The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862. FOR MONTHS after the commencement of the Civil War in this country, a ragedy of which the last act is now being performed, the insulting taunt of the English press, harked on by the notorious and profligate Times, was that all effor's used by the North to crush the rehellion must be useless, for want of money to purchase even the most ordinary muniments of war. Over and over again The Times declared not only that the United States must go into the European money-mirket to raise the wind, but that they had done so, and without success. It was singular, however, that no proposal to borrow money was made, at any time during the present warfare, on the part of the United States, either in London, Paris, or Amsterdam. If such had been, the BARINGS, the ROTHSCHILDS, the Hores would surely have heard of it. The truth is, no attempt whatever has been made on the part of the United States Government to obtain one dollar by loan from European capitalists since the war began. The wealth and the patriotism of the country have supplied the needful money, and so certain is the payment of the interest, as well as the ultimate return of the capital advanced, that the Government Stock and the Treasury Bonds are being more frequently quoted in the money-articles of the newspapers at a premium than at a discount, or even at par. It is not unreasonable to anticipate that, ere long, American stock will be in demand abroad, to be sought for by those who, having money to invest, naturally look for a higher rate of interest than they can obtain at home, and only want assurance that this country is able and willing to pay it. Of both there can be no doubt. When the war is ended, the taxation of the country, direct and indirect, will probably yield an annual income of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred million dollars, out of which the necessary expenses of the State will be paid as well as the interest upon the national debt.

It would be impossible to arrive, with any degree of certainty, at an approximation to the total cost of the war when all is ended and we have to square up accounts. At present, it is estimated at about \$500,000,000, or oneeighth of the whole amount of the national debt of England. The interest payable in England, averages 3.50 per cent., while the average interest upon our debt is exactly 4.35 per cent. This will astonish many, who have the idea that our borrowings, during the last fifteen months, have been made at a fearful sacrifice; but, we repeat, the plain fact is that, though \$120,523,450 were borrowed at 7.30. the average interest, payable upon our whole debt, is only 4.35 per cent. Is this likely to break us? Does this show any reckless extravagance in our national floance?

It behoves us, whether as a people or as individuals, to look closely at our expenditure, and carefully examine into what Parlia. mentary diction tersely calls "the ways and means." The nation has contracted a debt of some five hundred millions. Say that, when the rebellion is over-and even now it is in its death throes—our whole indebtedness amounts to \$750,000,000. It will be little more than England expended, in our War of Independence, in a fruitless effort to keep America in pupilage and thraldom; less than England wasted, in the fifteen years between the recognized Independence of the United States and the putting down of the Irish Rebellion of 1798; not much over a third of the expenditure from the Peace of against Napolnon and for the Bourbon dynasty; and only about the whole cost, in twenty-one months, of that " bloody and most bootless" s'rife with Russia, into which John Bull was seduced and induced, with astonishing adroitness, by Louis Napoleon. The Emperor Nicholas, replying to a letter from Napoleon, contemptuously addressed him as Mon ami, (my friend,) instead of in the usual style of Mon frère, (my brother;) and though Napoleon joked, saying that friendship was sometimes stronger than fraternity, not the less did he declare war with Russia, cuaningly

involving England in the same contest, at a fearful expenditure of blood and treasure. Our national debt has been unavoidably contracted. It was inevitably a necessity-if the country desired to have the Union maintained in its integrity. The people freely arose to repel the Treason and the Fraud which had caused this necessity,-freely shed their blood; freely expended their money; freely pledged their credit to have the Union preserved, and Secession crushed. If it were needed, they would make any further sacrifice to pay the interest on the debt; but that can be met with the greatest ease, for the resources of the country have never been checked, and indeed are well nigh limitless. The tide of emigration, which had gone back for a time, is again in full flow. From Ireland, especially, it comes rapidly and strongly. The emigrants, too, are of a higher class than ordinary—they consist mainly of comparatively wealthy persons, small farmers who clung by their almost hereditary holdings while they could live by them, and now come hither, with their savings, to avoid having their pockets emptied by heavy poor-rates and other excessive fiscal exactions. They clung to the green sod to the last, and are coming hither, not as mere paupers, but as men of some means, with education better than ordinary, with strong hands and bold hearts, and, it is to be feared, undying antipathy to that cruel step-mother, England, whose misrule has ruined them and depopulated their beloved father-land. For them, and for all who desire to live by honest labor, there is welcome, and there is ample room in this country. When the next census is taken (in 1870), we shall probably have a population of 45,000,000, so wonderful is the increase under free institutions, which allow all men to enjoy the fruits of their industry, talent, enterprise, and labor. The West is teeming with the wealth which the ploughshare has only to extricate from a soil abounding in exhaustless fertility. Our mines abound in riches. Our artisans, our mechanics, our strong-armed citizens can develop these resources. Already, by comparison, with white-winged commerce, we rival the successa nation's prosperity, we have abundance of possession as well as of promise. Therefore, were our Debt twice as much as it possibly can be, it can be promptly met to the last dollar, to the last dime. Even now, if we had to go a-borrowing in Europe, we could do so on better terms than France or Prussia, than

days' notice in the London money market. As THE KEED of hospital accommodations is growing from day to day, eligibly-located buildings, the use of which can be obtained for this purpose, should be at once placed at the disposal of the proper authorities. The citizens of the Twentieth ward, in compliance with this demand, have expressed a desire that the Wagner Free Institute building-a large new brick edifice, admirably located for the health of invalids, in the beautiful open country north of Columbia avenue, west of Fifteenth street-might be thus appropriated, and a number of ladies in that elegantly-improved section of our city have already expressed a patriotic willingness to tender their services in ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded there, providing the building can be obtained. We hope that no objection will be interposed to prevent them from carrying out their praiseworthy purpose.

Italy or "the sick man," Turkey. Precisely

citizens, is now the confidence of the million-

aires in our capacity to pay. We believe that

\$250,000,000 for the American Government,

at 4 per cent., could now be raised at three

WE STATED yesterday, inadvertently, that the Senate of the United States had never but once in its history formed itself into a high court of impeachment. Another case was that of SAMUEL CHASE, an associate judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was impeached on the 4th of February, 1805, for misconduct at the trial of John Fries, who had been arrested for his participation in the Northampton county riots et 1799:

THE FAIR OF THE COOPER SHOP REFERSHMENT SA-LOON opened on Monday night under brilliant auspices. The crowd was immense, and all the arrangements not more beautiful than complete. The flowers, and fruit. and flags, have transformed Concert Hall into a bewildering bower of beauty. Contributions of flowers are somade, the most liberal supply will not more than meet the

It has been known for some time, as a fact, that the commissioners sent to Europe by "the so-called Southern Confederacy," made certain proposals, or rather certain promises, as the basis upon which the respective Governments of France and England night be induced to violate their publiclypledged neutrality and acknowledge the national independence of Secessia. We say this has been known-because Mr. YANGEY's correspondence with Earl Russell has been published, by order of the House of Commons. Mr. Yancer promised for the South, that in return for such recognition, several concessions should be made by the mushroom cabal, at Richmond, calling itself a Government, and chief among these concessions were two, of particular significance. In the first place, the commercial system of Free Trade was to he established in the South; in the next, although the immediate abolition of "the peculiar institution" could not take place, a new system was to be established by which slavery in the South was to be gradually done away with, within a prescribed term of twenty five years. It did not suit the interest of France and England to accept these terms, and Mr. Yancev returned home, an unsuc-

cersful diplomatist. At the same time, as our readers know, mother Southern emissary found his way to Madrid, where his mission was equally unsuccessful. We lately published his long letter to his triend YANCEY, announcing this, and suggesting, with the vindictiveness of anger at baffled diplomacy, that, when the South became an independent nation, its proper policy would be to punish unsympathizing Europe. by laying on the heaviest import duties, in order to meet the expenses of the rebellion, and establish a sinking fund for the payment of the national debt. The writer of that letter, the unsuccessful ambassador to Madrid, was Mr. J. P. Rost, who, unhappily for his cause, is afflicted with the disease called cacoethes scribendi. In plain English, he has fatal predilection for writing long letters.

His missive to YANGRY, already before the public, is by no means so lengthy or communicative as an extended despatch, dated Madrid, 21st March, 1862, and addressed to R. M. T. HUNTER, in which he gives full particulars of an interview with Signor CALDERON COLLAN-TES, the Spanish Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. That remarkable letter, now in the State Department at Washington, we published in full yesterday, and therefore need only glance at here. It is destined, or we are greatly mistaken, to make Earl Russell and M. THOUVENEL greatly rejoice that England and France placed no reliance in the glozing statements and fine promises of Messrs. YAN-CEY and SLIDELL. It shows the world how adroitly the South sought to adapt itself to different latitudes. In Paris and in London there was held out a pledge that, within a certain period, slavery would be abolished in the South, surely, if slowly; while in Madrid the contrary inducement was that slavery was to pe protected and preserved. PALMERSTON and RUSSELL will scarcely be gratified when they read Mr. Rosr's letter, at learning that he denounced them to the Spanish Minister as violent Abolitionists, and succeed at their councils for being "tainted with Puritan fanaticism.

Mr. Rost, evidently thinking that the Spanish Minister knew nothing of American affairs, even within the last ten years, boldly denied that the South, save as taking up a Northern ides, ever had any desire or intention of getting possession of Cuba-though he admitted that the South did want it "to make three new States of it, and thus obtain in the Federal Senate six more members, which would, for a it down? But, if such politicians can find time, have equalized the power of the free and slaveholding States in that body." He continued-reconstruct the Union, and the South will still covet Cuba, for this political purpose, which "does not now and never will again exist, provided that the independence of the Confederate States is recognized and securely established."

We have mentioned the promise to France and England, that, if recognized as independent, the South would gradually extinguish slavery, within twenty-five years. To Spain, however, another pledge was held out. "The South," Mr. Rost said, "the South would then deem it its interest that a great country like Spain should continue a slave Power. The two together, with Brazil, would have the monopoly of the system of labor which alone can make intertropical America and the regions adjoining it available to the uses of man, and to a great extent of the rich products of that labor." A very pretty programme, this, for the perpetuation of slavery, but somewhat different from that submitted by YANCEY and SLIDELL to England and France.

The Spanish Minister must have been astonished at Judge Rost's declaration that, in the war with Napoleon, "when the Spanish armies had been nearly destroyed, the entire people rose in their might and drove the Imperial legions beyond the Pyrenees." History tells a different story-namely, that that war, from 1808 to 1814, was mainly carried on by British arms and British gold, the Spaniards doing comparatively little to rescue their country from the French invaders. After all, Mr. Rosr took nothing by his motion, and his letter to Mr. HUNTER concludes very sensibly, as follows:

This is the substance of what may be considered "This is the substance of what may be considered of some importance in a long and cordial interview. I infer from it that this [the Spanish] Government will not not separately from England and France. Owing to the cormous preparations made by the North to suojugate us, I believe that nothing is now to be expected from any of them until the Northern Government is ready to freat with us as an independent Power. If it be so, and the war is to last many years as the President intimates in his inaugural, it will be for him to determine whether it is consistent with our dignity to keep longer aboad t is consistent with our dignity to keep longer abroad commissioners who, he knows, are under no cir After the appearance of this letter in Eurepe, we suspect they will be wholly ignored, and never again treated with, personally or by

letter, as reliable or honest men. speak of the relations existing between this paper and its cotemporaries. We prefer to submit all such matters to our friends, who can best judge of our efforts to entertain and instruct them. A circumstance of recent occurrence, however, asks from us a word of comment. In our Monday's issue we printed a special despatch from Fortress Monroe, by way of Baltimore, announcing the fact that General Hunter had invested Charleston, and | North Carolina, and in Missouri, Kentucky. was actively besieging it. We received the news from our Fortress Monroe correspondent, who was at great pains and expense to obtain it exclusively for THE PRESS. No other paper in the North besides THE PRESS published it. In the New York and Philadelphia papers of yesterday, however, we find the same news reproduced, literally, from this paper, and without a word of credit. It in proportion to our not wanting loans from is rather a matter of congratulation than Europe and to our getting them from our own otherwise that we find ourselves so generally

copied by the newspapers of the country; and of this we do not complain. Our cotemporaries are welcome to any opinions we utter, or any intelligence we print; but we do not ask too much in requesting at their hands the necessary credit. It is a courtesy we always take pains to extend whenever the occasion

IT WILL GRATIFY the numerous friends of Hon. P. FRAZER SLITH, of West Chester, father of the gallant Major G EORGE F. SHITH, of the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, reported to have been killed in the battle of Chickahominy, to learn that the report of his death is not confirmed. Dr. LINDAL, the surgeon of the 61st, writes to Mr. SMITH that, after the greatest bravery on the field, he was wounded and taken prisoner, and expresses the hope that he may be restored in safety.

THE following paragraph, which we cut from st Sunday's Dispatch, is taken from the religious intelligence of that paper. The member of Congress who performed this act of prompt benevolence was the Hon. WILLIAM D. KEL- | in favor of the right and against the wrong LEY, who is unwearied in his patriotic and than the intrigues of politicians, the sneers of charitable labors, and is not only an eloquent | disaffected demagogues, and the utterances of tribune in the National Legislature, but also vigilant in looking after the interests of his constituents:

"A little incident was related to us that is deserving of acknowledgment. A once popular minister of this city left a widow and orphan son,
several years since, to battle against the opposing
currents that daily beset them. Some years intervened of struggle, and, when the widowed mother
was resting trustfully upon her loved and loving
one, he was through the misfortune of war, suddenly taken from her. She appealed to several of
his father's friends to intercede for and secure
several months' salary which she was assured was
owing him. They promised, and forgot it, until, in
despair, abe despatched a letter to a Congressman,
stating her distress and the urgency of her demands,
and in three days afterwards she was greeted with
a Government order for several hundred dollars.
Her boy's body lies beneath the waters of the Mis-"A little incident was related to us that is de-Her boy's body lies beneath the waters of the Missispipi."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, June 10, 1862.

Virginia promises to-be the greatest, and robably the last, battle-field of the war. In making it so the traitors confess their desperation, and furnish an opportunity to the Federal Government to develop and display its resources and strength on the grandest scale. I have no doubt that large reinforcements have been, and are being, sent to all the columns of the enemy. The sharp attack of Jackson upon the pursuing army of Fremont, on the 6th, fully established this fact. As against these demonstrations, including the bitter ferocity of the rebels in and near Richmond, our troops cannot move with the celerity that is so generally desired. Besides, we can afford to take our time, while they, as their sudden dashes and unexpected attacks abundantly prove, dread the menacing and measured advance of McClellan as the certain sign of their overthrow. On several occasions I have called your attention to the remarkable change that has come over many leading Democrats in the army, owing to the cruelties and treacheries of the rebels. The barbarism of these conspirators against the liberties of a free people are proved by witnesses on both sides, by Northern and by Southern men. The late Governor of Tennessee, the Hon. Neil S. Brown, who earnestly assisted Secession when it was first threatened, has been fired by a sense of duty to himself to denounce it as a dead failure, and to hold up the measures which have been resorted to to maintain it as inhuman and disgraceful. A single extract from his speech at Columbia, Tennessee, on the 2d instant, will suffice:

"I want this war stopped! Whose heart has not drop-ped bleed who has a sen in the Southern army? I know something of that unspeakable sorrow. Think of this, you who stay at home and bluster about whipping Yankees and establishing a Southern Confederacy. Let us stop this wanton, hopeless war. I would say this ow, even though I had been in the habit of eating fire ive times a day. It is ruining us. The rebels are burning up the cotton. Why, in the name of reason, why? Oon't it impoverish the people and the Government Don't it kill their credit and their banks? Don't it ruit not swallow it until I swallow aloes, gall, and wormwood isted for a year, and who were packing up their dear mementoes of home in their knapsacks when this infa-mously tyramical law came to arrest them on the eve of their departure and drive them back, in violation of all faith, into the hardships and sufferings of a solier's life. It binds our boys hand and foot against beir will. It seizes upon the poor soldier who has been dreaming of nights for returning to his wife and children nd dashes his visions of bliss cruelly to the ground. It places the gallant Tennessee volunteer on a level with the cuscripts of Austria. This whole policy was unjust and reinous. Now look at things just as they are, and not as

ou might wish them. If I was the rankest Secessioni dive I could not resist the conviction that this rebellion cannot be successfully managed with Southern re-sources. Will you wait till an overwhelming force drives you into the ground? Will you struggle against this hope? You were deceived in this matter, and facts show themselves in a strangely different light from that which colored them a year age. Now, if I am employble fiction of your case and your evidence. I tell you you can gain it. But it turns out, on investigation, that the facts are wholly different from your representation of them, and then it is my duty, as an hone to tell you to desist. I commit a fraud if I spur you o o yeur own ruin."

If this is so of Southern statesmen, why is

the purpose of recovering the missing mails, if practicait that Northern politicians continue to plot and conspire against a good government, and to aid and comfort the vile spirit of rebellion? Why is it, when emiment men like Governor Brown desert and denounce the traitors, that around the peaceful homes of the loval States parties are organized who stubbornly refuse to acknowledge the infamy of this great treason, and as stubbornly withhold all encouragement to those who are risking their lives to put no motive for espousing the cause of their themselves against the enemies of that coun try, it is not so with many thousands of men now in the army, and heretofore recognized as chiefs in the Democratic party. You have already printed the eloquent letters of

Col. Henry L. Cake, and Col. Joshua T. Owen, in which they appeal to their former political friends not merely to unite in execration of the rebellion, but forever to dissolve all association with the Breckinridge leaders. The truths they utter will sink deep into every honest beart. I care not what mere partisan conventions may say. Painful as it was to conemplate the false and disloyal spirit that pervaded the late meeting of the so-called Democratic Convention of Schuylkill county, headed by the Hon. F. W. Hughes, who, as a delegate to the Charleston National Convention in 1860, gave all his energies to the men who were even then plotting the overthrow of the Democratic party as one of the means to consummate the overthrow of the Union, I rejoice that there is another tribunal before which the great issues involved in this fearful struggle are to be tried. A convention is not an election, and the chiefs of the Breckinridge organization in the loyal States must prepare

to render an account of their stewardship to an indignant people. I have another letter before me, written by one of the heroes who fought under our flag at Pittsburg Landing. He says : "I am a Southern man by education. I cast my first vote in the State of Tennessee. I was born and raised a Democrat of the straightest sect, and I have known personally for the last sixteen years many of | receive nearly one million acres. the leading men of the South; but when I see what I have seen the tiger is aroused in my nature. Every ridge is rough with graves, and such graves! It makes me shudder to thick of them. It is by no means an unfrequent sight to see the blackened hands of the dead extending from the soil, as if in supplication for a decent burial. I feel as if it would be a delight to turn common hangman, and spend the balance of my days in choking to death the instigators of this infernal rebellion. It is doubtless a crime to murder one's neighbor for gold; to burn his house; to commit piracy upon the high seas; but, in my estimation, the man

who commits one or all of these crimes is an angel of light compared with the instigators of this rebellion. And yet we are called upon to consider this war a mere difference of politics, and honorable members of Congress lift up their hands in holy horror when you talk even of so mild a punishment as confiscation. There is but one way to close this rebellion, and that is to crush it out with an iron hand. The slaveholding South, with the exception of such loyal men as you find in Eastern Tennessee and Western Maryland, and Western Virginia, is rotten with treason. Slavery breeds treason as certainly as a miasmatic swamp breathes ague. It is a foul upas tree, polluting everything that comes within its shadow. Let us ther destroy that tree-not at once, for it might

crush us in its fall; but, at least, let us girdle it and cut off its top root, and it will die by degrees. Its leaves are already withering, and, as its branches shrivel, they will drop to the ground, enriching the soil upon which they fall. The black race is loyal, docile, and patient. My policy is to exclude slavery from all the Territories of the Union, present and prospective; to free the slaves of the rebels, and give them the lands of their former masters in lease, with privilege of purchasing in fee simple, upon the payment of a fair valuation. We must adopt this policy or maintain an im-

mense army in the secoded States for the next one hundred years." And now hear Col. Robert M. Lee, of your city, another Democrat, who writes, over the dead body of his gallant son, these honest

"The individual who could witness the scener T have witnessed since my arrival here, and hesitate before the most stringent measures the Government can adopt, to bring to speedy judgment the traitors to our Government, is unworthy the name of a man. Mercy to them cruelty to civilization; and as for patience with the sym-pathizers of trai; ors in our own communities—this is litmidst, or compelled to abandon their tressonable prac-

tices and conversation, and that at once." These are better arguments than the resolutions of party conventions—better testimonials the delicate dilettanti of the club houses. OCCASIONAL.

Hon. J. T. Nixon, Representative in Congress from the First New Jersey district, deserves great credit for his resolution that the commander-in chief of the army and navy of the United States shall instruct all officers in the rebellious districts to notify the people thereof that the army of the Republic shall subsist upon the property of those in rebellion and of all those aiding and giving comfort to the enemy. This is the true doctrine, and we are gratified to note that the House of Representatives adopted Mr. Nixon's resolution by

er de lag de la companya de la comp La companya de la co

a large majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTOL, June 10, 1862. President's Message to Congress. The President has sent a message Congress, sayin that it is desirable that such legislation as may be neces BBry to carry the Seward-Lyons treat, for the suppre soon as may compart with the convenence of Copgres The Danish Government Ofers to Take

Our Negroes.

Colonel Baastorr, charge d'affaires of Denmark, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of Sate upon the subect of the advantages offered by the Island of St. Croix for the employment of persons of this country of Africal extraction, and negroes found on board vessels captured by our cruisers. The island, he lays, has been checked in progress for want of manual labor, and he nvites the United States to enter into a Convention whereby the contemplated emigration may be placed under the p-otection and guarantee of the two Governments. The Governor of the Dapish West Indies as also appointed a special agent, who has arrived in his country, to make the necessary arrangements. Free ransportation is offered to all who will engage to labor on the sugar plantations for three years, at the same comensation as is given to the native population. Recapured Africans, being semi-savages, must, however, undergo apprenticeship. Secretary Seward, in replying, says he is not authorized to accept the proposition at this time for a Convention. The disposition of recaptured Africans is now prescribed by law. It is probable, however, that Congress may be disposed so to modify the existing legislation

vornment. He has submitted copies of the correspond-ence to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in each Colonel BAASTOFF, in response, says the place he had furnished would be entirely satisfactory from a Christian and humane point of view, and would, moreover, relieve the United States from a great moral responsibility, and rom the very large expense which, if he was correctly aformed, is contracted with the present arrangements

mon the subject as to meet the wishes of the Danish Go

or the transfer of the recentured Africans to the Repuls Naval Expedition to Georgetown, S. C. The Navy Department has received despatches from bich it appears that Com. PRENTISS, of the Albatross. ecently sailed up the interior water of South Carolina o Georgetown. He crossed the bar on the 21st ult. with and entered Winton Bay. After passing several deserted redoubts, near the light house, an extensive fortification was observed on South Island, with apparently several was observed on South Island, with apparently several large guns mounted, which turned out to be Quakors. This fort was found to be deserted.

Another fortification was found on Cat Island. On the 22d he steed up the bay for Georgetown, entered

Swampit creek, steamed past the city's wharves, but no being prepared to hold the place, he abstained from an attack, knowing that a contest with the artillery and cavalry in the place would compel him to destroy the He afterwards ascended the Wacaman river to a point ten miles above Georgetown, through a fine country. and meeting no resistance. He brought off eighty con trabands. The rebels were leaving their plantation

driving their negroes before them in all directions. · Pacific Mails Missing. Information has been received at the Contract Office of all the mails desputched from the East for the Pacific coast by the overland route via St. Josephs and Placerville. between the 1st and 23d of April last, have been lost or detained by depredations committed by the Indians at some point east of Salt Lake City, and that the mails sent from the Tacific to the East by the same route, between March 20th and April 27th, have also met with detengiven that correspondence within the dates mentioned may be duplicated, if thought proper, by those inte The mails are, for the present, despatched from New York, for the Pacific, by steamers, via Panama, on the 1st. 8th. 16th. and 24th of each month. An agent has been directed to go over the route from St. Josephs, for

ble, and forwarding them to their destination Solicitors of Customs. At an early stage of this session it was proposed, in the House, to create the office of solicitor of customs for the large ports of the North, on the plea that the suits arising from the enforcement of the revenue laws were so numerous as to be too laborious for the district attorneys, who now have charge of them. It was proposed to make this a salaried office, at five thousand dollars per annum, and to detach a portion of the custom-house clerks for the office of the solicitor. The bill met with much opposition from the press and commercial men, and to-day was taken from the Clerk's table in the House, and postponed until the next session of Congress, thus defeat-

The Exchange of Prisoners. An officer of the 4th Iowa Cavalry, who was released Capitol to-day. He is unable to give much information owing to his confinement, but heard enough to satisfy bim that the rebels intend to make a stand in front of Richmond, and to yield up if the result was against them. He could not say whether the rebels had been reinforced by portions of BEAUREGARD's army, but most probably had not. The rebels complain that we have refused to carry out the agreement for an exchange of prisoners, and cite as an instance that we declined to exchange General BUCKNER for General PRENTISS

any colonel of their army whom we may have. Admission of Utah. The memorial and Constitution for the admission of Utah into the Union as an independent State, drawn up in General Convention at Salt Lake City, were pres Territory has sufficient population to entitle is to be thus change their form of government. The Constitu-tion seems to be in the usual form of most State Constitutions, and distinctly provides that there shall be no interference with religion, freedom of speech or of the press these to be governed by the dictates of conscience The accompanying documents are drawn up with great

taste and care. The Wounded of the Late Battle. o.day from a visit to the army in front of Richmond He reports affairs as in a very satisfactory condition, and adds that all of the wounded in the late battle have been removed from within the lines of the army to the hospital steamers, most of which had departed for Northern

Agricultural Colleges. The Senate passed a bill to-day donating lands to each State and Territory for agricultural and mechanical pur poses, at the rate of thirty thousand acres for each Sens r and Representative. By this bill Pennsylvania will

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill into the Senate to day, appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars for the purchase of the late residence of Senator Douglas, and adjoining buildings, for hospitals. They are now used by the Government for that purpose. Additional Surgeons.

The Senate Military Committee, to-day, reported fa vorably on the bill published in to-day's Press for one hundred and sixty additional surgeons of volunteers. Not Used Hospital for Hospital Purposes. Numerous complaints have been made, that, while the vacant white house, owned by the rebel General LEE, was guarded by soldiers to prevent trespass, our wounded lay on the ground and in tents In reply to these, it has officially been stated that no requisition had been made by the medical authorities for the u e of that omfortable for the wounded as tents. Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

One hundred and fifty-nine rebel prisoners, prinof the Georgia Tigers, and 12th Virginia Regiment, captured recently at Front Royal, were brought here to duy and transferred to the provost guard, by whom they were escorted to the Old Capitol military prison. Naval Appointments. Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Welsh has been or

ered to the bark Fernandina; Henry E. Rhodes h dered to the gunboat Sonoma, at Portsmouth, N. H. James L. Dorance has been appointed acting assistan engineer, and ordered to the same post on duty." Miscellaneous.

Colonel MILLER, of one of the Illinois regiments in the command of General PRENTISS, captured at Shiloh, had an interview with the President. He bore a propo paroled himself, was exceedingly anxious to be included in the excharge. He left Captain WILLIAM MCMICHAEL at Montgomery, Alabama, in excellent health, and has which was delivered to-day.

Gen. Burnside at Fortress Monroe. BALTIMORE, June 10 -The Old Point boat arrived this morning, with advices from Fortress Monroe to last eye-

Major General Burnside and staff arrived at an earl

hour yesterday morning, having come through the Albe-marle and Chesapeake canal in the small gunboat Port Royal Jeaving Newbern on Saturday. The Port Royal came through both cuts of the cana The lower one, connecting the Currituck and Albemarke Sounds, had been obstructed by piles and sunken ves sels, and the previous arrivals by the inland route have avoided this cut by traversing the whole length of the The progress of the Port Boyal was considerably de

layed by obstructions, but General Burnside succeeded in blowing them up, and opening the canal. Norfolk was reached at midnight, and, after communicating with o Fortress Monroe. The object of General Burnside's visit was to have important communications with the Government, and, having sent despatches and received There is but little news in the Department of North

The 24th Massachusetts Regiment, at Washington,

V. C., was attacked from an ambush by a North Carolina

regiment on Wednesday last, while on a scout, and lost six men killed and a number wounded, three of whom aubsequently died. Paveral cavalry akirmishes have recently taken place in the vicinity of Washington, in one of which one man was wounded and two were taken prisoners; and in another of which fifteen of our cavalry, only having one man wounded, put to flight a rebel force of cavalry and nfantry ten times their strength The gunboat Albany arrived from Hatterss on Sun-

day night, but brings no news. From Memphis. Chicago, June 10.— A special despatch from Memphis, dated the 8th instant, says it has been decided by the Federal authorities not to allow runaway negroes to come into sur lines under any circumstances, and that they have no control over them outside the lines. The Memphis Post Office. OAIRO, June 10.—A. H. Markland, special agent of the Post Office Department, left here, to-day, for Mamphis, to open the Post Office at that place

Arrival of Wounded at Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, June 10.—Fifty wounded men arrived here this morning in charge of two surgeons. They were conveyed to the hespitals, where preparations had been The Steamer North American.

MONTREAL, June 10.—The steamer North American passed Father Point at 11 o'clock last night.

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY. Bout of the Rebels on the Shenandoah SENATE.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. ASHBY Another Battle with Jackson's Rebel Army. Claims for Damages.

SEVERE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES. BETREAT OF THE ENEMY Mr. WILSON; of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to parchase the hospital known as the Douglas Hospital HIS POSITION OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS Washington, June 10.—The following was received at

the War Department this morning: IN THE FIELD,
HARRISONDURG, June 1—9 P. M. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Scoretary of War: The attack upon the enemy's rear, yesterday, preci) tated his retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe, and many of both were left on the fiel Their retreat is by an almost impassable road, along which many wagons were left in the woods, and wagon loads of blankets, clothing, and other equipments are piled up in all directions. During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of Gen.

Stabl's Brigade
Gen, Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and audacity, was among the Gen. Milroy made a reconnoissance to-day, abou even miles on the Port Republic road, and disc portion of the enemy's force encamped in the timber.
J. C. FREMONT,

Major General Commar Beath of Ashby Confirmed. General Fremont's Headquarters, Harrisonburg, June 7, 1862; In the skirmish yesterday, beyond the town, the rebel or wounded have been brought in.

enemy's bands. The body of Captain Haines, of the Captains Shel mire and Clark, of the same regiment are prisoners and not wounded. Col. Ashby, the famous rebel cavalry leader, is undoubtdly killed. This is ascertained from people living near; and from the prisoners taken. Major Green, of his regiment, was shot by Captain Broderick, of the New Jersey cavalry.

GENERAL FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS,

8 miles beyond Harrisonburg, Va., June 8, 1862. Gen. Fremont has overtaken the enemy, of whom he fight, and driven him, with beavy loss, from his chose position. He left Harrisonburg this morning at 6 o'clock, and advanced in pursuit of Jackson by the road leading o Port Republic. On the left of the turnpike to Stanton miles beyond Harrisonburg, the advanced guard dis covered the enemy posted in the woods, to the left and ront, apparently in force. Artillery was sent to the front and commenced shelling, without eliciting any reply.

Jackson having at last been forced to make a stand with his whole army, had completely masked his position in the woods, and various skirmishers and cavalry were sent forward. The whole column came rapidly up, and a line of battle, extending nearly two miles, was promptly formed under the direction of Colouel Albert, chief of the staff. Before it was completed, General Stahl with the Garibaldi Guards, became engaged with the enemy on the extreme right, and forced him to fall back. At helf past 12 o'clock a general advance was ordered, and the whole line moved forward. Gen. Milroy had the centre, Gen. Schenck the right, and Gen. Stahl, with all his brigade except the Garibaldi Guards, the front. Gen Blenker, Gen. Bohlen, and Col. Steinweickher's brigader composed the reserve.

The line moved down the slopes of three hills into the

valley, and up the opposite accents, which at the summits were covered with woods. In these woods, and in the belts and heavy timber beyond, the enemy were General Stabl, on the left, was first engaged. General Milroy and General Schenck found the enemy soon after and the battle almost immediately became general. General Stabl, after Scrivner's battery had shelled the

rebel position, advanced the 8th and 45th New York Regiments through the woods into an open field, on the other side of which the enemy's right wing was concealed in the woods. The 8th advanced gallantly unde and largely outnumbered, were finally forced to retire Colonel Wietshall was severely wounded, and the whol regiment hadly cut up. Icsing not less than three hun red, more than half of its strength. The enemy's pursuit was checked by the artillery. General Stahl finally. flank movement and holding his wing firmly. Gen. Milroy advanced his centre, the artillery fir compelling the every to give ground. Gen. Schenck, on the right, twice drove back the rebels who attempted to turn his position. Along the whole line our artillery, under Colonel Pilson's direction, was served with great vigor and

capture Widrich's Battery, which cut them to piece with canister at fifty paces. The rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced and forced to abandon their posi-Colonel Cluxret, with his weak brigade, took and held the centre of the enemy's position, and has his encampment there to night.

Our forces were outnumbered at all points, but have occupied the rebel lines, and forced them to retreat. The loss is heavy on both sides, the enemy suffering specially from our artillery.

The Garibaldi Guards lost nearly 200, the 25th Ohi 60. The total loss is estimated at from 600 to 860 killed Regiment : Capt. Paull, of the 8th New York : Capt. 39th New York ; Capt. Charles Worth, of the 25th Ohio, ed. Many other officers are wounded or killed. were forced to advance through open fields. The enemy' dvantages of position and numbers were counterhalan the coolness and determination with which he pressed his

The fight was furious for three hours, and continue Our army sleeps on the field of battle.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF GEN. FREMONT. The Battle at Union Church. HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, CAMP NEAR PORT REPUBLIC, June 8, 9 P. M. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

[No. 40.] The army left Harrisonburg at six this morning, and at half past eight my advance engaged the rebeis about seven miles from that place, near Union Church. The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber, having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than cur own, and with his troops formed in masses. It consisted, undoubtedly, of Jackson's entire force The battle began with heavy firing at 11 o'clock, and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until 4 in the afternoon. Some skirmishing and artillery firing con-tinued from that time until dark. Our troops fought oceasionally under the murderous fire of greatly-superior numbers, the hottest of the small-arm fire being on the left wing, which was held by General Stahl's brigade, consisting of five regiments.

Bayonet and canister shot were used freely with great effect by our men. The loss on both sides is very great, and ours is very heavy among the officers. A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made without partiality.

I desire to say that both officers and men behaved with splendid gallantry, and that the service of the artillery renewed at any moment.

The Pursuit of Beauregard by Halleck's Army-Official Despatch. WASHINGTON, June 10 .- The following message was received at the War Department this morning : To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

railroad, and nearly seventy by wagon road. somers, and deserters, at over twenty thousand, and Gen. A person who was employed in the Confederate commissary department says they had one hundred and thirty thousand men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over eighty thousand. nened and found filled with arms. Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged,

saying that they purposely allowed thomselves to be Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin, on Saturday afternoon, to Okolona. H. W. HALLECK,

Relief for Starving Women and Children.

Sr. Louis, June 10.—James E. Zealman, president of the Western Sanitary Commission, this morning received i despatch from Gen Halleck stating that hundreds of yomen and children in the vicinity of his operations are in a starving condition, their husbands and brothers having all been pressed into the rebel service and robbed of eyerything, and appealing to the citizens of St. Louis for relief for the sufferers. Mr. Zealman laid General Halleck's despatch before the Union Ohanber of Commerce, and \$2,000 worth of provisions were immediately subscribed, and a committee appointed to receive and callect food or money to buy it with. Similar proceedings were had at the old Chamber of Commerce, and liberal subscribitions of provisions and money made.

The citizens generally are also furnishing large supplies, and, from the present appearances, the hospital stamer Empress, which will leave for Pittaburg Landing to-morrow, will be heavily laden with food for the auffering Southenners. Contributions from other points, addressed to Brigadier General Callum, chief of staff, at Corinth, will be properly distributed. Money is not required, as there are no provisions in the country to pur-Relief for Starving Women and Children

Missouri State Convention. PREON CITY Tong 9 ... In Convention, to-de bill leflaing the qualifications of voters, as reported backly the Committee on Elections, being before the Convention, Mr Moss' substitute, postponing all elections ill 1864, was withdrawn, to allow a direct vote on tioss iil 1864, was withdrawn, to allow a direct vote on distratchising rebels.

Mr. Breckinridge, cf St. Louis, then moved an amendment, is substance the same as, the provision struck out by Mr.Orr's amendment last week, upon which a long discusion ensued, finally resulting in the adoption of the amendment—yeas 35, nays 31. This result shows a great changd since Friday, when the same provision was stricked out by a vote of 44 yeas to 24 nays.

On the adoption of this section, as amended by Mr. Brechigidge, disfranchising, the rebels, the vote stood ayes 30 pays 27, Mr. Orr voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Freckinridge's amendment disfranchises all persons enged in the rebellion since the 18th of December last.

National Horse Fair. HARREURG, June 10.—It is not generally known that the grealNational Horse Fair will be held at the Keystone Pek, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 2d to the 5th inclusive. Arrangements have been made to secure tit finest assemblage of imported, blooded, and native bred of horses that has ever been collected in this country. The list of premiums will be large, ranging as high as \$50. Liberal arrangements have been and will be made tith the different railroads. Williamsport is situated if the magnificent valley of the Susquehanna, and acceptible by railroads from all parts of the United. States, and is eminently well suited for the exhibition.

Charles and the second of the second

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, June 10.

The Medical Department. Mr. WILEON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Mili-ary Committee, reported back the bill providing for an acrease in the Medical Department of Volunteers. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vormont, offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any claims have been made by citizens of the United States for destruction of property by the Federal army, and whether any measures have been taken to ascertain the actual damager in such cases; and if so, what is the amount of such damage. Adopted.

The Douglas Hospital.

garchase the hospiton and Bidt. The bill donating lands for the benefit of agricultural oldeges was taken up.

Amendment of Mr. Lune Adopted. The amendment offered by Mr. Idane, of Kansass was adopted, limiting the number of acres to be taken from may one State to 1,000;600. The biff was discussed at some length by Mesars. Wilkinson, Porteroy, Howe, and others, a number of mendments adopted, and passed—years 32, nayer of

Message from the President. A message from the President was received, traus-mitting the treaty in reference to the slave trade with Great Britain, and a copy of the correspondence on that subject. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Bela-

The State of Descret.

The VICE PRESIDENT preserved a memorial of the citizens of EAsh, asking admission as a State unser the title of the State of Deseret.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, moved to print the memorial and, also, that the two gentlemen here claiming to be Senators from that Same be admitted to he floor of the Senate.
On motion of Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, the me-

On motion of Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, the momorial was referred to the Committee on Territories. Contingent Expenses of the Bepartment of State.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire, whether, any further logical violeties is necessary for the proper control of the contingent expenses of the State Department. He said he offered the resolution from secing items the abily, from the House, like the following: Paid, A. Dudley Mann, for diplorastic services in Switzerland, \$2,600; an other one—paid, Wiltiam Casenore, as special agent, \$5,200; and again, \$1,799—making \$7,000 for special agencies, and to William Preston, minister to Spain, for extraordinary expenses, following the Queen to Aragna, \$4,000. The resolution was adopted. Sundry Civil Expenses. Sundry Orac Expenses.
On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Bep.), of Maine, the bill making further appropriations for sundry civil expenses for 1862 and 1863 was taken up.
Commissioners and Cossul Generals-for Liberia and Hayti.

beria and Hnyti.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment appropriating \$7,500 for a commissioner and consul general to Bayti, and \$4,500 for a like officer to Liberia. Adopted—yeas 30; nays, Mesrs. Carlile, Dayis, Nesmith, Pew.ll, Saulabury, and Starke—6.

The bill passed. The Naval Appropriation Bill. Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance

Fugitive-Stave Bill. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved to take up the bill making an amendment to the fugitive slave bill. Agreed to—yeas 25; nays 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Fraudulent Contractors. Mr. THOMAS (Rep.), of Massachusetts, reported, from the Committee on the Judiciary, a bill to punish frauda-ent contractors, furnishing supplies to the Government. Indian Agency.

The House passed the bill for the appointment of another Indian agent for New Mexico, there being already six in that territory. Adjournment. Pending the consideration of the bill the House ad-River Shipments to Memphis and New Orleans. GINGINNATI, June 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has lelegraphed the president of the Chamber of Commerce that shipments can be made to Memphis and New Orleans as soon as the river is clear, subject to the regulations of the commanders at the ports of destination.

Another Conflagration at Quebec. QUEBEC, June 10.—Our city was visited with another large fire this morning. A hundred houses, principally of word, and the property of workmen in the ship yards,

The Evacuation of Fort Pillow. rrespondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, June 5. In the east, and directly over Pillew, where we recently observed the clouds of white smoke, now, with the
darkness of night, may be seen the red, furif glaze of
configration; indicating the burning of the enemy's gunboats. The big sheet of dancing, flickering flams, however, does not recede with the Mississippi current. The fre is on the main shore—the enemy having evacuated, with the torch are destroying all they cannot possibly remove. The rebels, in red riot, are destroying heir own existence.
THURSDAY, June 5th. 6 A. M., when the "Ram" flock it may be gratifying to the friends of our seamen and soldiers to know that thus far, we have not lost a single

ts expect to get up the Yellowbusha river, a ributary of the Yazoo. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

life by accident or otherwise.

Citizens residing in this vicinity say the enemy have retreated to Grenada, Miss., as noted in our last letter.

[Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, June 10, 1862. This morning, Clements Herring and Barbara Herring eere brought up in custody to the Marshal's office, hav ing been detected in the passing of several counterfeit three-cent pieces of the coin of the United States of America. The officers proceeded to the place where the pri-soners said they lived, and there discovered a number of graphic plate for printing bogns twenty-dollar notes or the "Confederate" States of America, all properly ready, with the sign-manual of Jeff Davis and other officials of that bogus government. It is doubtful whether the possession of this plate is any offence in this latitude, but the prisoners will be held for the passing of the bogu bree cent pieces of United States coin.

but the prisoners will be held for the passing of the bogus three-cent pieces of United States coin.

One of the finest ornaments of which any navy yard can boast has just been finished at Brooklyn. It is the armamental equare, frontling the Lyceum, en which a complete battery of cannon, of all dimensions, is mounted on skies. An ordanence house is created in the centre, where delicate jobs—such as repairing the *imalor work of guns—are performed. The square is about three hundred feet in circumference.

Mrs. Staddard, wife of the poet, has a novel in press of George W. Carleton, entitled "The Morgesons." This is a novel of New England life, written as an autoblography by its supposed heroine. The scene is on the seaboard, and in a few inland towns. The characters are the men and women with whom the heroine comes in contact.

The United States transport Eastern State has just arrived from Hatteras, having on board one hundred and fitty-two released Union prisoners.

Trow's New York City Directory for the year ending May I, 1863, is now out. This work contains 153,186 names, against 153,825 last year, showing an actual increase in spite of the war.

One thousand bales of cotton were sold to-day for Government account, at the corner of Wall and Front streets in this city. About six hundred and fifty bales were the Ees Island variety; the cotton having been gathered at Fort Royal, mostly by the contrabands. The aggregate amount of money realized by the sale is not far from \$250,000. One thousand bales New Orleans confiscated cotton will be sold to-morrow at noon, at Lambrier's, Atlantic Dock.

The bodies of Col. James Miller, of the Slat Pennsyl-

confiscated cotton will be sold to-morrow at noon, at Lambrier's, Atlantic Dock.

The bodies of Col. James Miller, of the 81st Pennsylvania volunteers, and John Lafayette Riker, of the 62d New York volunteers, both of whom wore killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, have been lying in attate in the Governor's room, at the City Hall, to day, and throngs of people have been pouring in to take a last look at them ever since ten o'clock this morning. The flags on the Hall and principal buildings in Broadway are at half mast. The military procession was formed at three o'clock this aften noon, and the remains removed from the City Hall to Greenwood. the City Hall to Greenwood.
On Thursday, the United States marshal will sell at

On Thursday, the United States marshal will sall at auction the cargo of the schooner Surah and Garoline—turpentine; the cargo of the schooner Hattio Jackson—molsses; and the cargo of the schooner Joanna Ward—assorted cigars, soap, &c.

The new Gremorne Gardens were open to the public last evening with great eclat, and the numerous visitors expressed their delight at the ample arrangements for the comfort of guests. The entertainments in the Temple of Music were enthusiastically applauded. When the present "cold term" shall have subsided the gardens will be thronged with visitors.

Publications Received. From W. B. Zieber,-The Edinburgh Review for April, containing eleven articles, of which the best are a biography of Richard III., Modern Domestic Service, Public Monuments, and a "slashing " criticism upon Alison's Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart. From S. C. Upham,-"A Compilation of Pension, Pay and Bounty Laws; with instructions,

forms, and decisions," published by the Tribune Company, Chicago. From Samuel S. White, - The June number of the Dental Cosmos. From Willis P. Hazard,-"Replies to 'Essays and Reviews,'" by Seven English Clergymen, with a preface by the Bishop of Oxford. 1 vol. 438. Appleton & Co., New York. The Bishop's

preface is what might have been expected from his pen, for he announces that he wrote it withou having had time to read any one of the Replies he endorses. These, however, are able and clear and worthy of being considered equal to the 'Aids to Faith " lately published. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, we have received the June number of this magazine, completing the first volume. In it is commenced

a new serial story, by Mr. Kimball, author of "St. Leger," which promises well. The other most readable papers are Mr. Henry Leland's "Maca oni and Canvas," giving lively sketches of artistving;" a further portion of the intense Southern tale. "Among the Pines." and The Editor's Table. This last is an agreeable melange. One of its best its is the sequel of Bulwer's "Strange Story," in which Lilian appears in matronly character, weighing thirteen stone; Fenwick, still in Australia, father of a large small family; Faber married to Mrs. Ashleigh; Louis Grayle selling detersive scap in the streets of London, and Mrs. Colonel Poyntz patronizing Secessionists in London, the world of shion having shaken her off. The fault of this magazine is the preponderance of political matter. Politics are for newspapers, literature for magazines.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated News of World, and the Illustrated Lendon News, of the 24th May. The first of these has a fine portrait, engraved on steel, of the Countess of Shaftesbury, as she was thirty years ago. The Illustrated London News is especially attractive. It gives the usual supplement, with a colored supplement having two views of the Great Exhibition, and a new map of London, four feet by three. There are also twenty-five engravings on wood, and a graphic account of a run by rail from Washington to St. Louis, written by Frank Vizetelly, the special artist of that paper.

Constitution of the state of

100

LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the City of Washington at New York.

The City of Washington brings us London dates to to 26th. The following extracts will be read with inte GENERAL BYTLER'S MILITARY RULE.

the 26th. The 162 wing extracts will be read with interest:

GENERAL EFFLER'S MILITARY RULE.

[From the London Times, 26th]

Were the task of subsaing and of kolding in subjection the Southern States of America less gigantic than it is, the steps now daily gained might give promise of a seedy consummation. Seen through the misgnifying medium of the official reports of the Worth, every day has its victory and its new area of corpuses. But, even after making extensive allowance for the fervor of the Federal imagination, great facts do loon out into a distinctness now to be missanderstood. So far as the American waters are concerned, the conquest—be it temporary or sprmanen's we have yet to lourn—seems simost complets. Norfolk is now added to the Federal captures. A division of 5,000 men suffices, without a fight; and by a mere demonstration, to drive the Confederates from their only arsenal. Norfolk, upon which, at the commencement of this, wes, so much relience was placed, is now like a links Beleastopol after Schrasopol has fallen. For navy yard, with all the stores and machinery, has been destroyed, and the viscals which it sheltered have been cank or burned. Norfolk has fallen, however, not, like Schrasopol, after a glorious resistance, but without what fired, and the ruins show nothing that they cannot defend. Here is an end of the Confederate navy. Here is an end, also, to all our hopes of learning something more from the provess of the Merrisnac. That celebrated iron-clad ship, which was the first to test in real battle the value of the new invention, has perished ingloriously. Her destruction is announced with an apology. She was so blooknoted by enemies that she dared not venture out; she wearso large and so deop that she could not purse the remained on the provess of the Merrisnac. That celebrated iron-clad ship, which was the first to test in real battle the value of the new seed her invention, has perished ingloriously. Her destruction is announced with an apology. She was so blooknoded by enemies tha

bat which we are allowed to receive, but as the fact tha the Confederates did not pursue is probably authentic, is not likely to have been a victory of arificient importence to have any great influence on the issue of the

ance to have any great influence on the issue of the wan.

McClellan was still treading cantiously upon the heels of the retreating army of Richmond, and a second great buttle is promised in the neighborhood of that city. With two enormous armies in the field, it would be premature to say that the Confederate power is altogether broken, and, although it is impossible to repress some feelings of disappointment at the want of enterprise shown by the Confederate seamen, who might surely have done something, even with their inferior force, yet we have no right to judge with a hasty harshness the conduct of the Confederate generals in retreating upon Richmond. The North has not only the sea and the rivers open to prevision and supply its troops, but it has the workshops of the world to supply them with arms and military stores. On the other hand, the South must by this time be in need of almost every military necessity. The contest cannot now be equal, and the Southerners-must be almost as inferior in point of arms to their invaders as Rontzuma was to Ortez. At this moment it is the whole world against the South, and the surprise should be, not that they draw back from the coast and the river banks, but that they make from the coast and the river banks, but that they make from a tall against their well-equipped invaders. This can only be done in the bitterness of their harred and their confidence in the impossibility of their entire subjugation.

What 'is pessing in New Orleans may teach us what

lity of their entire subjugation.
What is passing in New Orleans may teach us what What is passing in New Orleans may teach us what the apprehensions of these desperate men are, and what is the nature of the fate they dread. The proclama ion of General Butler realizes all that has ever been told of tyranny by victor over vanquished. The state of slavery endured by a negro in New Orleans cannot be more absolute than that now suffered by the whites of that city. They are compelled, under pain of "severe punishment," to treat the Federal flag with the utmost deference and respect, which is treating the New Orleanists much as Gesler treated the Swies. They are compelled to open their shops and their places of anusement whether they wish to do so or not; and while the shops and theatres are thus open, any liberties which may be taken by General Butler's garrison, or by any of their friends, must not be resented on pain of death. All essemblages are forbidden; State property, a swell as Confederate property, must be surrendered, and everything proposed to be published by a newspaper must first be anthorized by a Federal censor. Even this cruiting of the two armies of the Confederation, and the unbroken recolve which seems to respect throughout the Southern States to hole on to their independence to the lest. Such severity does not bode, well for European interests. The President's proclamation, which opens the ports of New Orleans, Beautort, and Port Royal, would have been more welcome here if it were not accompanied by acts of syranny likely to drive the planters to despair, and to produce the destruction of all the cotton in stock. The conditions imposed by that proclamation must be measured and squared by tho rules of international law, with which we hope they will be found to conform. But, as matters are now proceeding, it would seem that neither New Orleans, Beaufort, nor Port Royal is likely to be for some time to come of any great use to the world as a cotton port. General Buller, with his oaths of allegiance, his forced adoration of the Federal flag, his confuscations, his compulsory opening of shops and theatres, his imprisonments,

its rival issues of paper money, one of which is of cours now a legal tender, is not a tempting port to which t consign merchandise. The Daily News says Parliamentary papers, issued yesterday, establish incontestably that our Government has, from first to last, acted with a decision, frankness, and consistency which cannot be surpassed. On the other hand, it is impossible not to see that the French troops were sent to Mexico with no less a purpose than to overturn the existing Government, and set another in its place. As late as the 4th of the present month, Earl Russell expressed a fear that the French general, anxious for the cause of monarchy and of Gatholic unit, may lend the sid of the French army to the reactionary party in Mexico, and thus give fresh life to the civil war, which appears at present to have almost died away. It is plain that France will be left by England and Spain to carry out whatever plans she may think proper in Mexico.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS. THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.

eory opening of shops and theatres, his imprisonment his punishments, and his threats of death, is not the m

o make a commercial port prosperous and to tempt down otton bales from the interior; and New Orleans, with

NEWCASTLE ON-TYNE, Tuesday.—The Japanese ambassadors arrived here yesterday afternoon, at twenty minutes to five, and were received at the station by the Mayor, officials, and members of the corporation. They were conducted to the Station Hotel, where they dined. After dinner they proceeded to the theatre, attended by the Mayor. It has been arranged for them to leave here this merning, by special train, for North Seaton, to inspect the colliery there, after which they will probably visit the new Delayal pit, and then return to Newcastle. They leave here by special train, shortly after four this alternoon, for Carlisle, en route for Liverpool.

FRANCE.

alternoon, for Carlisle, en route for Liverpool.

FRANCE:

PARIS, May 26—Evening.—The Patric of this evening, in an article upon the expedition to Mexico, replies to the reproach that France has not carried out the London convention in the following terms:

"We may throw back this accusation. Spain violated the convention in taking Vera Cruz without waiting for her allies, and the result showed that she forgot all the duties of an allience loyally contracted." What would the Spanish Government have said if France had withdrawn when Prim violated the convention of London? It is Prim who has failed in the duties of the convention, but Spain draws back and France remains. That which afflicts us is that the alliance with Spain can be broken by the mere rashness of a general, without the consent of the Government of the Queen; that a decision of such gravity could have been taken, without the Cabinet ef Madrid having been consulted upon it, and without its discussing an action which it had not authorized."

The Patric can understand that the Government might modify its policy, but will never comprehend that a general can withdraw his troops without the order of his Government. In France a general who behaved thus would have to answer for his conduct to a court martial. No one can take any other view of the question.

The Patric asks, what would have been said if Gen. Montauban had acted in this manner in Ohina?

The Patric is happy to be able to confirm the reported FRANCE. The Patric asks, what would have been said if Gen.
Montanban had acted in this manner in China?

The Patric is happy to be able to confirm the reported dissatisfaction of the Spanish troops. The Spanish journals boast of the independence of Prim in not being willing to follow a policy which was not his, as if France had desired to draw Spain into a line of policy which was not here; for Spain has a greater interest than France in bringing the expedition to a prosperous termination. France in the beginning left the direction of the enterprise to Spain. The Emperor sent reinforcements, and assumed a more personal attitude when he learnt, by the departure of the Spanish fleet and other symptoms, that Prim was tollowing a different policy to that of the convention of London.

E.The English Government has not shown itself a better ally than Spain. France had a right to expect more from its co-operation; yet England declared from the beginning that she would not go further than Vera Cruz.

The Patric concludes: "We hope that our soldiers will soon return with honor, after having readered a service to civilization. They will have had the glory of the gravely compromised interests of the European Devent"

THE FRENCH NOTE ON THE ROMAN QUESTION-THE CANONIZATION OF THE JAPANESE MARTYRS. Rome, May 24 (via Manssiilles).—A note from M. Thouvenel has been communicated to Cardinal Antonelli, stating that France does not intend to effect any change in the present state of the Roman question, and ending the Pope to place more confidence in the Emperor's Govern On Thursday last 156 cardinals and bishops voted in

PARIS, May 24.—The Paris papers of to-day publish a telegram from Raguez, dated the 23d inst, according to which the Turkish army, numbering 20,000 men, under the command of Mushir Abdi, had assembled at Podgorizza, in Albania, and was about to invade the Moute-

egrin territory, in pursuance of definite orders received Four steamers on the lake of Scutari were to support

by the garrison and the inhabitants, with a loss of \$25 by the garrison and the inhabitants, with a loss of 224 killed.

Upon the 18th, Dervicoh Pasha best the Monteuegrins at Douga. Next day, the latter, having received considerable reinforcements, accepted battle anew, but were completely defeated, having saveral flage and a quantity of arms is the power of the Tarks.

Upon the 19th Russein Fasha, who had occupied, without opposition, the country upon the right bank of the Limm, threw a brigade across that river. For crossed it upon the 20th with seven bestellons of infantry and 400 irregular troops, and attacked the village sed convent of Bersne, naturally a strong position, recently fortined by the Monteurgrins. The Tarks dislodged the inargents from their posts with the beyonet, and privated them for three hours. The Monteurgrin loss is thought to be very large; that of the Tarks is anali.

The Turkish force, numbering fourteen battalions and 3,890 irregulars, entered the Monteuregrin territory tyday in the neighborhood of Spuz.

Bingmans, May 23.—The Turks have taken two oriminals by force from the Servian police.

A sendarme was badly we anded in the scorffle.

The popular excitement has been appeased by the authorities. horities.
MAY 22—The Turkish Pasharefuses to give the satisction derivated by the Servian authorities.

The Servian Government has resolved not to give up urkish prizoners in future, but #5 punish them upon its

wn responsibility.

RAGUSA, May 25—Dervisch Pastis has truitlessly attempted to past through the defile of Dougs.

The contest upon both sides was sarguinary.

It is rumored that the Turks lost some general and staff MADRID, May 23.—According to now received here from Mexico, General Exblado had given a whitten engagement to sign a treaty which had already been drawn sp, for the payment of the claims and expenses of the expedition to Mexico and Ex which ever restifaction is guaranteed for the finture in favor of Spair and England.

MAY 24, Evenum.—He is stated that General Prim will be authorized to return to Mexico as ambassador from hain.

He will be instructed to present his oredential only PSHTUGAL.

Niveon, May 26.—The Chumber of Deputies has approved of the Government till relative to the teaching.

The toubles at Oporto have been suppressed by force.
The toubles at Oporto have been suppressed by force.
The King of Portugal Ess probabited the Portugassebishops from going to Rome.

ENGLISH CUSTOMS—More. Wey, a French writer of distinction, who passed some weeks in London; has recently published in Partrible impressions, under the tide of "The English at Home." On one occasion, while riding in an omnibus, is formed an acquaintance with a fellow-passenger, from whom he derived many explanations of the strange things bronew. One of these with a tenow-passenger, recurrence to derived many explanations of the strange things house. One of these we give:

"I addressed a few words to him concerning a carriage which drove by. It was too first to be elegant, and was drawn'by two magnificent horess. On the box adorned with beautiful fringe, sat a lifect coated coachman; there was not a wrinkle in his white cravat—his snawy gloves were spetless. In the vehicle, on downy cushions, cardeesly lounged a men without a coat, his arm bare, his sleeves turned up to his shoulders; an apron, with the coachman lowked like a gentleman driving a mechanic in his working dress. Mons. W. asked his neighbor who and what was the strange-looking occupant of the dashing carriage. 'The richest betther in London,' was the repry;' he is riding in his carriage from the claughter, house to his residence. His forefathers were in the same obsiness; his father left him a furture of more than two milkings, and he out of tradesty followed his profession—a very honorable customs. This gentleman butcher possesses four millions '?"

THE BRITISH MUSEUM. -- The expenses of the British Museum for the past year were "299,012, being £502 less than derring the previous year. 34,589 new books have been added to the library, of which 28,037 were purchased and the rest acquired by copyright. Valuable additions have also been made to the collections of ancient statutory and manuscripts; among the latter are over a hundred letters of William Cowper, including THE SEAL FISHERY.—The Newfoundland seal fishery is very successful this season, and great excitement prevails. From 25,000 to 30,000 seals have been caught, the catch in a single day averaging 1,300 or 1,400.

THE CITY.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL -RESIGNATION OF A HIGH-SCHOOL PROFESSOR.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of School Control was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, President Benjamin M. Dusenberry in the chair.

Communications were received, as follows:

From the Second section, asking that the salary of the janitor of the Wharton-street School House be increased \$100 per annum. \$100 per annum.
From the Tenth section, asking leave to expend \$300 for From the Tenth section, asking leave to expend \$300 for furniture for the new primary school at Thirteenth and Race streets, the building being ready for occupancy. From the Twelfth cection, asking that the Robert Yaux colored school be removed from its present locality to the Masonic Hall, Brown street, above Fourth. One from the Twenfy-first section, calling the attention of the Board to the increase of pupils in the Kenderton and Oakdale unclassified schools, and asking for a third assistant teacher-at the Cakdale school, and assistant teacher-at the Board school and asking for a third assistant teacher-at the Board school and asking for a third assistant teacher-at the Board school of the Pincipal of the Manua unclassified school be increased to \$600 per annum.

Also, that an additional teacher be employed in the colored school at Oak 2nd Rose streets.

From the Twenty-fifth section, asking for an appropriation of \$200 to put-glass partitions in the Carrol primary schools.

All of these were referred to the appropriate com-All of these were referred to the appropriate com-The Committee on Accounts reported bills to the amount of \$117,544.36. A communication was received from Mrs. Elizabeth Hoover, asking that duplicate warrants be issued to her, in place of warrants Nos. 2.778 and 4,615, for. \$31.25 each, the originals having been lost. The request was granted. granted.
The Committee on High School reported that they had accepted the resignation of Alexander J. MacNeill, professor of writing, drawing, and book-keeping in the Central High School, to date from the 1st of September Central High School, to date from the 1st of September next.

The Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools reported a series of resolutions, authorizing the directors of the Nineteenth section to open a two-division secondary school in the Megarges school building; changing the Burton unclassified school, in the Twenty-fifth section, to a two division consolidated grammar school, and a two division primary school; authorizing the director of the Twenty-fifth section. to change the Tryndale primary school to a one division secondary, and a three division primary school, and confirming the spointment of an additional teacher in the primary schools at Twentisth and New streets, and an additional teacher.

pointment of an additional teacher in the primary schools at Twentieth and New streets, and an additional teacher in secondary school No. 2, Sixth section.

The resolutions were adopted.

A resolution was offered that the achools in certain sections be allowed to hold but one session per day, commencing at 8½ A. M. and continuing until 1½ P. M., with a half hour for recess, to continue from the 17th of June till the beginning of the vacation.

This gave rise to much debate, and the subject was This gave rise to much debate, and the subject was finally laid on the table.

An appropriation of five hundred dollars was asked for, to repaper the Girls' High School. ¡Beferred to City

THE BROWNLOW RECEPTION .- The THE BROWNLOW RECEPTION.—The following correspondence has been received:

DEPARTMENT OF STATH, YAGINGTON, JUE 7, 1862.
William D. Lewis, Esq., Philadelphia:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received the communication with which you have honored me to attend a public reception which is to be given by the citizens of Philadelphia:

The pressure of cases here is such as to Lorbid my acceptance of invitations to public assemblages of any kind, and I sm, therefore, obliged to excuse myself in the present case. But if Mr. Bro walow should come to this city I shall be proud sand happy to receive him and to extend to him all the bospitalities in my power.

His loj alty, seal, patience, and anguaulmity are above all praise, and they have won for him an imperishable name in the history of our country.

I have the honor to be,

MY dear sir, very truly yours.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862.

Mr. W. D. Lewis, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, &c.: Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., in-Sig: I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., inviting me to be present at a public reception, to be given
by the citizens of Philadelphia to the Rev. Wm. G.
Brownlow, on the 13th inst. I beg you to be assured
that I am most gratified for this token of kindly remembrance and good will on the part of yourself and of those
you represent, and would be happy, did not other engagements prevent it, to accept your courteous and corcial invitation. I sympathize fully with the spirit that
animates the citizens of Philadelphia in this movement,
and would esteem it a privilege to be permitted, by my
presence, to do honor to that heroic and unconquerable
patriot, whose loyalty to our bleeding country has been
but purified and enobled by the fiery ordeal of persecution through which he has been called to pass.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT.

CAEE.—Yesterday, in the Common Pleas, Judges Thompson, Allison and Ludlow, shortly after the opening of the court, Mesers. Gowan and Hirst for Mr. Ewing, the respondent, asked leave of the court to fopen the ballot-boxes for the purpose of obtaining certain election papers, such as tally papers, list of voters, &c., which were not to be found in the clerk's office, having become lost or mistaid.

This was opposed by counsel for Mr. Thompson, on the ground that the answer of the respondent had not been fised, and he was not, therefore, on the record as a party. It was further objected that previous to saking for leave of court for such purpose, an affaisavit should be fited setting forth what papers were desired, and what precinct boxes should be opened.

Judge Thompson stated that, in provious cases, parmission to open the ballot-boxes had been granted only when the answer was filed.

Mr. Gowan replied that, in the case of Mann vs. Cassidy, permission was granted to the petitioner to open the ballot-boxes for the purpose of preparing his petition. He could not conceive what objection there was on the part of the respondent to the opening of the ballot-boxes, unless there was something they desired to conceal. He could not see why this case was not to be governed by the same rules that had been applied to previous cases. In reply to the assertion that the respondent was not a party in court, Mr. Gowan stated that the the act of Assembly required ten days' notice, previous to the filing of the petition, to be filed on the respondent, and that made him a party. He was not obliged to file an answer at all; he might contest the case on the petition slove. JASE.—Yesterday, in the Common Pieus, Judges Thompson, Allison and Ludlow, shortly after the opening of the tion slove.

Finally, the court ordered that an affidavit be filed, setting forth what papers were missing, and the boxes necessary to be opened would be thus set out.

The matter then went over, and the court resumed the Orphans' Court Argument list.

Emperor's Government.

On Thursday last 156 cardinals and bishops voted in favor of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs. This morning the number of cardinals and bishops voting to the same effect amounted to 189.

ELECTORAL HESSE.

OASSEL, May 24, Evening.—In yesterday's sitting the Council of Ministers resolved upon the re-establishment of the Constitution and Electoral Law of 1831.

The reports of a modification in the Cabinet are as yet unfounded.

Frankfore-on-the Maine, May 24.—An extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet took place to day, at which the Austro-Prussian proposition of the 8th of March, relative to the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1831, in Hesse Cassel, was adopted.

The representative of Hesse announced that the Electoral Government would comply with the resolution of 1831, in Hesse Cassel, was adopted.

Turn, May 23.—The Official Gazette repels the insinuations thrown out against the Government respecting its conduct in the late events at Brescia and Bergamo, and says:

"It is entirely false that the Government has in any way connived at the disturbances or healtated as to what measures to adopt. The Government will be ready to justify its proceedings before Parliament. In the meanime the public may rest assured that the judicial authorities will act with strict impartiality."

May 24.—Evening.—The rumors is circulation to-day on the Bourse at Faris of the resignation of Battazzi are completely false.

The Minister of War has thanked General Durando, The Minister of War has thanked General Dur A SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE KEN-

time the public may rest seated that he judical authorities will act with strict impartiality."

May 24—Evening.—The rumors is circulation to-day on the Bourse at Paris of the resignation of Battazzi are completely false.

The Minister of War has thanked General Durando, commanding the scond military department, for the conduct of the troops during the recent events. In allusion to the bitter words of Garibaldi, the minister says that his later letters will cause the reproaches contained in the former ones to be forgotten.

Florence, May 25—The Constituzione of to-day appounces the discovery of a great depot of fire-arms. Forty-four chests full were seized. Some arrests have been made.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

THE SUPPOSED CLASE OF INFANTIGIDE.—Yesterday morning Coroner Conrad summoned a judgest upon the body a judgest upon the body a judgest to present. He testified that he had examined the body of the child, and discovered some slight injuries about the least found on the forehead a cut, which looked as if it had been made by some penetrating instrument; upon removing the scalp the bone was found uninjured; there was no effusion of blood upon the brain; the child had not been drowned; if the body had floated there would have been acraches and bruises, but none of these marks were visible; the wound bruises, but none of these marks were visi on the head was not sufficient to have caused death.

The inquest was then adjourned until 11 o clock tomorrow morning.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMSHIP.-Yesterday morning, at half past eleven o'clock, the new steamship Norma was launched, from the yard of Mr. John Lynn, at the foot of Reed-street wharf. Nothing occurred to mar the beauty of the launch. A large crowd was present. As soon as the vessel was brought to, tuga were in readiness to tow her to Needle & Levy's, to receive her beliefs, which are already completed. The Norma will run between this city and Boston, and be commanded by Captain Baker, formetly in the steamship Kanshuston. Commanded by Commanded Bausington.