Ala., June 6, stating that an expedition from bis army, under command of General Negley, had driven the enemy, commanded by General Adams, from Winchester through Jasper, back to Chattanooga, and utterly

defeated and routed them at that point. Their baggage wagons, ammunition, and supplies have fallen into our hands, and still more important results may be expected WASHINGTON, June 7, P. M .- Messages received at the War Department, dated "McOlellan's Headquarters,

at 12 o'clock, M.," to-day, state that all was quiet in that vicinity. Washington, June 7 .- Commander Mullany, of the United States steamer Bienville, reports to the Navy De-partment in a letter dated off Port Royal, the 30th ult., the capture of three schooners showing English colors, when about twenty-five miles southeast of Charleston bar. He says in his report that, when first discovered two of the vessels were at anchor, with their sails furled. The third was under sail immediately afterwards. All these vessels made sail and endeavored to escape.

The first vessel captured was called the Providence, of

Maryland, and had a cargo of salt and sugars. Comman der Muliany believes the register to be spurious, as it had no official seal; which, coupled with her proximity to Charleston, being entirely out of her course if bound North, and her attempted escape, led him to capture her. The second vessel captured was called the Rebecca, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared for St. John, N. B., and had a cargo of salt in sacks. Her register is believed to be spurious for the same reasons.

The third vessel captured was called the La Criolla, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared from that port for St. John, and has an assorted cargo of groceries. &c., such as seep, oil, lard, and matches. Her register, like those of these vessels freely admitted that they were bound to Charleston. The supercargo of the La Criolla informed

Commander Mullany that they came out of Charleston on the night of the 28th of April, and that they had been waiting for an opportunity to run in again when he fell Acting Master Frank Smith made a thorough report of the prizes, which was forwarded by Commander Mullany, in which it is said that the master of the Providence stated in the presence of the bost's crew, that he had tried for two nights to get into Charleston, but being unsuccessful, he determined to make for Balti-more; and, further, that he feared his register would

The report adds that the second vessel, the Rebecca, is an American schooner, built at Charleston. S. C., in the built in one of the Northern States in 1957, and was time with the former-mentioned vessels under the as-Antonio Salledo, of Havana, admitted that hey had iried to get into Charleston and he had advised the master to either go in or endeavor to go away, as they would

The Recent Battle-Casualties in the 10th Maine Regiment. BOSTON June 7.—The official report of the casualties n the 10th Maine Regiment, at the battle of Fair Oaks, shows twenty-seven killed, eighty-five wounded, and twelve missing. Colonel Briggs was seriously but not dangerously wounded. Captain emart, of Company B, after being wounded in the leg, was bayoneted by a rebel. Captain Day, of Company G, while being assisted by two of his men, was that dead by a rebel.

The most seriously wounded of those that have arrived in the steamer Daniel Webster, to-day, have been conveyed to the Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, and the Massachusetts General Hospital. The others, with wounds less severe, have been made comfortable in the Military Hospital on Beach street. A large proportio of them will soon be able to return to their home ransportation having been provided for that nurnose

From Harper's Ferry. HARPER'S FERRY, June 8 .- All the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges it jured by Jackson's rebel army, in his last attack, as well as those washed away by the late. freshet, have been effectively restored, excepting the great Potomac bridge at this point. The through passenger trains will be regularly resumed to-morrow, the passengers being transferred here by the military pon-

toon bridge ferry until the rathroad bridge is restored,

which may require ten days more.

FORTRESS MONROR, June 8.—The steamer Louisiana arrived this morning from the White House with wounded n charge of Surgeon J. H. Case, of New York. The following deaths occurred during the passage: BND. Walker, of Mobile; Thomas Hardick, of Tennessee; Edward Blake, Worcestor, Massachusetts; Henry Worcett, Pennsylvania; Bobert Schel', Rth. Mississippi; George R. Gordon, 3d Maine, of Augusta. Henry Worcott, Pennsylvania; Bobert Schel', Ri
Mississippi; George H. Gordon, 3d Maine, of August
The body of the latter was left at White House.

George Yandland, Co. B., 53d Pennsylvania.

George F. Thompson, Co. A., 6th New Hampshire.

Jacob Nagle, Co. A., 63d Pennsylvania.

H. Sebert, Co. F., 2d New York.

W. H. Dailey, Co. H., 44th New York.

J. O'Connell, Co. K., 5th New Hampshire.

E. M. Hyser, Co. I., 64th New York.

G. H. Bascona, Co. I., 64th New York.

O. Battles, Co. A. 20th Massachusettee,

Jacob Nixner, Co. F., 52d New York.

U. Battles, Co. A. 20th Massachusettee,

Jacob Nixner, Co. F., 52d New York.

W. H. Hoffman, Co. G. 5th New Hampshire.

D. Jillard, Co. I. 31st Pennsylvania.

Richard Mcore, Co. O., 2d New York.

G. F. Levitt, Co. H., 5th New Hampshire.

E. A. Hanes, Co. G., 64th New York.

G. F. Levitt, Co. H., 5th New Hampshire.

S. V. N. Decker, Co. A. 2d New York.

H. T. Abbotf, Co. G., 65th New Hampshire.

N. T. Tompson, Co. A. 57th New York.

O. Lyle, Co. C., 16th Massachusetts.

E. E. Wilday, Co. E., 55th New York.

O. Lyle, Co. C., 16th Massachusetts.

E. E. Wilday, Co. E., 55th New York.

Corporal G. Ballay, Co. H., 34th New York.

Thos. Kelley, Co. I., 2d New York.

H. Gallagher, Co. B., 69th Pennsylvania.

E. Clark, Co. I., 2d New York.

E. Pineltel, Co. A., 3lst Pennsylvania.

B. Develin, Co. E., 81st Pennsylvania.

B. Oevelin, Co. E., 81st Pennsylvania.

B. Oevelin, Co. E., 81st Pennsylvania.

C. Stager, Co. E., 81st Pennsylvania.

B. Wiley, Co. A., 81st Pennsylvania.

C. Stager, Co. E., 81st Pennsylvania.

B. Wiley, Co. A., 81st Pennsylvania.

B. Wiley, Co. A., 81st Pennsylvania.

C. Stager, Co. E., 81st Pennsylvania.

B. Wiley, Co. A., 81st Pennsylvania.

C. Stager, Co. E., 81st Pennsylvania.

B. Wiley, Co. A., 81st Pennsylvania.

B. Wiley, Co. A., 81st Pennsylvania.

C. Stager, Co. E., 81st Pennsylvania.

B. Wiley, Co. A., 81st Pennsylvania.

C. Stager, Co. E., 81st Pennsylvania.

B. Wiley, Co. A., 81st Pennsylvania.

B. Wiley, Co. A., 81st Pennsylvania.

C. Stager, Co. E., 84 Mississippi; George R. Gordon, 3d Maine, of The body of the latter was left at White House. McCalicon, Co. M. auton Add.
Roberts, Co. G., 64th New York.
has mond, Co. C., 18th New York.
Dimmore, Co. I., 96th New York.
Boardman, Co. B., 64th New York.
H. Emes, Co. E., 81st Pennsylvania.
L. banigan, Co. E., 15th Massachusetts.
B. E. Bohannon, Co. I., 5th New Hampshire.
J. A. Reed, Co. F., 5th New Hampshire.
J. A. Reed, Co. F., 5th New Hampshire.
J. Conlon, Co. H., 22 New York.
A. Bausch, Co. J., 524 New York.
M. Spencer, Co. I., 17th Michigan.
B. Simmes, Co. H., 19th Massachusetts.
M. Owens, Co. F., 69th New York.
J. G. Wilson, Co. A., 5th United, States.
J. Gavanagh, Co. K., 71st Pennsylvania.
J. Wheling, Co. E., 523 Pennsylvania.
S. Robenalt, Co. H., 534 Pennsylvania.
M. B. Conwise, Co. I., 55th Massachusetts.
H. Smart. Co. A., 5th New Hampshire. M. S. Conwise, Co. 1, 55th Massachus J. H. Smart, Co. A, 5th New Hampsh P. Foley, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts. Baker, Co. A, 5th New Hampshire Jackson, Co. H, 2d New York. Finch, Co. G. 624 New York. L. Fincil, vo. v., 623 New Tork.
P. Brisson, Co. A, 5th New Hampshire,
G. W. Miller, Co. G, 64th New York.
Jas. Madden, Co. F, 24 New York.
J. Myermack, Co. K, 5th New Hampshire
J. Asheuenlter, Co. F, tst United States (
G. W. Covell, Co. D, 64th New York. G. H. Hackett, Co. G, 5th New Hamps W. C. Sullivan, Co. A, 5th New Hamps S. Chipy, Co. C, 81st Penneylvania. S. C. Stone, Co. F, 5th New York. John Wallace Co. G. 81st Pen E. Lambert, Co D 57th New York. John Baker, Co. I, 96th New York. C. H. Blair, Co. H, 44th New York. N. W. Hinckley, band, 11th Maine. C. C. Moody, band, 11th Maine. E. E. Woodbury, band, 11th Maine. A. Rando, band, 11th Maine. . Devlin, Co. H., 20th Massachusetts, .. Brown, Co. D, 64th New York. Irvine, Co. H, 2d New York. F. Handley, Co. H. 15th Massachusetts.
B McMullen, Co. H., 51st Pennsylvania.
Lieut. H. A. Dawning, Co. F., 12th New York.
Capt. D. Lyon, Co. K., 3d Michigan.
E. Eho, Co. A. 64th New York.
G. W. Thurston, Co. F., 5th New Hampshire.
G. Mullen, Co. B., 5th New Hampshire.
G. Mullen, Co. H., 34th New York.
A. L. Brown, Co. G., 15th Massachusetts.
N. E. WCod, Co. F., 5th New York.
E. B. Dev. Co. D. 64th New York. E. B. Day, Co. D, 64th New York. J. Walton, Co. C, 31st Pennsylvania. Longhaven, Co. G, 81st Pennsylvania. O. Longhaver, Co. 6, Slat Pennsylvania G. Winters, Co. A, 7th Michigan. B. J. Finger, Co. C, 7th Michigan. E. G. Hooper, Co. B, 53d Pennsylvania. W. Flizgerald, Co. H, 2d New York, J. W. Evnns, Co. D, 64th New York, E. Malloy, Co. D, 5th New Hampshire. P. Beardway, Co. A, 64th New York. S. Laurence, Co. B, 7th Michigan. II. S. Boyer, Co. C, 53d Pennsylvania. W. Kimball, Co. A, 5th New Hampshire. Gabagan, Co. A, 5th New Hampshire. I. Kalguiro, Co. G, 88th New York. Ergeant James Graffith, Co. G, 63d New Y J. Kalguire, Co. G, 88th New York.
Screeant James Griffith, Co. G, 624 New York.
Samuel Davis, Co. E, 22 New York.
J. H. MacDonald, Co. E, 2d New York.
H. Blake, Ca. F, 2d New York.
F. Condon, Co. D, 2d New York.
I. Seall, Co. E, 30th Pennsylvania.
B. Roberts, Co. D, 64th New York.
J. A. Hart, Co. G, 6th New Hampshire.
H. Scott, Co. D, 64th New York.
E. Saverappe, Co. G. 5th New Hampshire. G. W. Hapgood, Co. D., 64th New York. S. Denaldson, Co. C., 5th New Hampshire E. Babcock, Co. F., 44th New York. E. Babcock, Go. F., 44th New York.
Jenes Mooney, Co. H., 1st Pennsylvani
G. W. Firfield, Go. O., 5th New Hampsl
John Weppner, Co. I., 64th New York,
J. Phippey, Co. C., 81st Pennsylvania.
Sergeant C. A. Fass, Co. I., 7th Massaci
P. Conner, Co. D., 53d Pennsylvania,
John Kelly, Co. H., 2d New York,
Seigeant F. W. Gihon 68th Pennsylva
G. B. Hill, Co. G., 44th New York,
C. L. Barrall, Co. G., 44th New York,
J. Gethasy, Co. F., 44th New York,
John Thrail, Co. G., 44th New York, John Thrall, Co. G, 44th New York. F. O. Trier, Co. I, 44th New York.

Arrival of Wounded at Fortress Monroe.

E Babcock, Oo. F., 44th New York.

E. J. Ball. Co. E., 15th Massachusatts.

Lientes and H. Kerker, Co. I, 52d New York.

H. Furbsuk, Co. H., 15th Massachusatts.

O. F., Hunter, Co. B., 5th New Hampshire.

P. Hickey, Co. E., 6iet New York.

N. Wemple, Co. C., 6iet New York.

P. Nolan, Co. K., 2d New York.

D. Whitcomb, Co. K. 11th Maine.

E. Greene, Co. H. 55th New York.

A. Bremen, Co. A., 6ist Penneylyania.

John Gibson, Co. C, 7th Michigan.

R. N. Smith, Co. C, 44th New York.

H. H. Payne, 2d New York.

J. H. Snyder, Co. G, 62d New York.

N. McLaughlin, Co. F, S1st Penneylyania. H. H. Payne, 2d New York.

J. H. Snyder, Co. G., 62d New York.

N. McLaughlio, Co. F. S1st Pennsylvania.

B. Shults, Co. H. 1st Pennsylvania Artiflery.

Geo. Caventry. Co. H., 40th New York.

J. Millers, Co. B., 62d Pennsylvania.

J. Millershio, Co. A., 62d New York.

M. Mehan, Co. D., 2d New York.

M. Mehan, Co. D., 2d New York.

J. Charber, Co. F., 51st Pennsylvania.

J. Egler, Co. F., 34th New York.

Aptsin R. H. Remick, Co. L., 64th New York.

Captsin R. H. Remick, Co. L., 64th New York.

J. H. Van Nestrand, Co. K., 67th New York.

Lieutenant N. H. Beaver, Co. E. S1st Pennsylvania

Captsin J. Murry, Co. D., 56th New York.

Captsin J. Murry, Co. D., 56th New York.

Lieutenant O'Connor, Co. L., 83th New York.

D. E. Rabord, Co. D., 33d Pennsylvania.

W. H. Martin, Go. J., 33d Pennsylvania.

W. H. Martin, Go. J., 33d Pennsylvania.

W. H. Martin, Co. J., 55th Massachusetts,

P. Lyon, Co. K., 40th New York.

J. McGuire, Co. J., 15th Massachusetts,

P. Martin, Co. H., 62 New York.

H. Welsh, 5th New Hampshire.

M. Sullivan, Co. F., 88th New York.

Lieutenant P. Hicks, Co. I., 2d New York. 1. Sullivan, Co. F, 58th New York.
icurenant P. Hicks, Co. I, 2d New York.
F. S. Neers, Co. F, 5th New York.
F. M. Paul, Co. F, 5th New York.
F. M. Paul, Co. D, 34th New York.
Covey, Co. F, 34th New York.
F. R. Barton, Co. C, 7th Michigan. sick.

number of convalescents will be put on board, and the steamer will sail to-morrow morning, probably for Nov Haven. JEFFERSON, June 7.—In the State Convention to-day, he Committee on Elections reported an ordinance to enable the citizens of this State now in the military service to vote at the coming August election. The special committee on the seats of absent member. reported in favor of expelling Mesers. Price. Crawford. Hatcher, Wright, and Turner, from the Convention, on the ground of their active participation in the rebellion. and declaring vacant the seats of Messrs. Chenault and Watkins.

G. R. Barton, Co. C, 7th Michigan. sick. Lientenant C. H. Coffin, Co. K, 17th New York, sick. Captsin R. M. Lee, Jr. Co. F, 81st Pennsylvania. Lientenant P. Donelly, Co. I, 2d New York.

The Louisiana also brought fifty or sixty wounded

some others who could not endure the sea passage. A

prisoners. All the latter were landed here, and also

Sergeant G. W. Baldwin, 15th Massachus Lieutenant W. E. White, Co. C, 2d U. S. S. Friday, Co. H. 10lst Pennsylvanis, B. D. House, Co. D, 15th Massachusetts.

for the reason that he had renounced the rebellion and been pardoned by the President. After a discussion the motion was lost, as was also a motion to simply declare the seat of Mr. Wright vacant. The report of the committee was then adopted. A petition, signed by seven hundred citizens of the Wanrib Senetorial Dist. ict. was received, asking for the expulsion of Prince J. Hodings from the Convention as being unworthy to represent the Union people of that district. No better evidence, they say, was needed to prove his traitorous and contemptible conduct than that he had aided and abetted the rebellion and has not dared to show himself in the said district since last Septen Mr. Hodings asked for the appointment of a committee to The consideration of the ordinance defining the qualifi-

after several speeches for and against it, the motion of franchising persons who have taken up arms against the Government or given aid or encouragement to the rebellion, was carried-yeas 44, nays 24. The ordinance was Mr. Howell moved to instruct the committee to report inance on the basis of his minority report, deferring all action till the next regular Gubernatorial election Now that the disfranchising clause was rejected, there seemed to be a majority in favor of this proposition.
Without reaching a vote on the motion, the Conven-

ion adjourned. Movements of Beauregard. LOUISVILLE June 7 .- The Mobile News, of the 31st nitimo, contains a strict order from Beauregard, forbid-ding correspondents within twenty five miles of his lines; also, prohibiting officers and soldiers from writing about the army in their correspondence.

Arrival of Gen. Wool. BALTIMORS, June f.—Gen. Wool and staff arrived this morning. He has established his headquarters at the Eutaw House. A telegraph line, connecting his establish ment with the telegraph office, has been put up for the convenience of the officers of the army and navy who

Arrival of the Steamer Champion. New York June 8.—The steamer Champion from Aspinwall has arrived, with \$558,000 in apacie from Cali-