The Press.

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862.

WE MAY be pardoned a reference to our paper of to-day. By the enterprise of our special correspondents we are enabled to give full details from every department of the army—the telegraph brings us the latest intelligence from every camp in America and every court beyond the Atlantic—our reporters tell us everything occuring in our midst. The meagre editorial column is an illustration of the age we live in. It is an age of facts and not opinions, and however pleasant it might be to say what we have to say, we prefer to let the great deeds everywhere transpiring, and so fully described this morning, speak for us.

DR. BROWNLOW'S speech, on Friday evening, at the Academy of Music, was heard by thousands, who greeted the numerous startling points and bold arguments of the bold orator with wild enthusiasm. He is certainly an extraordinary man. His highest quality is, perhaps, his sincerity in the cause of his country. His whole life has been a battle with prejudice and power. His worst enemies have always feared his fearless pen and unshackled tongue. Coming from Tennessee, a refugee and a witness—a refugee from the worst of despotisms, and a witness of its worst atrocities—he utters his thoughts with an energy and truthfulness that produce immense effects and make many converts. His language does not please the Northern sympathizers with Secession any more than it pleases their friends, the Southern traitors. Dr. BROWNLOW is feared and hated by both. The Secession gentility here think that he is overcandid and plain-spoken, and not a few of them are horror-stricken at what they call his "vulgarity." The traitors in Tennessee would hang him for his courageous and contemptuous defiance of their practices, if they did not know that the experiment would be terribly avenged. This harmony of feeling between the harmonious enemies of the Union is probably Dr. BROWNLOW's best vindication. He can safely trust himself with the loyal millions of the land. They honor him for his courage, and they hear his assaults upon the traitors with all the more pleasure, because, if any man has a right to employ honest and unadorned Saxon against these foes of liberty, it is WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1862.

In the campaign that is about to be opened against the Administration and the war, powerful emphasis is to be laid upon the empty accusation that the friends of Mr. Lincoln favor unconditional Emancipation and Negro Equality. Contemptible as this accusation is, it is frequently repeated by men who, in their heated partisanship, forget that they are intelligent and reasonable beings. As usual, the name of "Democracy" is to be invoked as a cover to this arrant demagogueism. In other days, before the people of the United States were educated by a great war, which overturned old expectations and destroyed old theories, such a "divertissement" as this might have passed current. But, unless our masses are indeed sunken into the deepest slough of ignorance, this attempt to seduce them into wrong paths will be fearfully avenged. I have a very low estimate of the leaders who bullied and coaxed the majority of the Democrats of Pennsylvania into the support of Breckinridge in 1860, and who, with all the treacheries and corruptions of Buchanan revealed to their eyes and ears, refused to denounce these crimes. The bloody harvest of the seed thus sown should admonish them against another experiment upon the supposed credulity of the American people.

The men in the free States who advocate Unconditional Emancipation are very few in numbers. *In the Republican party they do not number one in five hundred.* There is not a traitor anywhere who does not know this to be true, even as he repeats the reverse. As to negro equality, a still more conclusive reply might be made to this silly falsehood. The practical amalgamationists are not in the free States. The most infatuated Abolition fanatic rarely carries his free thought into free love. It is only in the atmosphere of rebellion that negro equality, in its worst phase, has been accepted and illustrated. The social distinction between the races of white and black, in the free States, is as broad and clear as it is in England and France, were, in the face of laws that make no distinction as to political rights, the one prejudices its relations wholly independent of the other.

But we continue a reply to an argument not even believed by those who make it?

This was productive of great and new issues. While it adds to the responsibilities of the Executive, it reduces the reliance of the demagogue upon popular ignorance, and to this extent reduces the weight of these responsibilities. *It would have been worse for slavery if Treason had taken up arms against a Democratic instead of a Republican Administration.* Then the ingratitude of the slaveholders would have been more keenly felt, and more mercilessly punished. The Democrats, who clamor for compromise now, and are blind to the atrocities of the rebels, in that event would have discarded everything but the sword, and believed anything but rebel humanity. Mr. Lincoln's Administration is doing only what that of Mr. Douglas would have done, and less, had Douglas been chosen President. *Results have sadly proved that if Breckinridge had been elected, four years would have found the free States without a country save that which was controlled by the institution of slavery.* The rebellion of 1861-62 is the voice of the devil proclaiming that, in the event of the election of Breckinridge in 1860, FOUR YEARS MORE WOULD HAVE FOUND US A SLAVE MONARCHY!

These are plain lessons. They need no rhetoric to adorn and no witnesses to confirm them. They are facts, and facts are better than history. OCCASIONAL.

A Mission of Mercy.

Governor Curtin, on the application of Charles H. Wilson, Esq., of this city, has appointed him a commissioner to proceed to the seat of war, on the Peninsula, and assist in taking charge of sick and wounded Pennsylvanians, who may there require tender aid and care. Mr. Wilson, though not a medical man, has sufficient experience to enable him to perform the duties, thus delegated to him, in a satisfactory manner. Not only is there no pay nor emolument attached to this Good Samaritan occupation to which Mr. Wilson voluntarily devotes himself, but he will supply the sick and wounded who may be under his care with necessaries and comforts, at his own expense, over and above what may be provided by other resources, public or private. Such patriotism and liberality are worthy of all honor, and we trust that this example of self-devotion will produce good effects. Mr. Wilson may be communicated with, on the subject of his mission of mercy, at Messrs. Wolfe, 123 Chestnut street, or at his own residence, 1932 Chestnut street. He proceeds on his duty in a few days, to Fortress Monroe in the first instance, we believe. We must not conclude without acknowledging the promptitude with which Governor Curtin, ever anxious to advance the interests of his native State and its inhabitants, issued the commission to Mr. Wilson. No man could more readily appreciate the value of such volunteered and gratuitous services as were tendered by Mr. Wilson.

THE *Evening Bulletin* of Saturday says: We learn with regret of the death of Hon. Robert M. Palmer, United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation. He died at sea on the 26th of April, and his remains were committed to the deep on the morning of the 27th. Mr. Palmer sailed from Buenos Ayres for home about the 13th of April, his health, which was bad when he left this country, having become still worse. He was a citizen of Pottsville, and had represented Schuylkill county in the Legislature with decided ability, having been Speaker of the Senate for two sessions. He bore a high character, and was an excellent and useful citizen. His age was about forty-one years, and he leaves a wife and six children, the eldest of whom, a young man, accompanied him to South America. President Lincoln appointed him Minister to the Argentine Confederation soon after his inauguration, and he sailed from this country in May, 1861.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH GOODS, BLACK LACE POINTS, &c.—The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the choice and attractive assortment of French, German, British, and India dry goods, embracing 300 lots of desirable articles in silks, Paris dress goods, very fine and rich black lace points, bournous, &c., embroidering white goods, hoop skirts, French flowers, sun umbrellas, Canton fans, stock of goods, fancy articles, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued nearly all day, without intermission—by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1862.

No War Intelligence—The Telegraph line to Fortress Monroe Damaged.

No news of public interest has been received at the War Department to-day from any direction.

The telegraph through Delaware to Fortress Monroe was injured by the storm of last night, and is not yet in working order.

Confirmations.

The Senate, yesterday, confirmed the following appointments: GUSTAVUS KORNER, of Illinois, as Minister to Spain; CHARLES HUBBARD, Surveyor of Customs at Hickman, Ky.; DANIEL WANN, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Illinois; CHARLES L. STEPHENSON, of Galena, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.

Confirmation of Surgeons and Consuls.

The Senate recently confirmed the following appointments: Assistant Surgeons Jonathan C. Bertolette, Thomas W. Leach, William M. King, and Benjamin F. Gibb, to be surgeons; and Frank L. Dubois, Samuel G. Webbe, Gustavus S. Franklin, F. Minot Wald, and David W. Ballantine, to be assistant surgeons in the navy. John L. Leconte, brigade surgeon volunteers; Brigade Surgeon George T. Allen, medical inspector; Robert C. Wood, assistant surgeon general, and William H. Massey, of Ohio, medical inspector.

The following-named persons have been confirmed as consuls:

John J. Flanagan, of Pennsylvania, at Puerto Cabello. Maximilian C. Grötzner, of the District of Columbia, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg; William Marsh, of the District of Columbia, at Aliona; Henry W. Dinon, of Rhode Island, at Oporto; Charles H. Lohr, of Pennsylvania, at Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.

Also, as first lieutenant in the marine corps, Charles H. Bradford; and as second lieutenants, Louis Fagan, Robert L. Meade, and James B. Young, all of Pennsylvania; Lyman P. French, of New York; William Wallace, Jr., of Maryland; Edward C. Saltmarch, of Massachusetts; George G Stoddard, of Massachusetts, Charles F. Williams, of the District of Columbia; A. Whitemore Ward, of Illinois; John M. Reber and Fred. T. Peet, Jr., of New York

Contributions for the Sick and Wounded.

Liberal contributions are being made for the benefit of the poor wounded and suffering soldiers in the hospital here. A fund of $205 was promptly raised, upon the suggestion of Colonel FORNEY, among the gentlemen in the office of the Secretary of the United States Senate.

Stamped Envelopes.

It has been ascertained at the Post Office Department that single rate letters which are enclosed in envelopes embossed with both the one and the three-cent stamp of the old style have, in some instances, been created by postmasters as wholly unpaid and extra postage thereon exacted on delivery. Public notice is therefore given that stamped envelopes of this description, which are designed to facilitate the prepayment of the carrier's fee in cities, have not been superseded, and that they are perfectly valid for the prepayment of postage to the amount which the stamps indicate.

The Loudoun County Jail.

The Secretary of War having received complaints that the jail of Loudoun county was being used for the detention of the slaves of rebels, and that the rebels of that county were actively co-operating with the authorities of the Confederate States, the matter was referred to Gen. WADSWORTH, as commander of the department. Col SWAIN, of Scott's Cavalry, was ordered with a detachment of his command, to go to Leesburg. After a week's absence the command returned last evening. Col. SWAIN had a general jail delivery of the negroes confined on rebel account, and straightened up things generally.

He also brought here Chief Justice ASA ROGERS and the Rev. E. H. BOURNE as prisoners, they refusing to take the oath of allegiance and being proved to be active in the rebel cause, the reverend gentleman acting as a kind of rebel post boy. Leesburg proves to be a hotbed of Secession, the ladies of the place crossing the streets to avoid meeting the officers of the cavalry troop, the children singing Dixie in front of the quarters, and most of the stores were closed during the stay of the troops.

Arrival of Wounded.

Probably a hundred of sick and wounded from General SHIELDS' division have arrived here, and been distributed among the hospitals. Their condition excites general commiseration, and the kindest attentions are bestowed upon them. Several deaths have occurred.

Carpenters were at work to-day on two of the churches for the accommodation of the invalids. The following are the wounded received here:

SEVENTH INDIANA.—Wounded—Lieut. Geo. C. Watson, seriously; Sergeant Wm. Wheeler, slightly; Sergeant Jas. G. Stewart, severely; Wm. Armstrong, seriously; Andy H. Smith, slightly; C. Selcrath, slightly; William White, slightly; Corporal James Davis, slightly; Captain W. C. Jones, slightly; Sergeant Strange, slightly; James Walton, slightly; Corporal Hosey, slightly; C. Franklin, seriously; Wilson Job, slightly; R. H. Marie, seriously; David White, severely; William Franklin, severely; Silas Davidson, severely; S. Scogg, Adams, slightly; E. Mills, slightly; Sergeant J. B. Williams, seriously; Corporal Jno. Hodges, slightly; Corporal William O. Walker, seriously; John Conrad, slightly; M. Allen, seriously; E. Hall, slightly; S. W. Carpenter, seriously; William Hays, severely; John Collins, seriously; J. Halcraft, slightly; B. D. Grace, seriously; William Lambert, slightly; R. B. Lewis, seriously; M. S. Lingwood, slightly; H. C. Lemon, mortally; William Monroe, slightly; James McClane, mortally; A. J. Peck, seriously; William Bierman, slightly; O. S. Richmond, severely; O. W. Stirling, slightly; J. Williams, severely; J. McFlakin, slightly; Sergeant D. M. Smith, severely; H. H. McCough, slightly; Isaac Schaffer, severely; Captain Welsh, slightly; John Woodvester, severely; Ed. Bonse, slightly; Lewis Striker, severely; Dyer Moore, slightly; A Flannegan, severely; B. Douglass, slightly; H. E. Gilchrist, severely; Sergeant J. B. Hozer, slightly; George Muller, severely; B. L. McFarland, slightly; William M. Hamilton, seriously; L. McGauchey, slightly; Corporal L. P. Gaw, severely; Captain Jno. Grover, slightly; R. Ditmus, severely; Sergeant G. P. Clayton, slightly; Samuel Gossett, severely; G. Shoemaker, slightly; J. H. Fisher, severely; A. J. Merrick, slightly; N. J. Lord, severely; S. S. Covirk, slightly; Sergt. E. F. Hunt, severely; N. H. Patten, slightly; Sergt. Jacob Varnen, severely; J. Graham, slightly; Wm. Hoskins, severely; J. Tucey, severely; J. Tucey, severely; C. Reynolds slightly; J. Gateby, severely; J. Stephens, slightly; J. Smith, severely; W. M. Campbell, severely; A. J. Canby, severely; S. Forsyth, slightly; J. N. Halsclaw, slightly; J. Henderson, severely; Thomas Grant, slightly; J. Richardson, slightly; Wm. Stucklin, slightly; George Buckle, slightly; T. J. Hellan, slightly; John Myers, slightly; W. M. Hess, slightly; O. O. Montague, slightly; J. M. Leake, slightly; J. N. Opal, slightly; George Tout, slightly; B. G. Boyce, slightly; T. J. Coffen, slightly; J. W. Hart, slightly; H. T. James, slightly; Lieutenant N. B. Bryant, slightly; E. M. Hare, slightly; J Roarce, slightly; Sergeant Winscote, slightly; J. H. Groff, slightly; J. Bond, slightly.

Miscellaneous.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals here are receiving kind and substantial attention from the members of Congress and others from their respective States.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, it is understood, will not recommend the consideration of the bankrupt bill during the present session.

The Post Office Department has directed the resumption of mail facilities to Memphis, Tennessee.

Another ship load of contrabands will soon leave here for Hayti, making in all about 500 during the past month to that country.

In pursuance of orders from Brigadier General Wadsworth, the churches of the Epiphany on G, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Ascension on H street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and Trinity, corner of Third and O streets, in this city, were taken possession of yesterday as Government hospitals. A large number of the frequenters of these churches are Secessionists

M. O. GRITZNER, recently confirmed as Consul to Oldenburg, is one of our prominent German fellow-citizens, and known in his connection with the preparation of the Patent Office reports from 1854 to 1858, and as an occasional contributor to the radical political press.

From Washington.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Notice has been given to the various churches, without regard to denominations, that their edifices will be used for military purposes, if necessary.

It is ascertained from a gentleman, who arrived to-day from Fremont's army, that arrangements have been made by which it will promptly furnish them the requisite commissary and quartermaster's stores. The men had suffered much, not only from the forced marches they made over the mountains, but from the scarcity of supplies. There were, however, no signs of complaint in camp, and the men are all now in cheerful spirits.

Many of the sick and wounded are comfortably cared for at Mount Jackson, where the rebels had erected commodious buildings.

The general plan for subsisting all our troops on the Shenandoah is now complete, and is of vast importance in connection with future military movements.

Captain F. W. Rurtz, quartermaster, who is attached to Fremont's army, has been assiduous in perfecting these arrangements.

The following items are from the report of Commander McKinstry, received at the Navy Department:

Commanders McIntosh and Huger have died of wounds received in the naval battle of the Mississippi.

The health of New Orleans was generally good up to the 1st instant. The cane plantations below the city looked exceedingly well, their proprietors not appearing to have paid much attention to the suggestions of the rebel leaders.

The United States steamer Connecticut arrived at New Orleans on the 29th, and left on the 31st ult. for Texas.

The British ship Circassian, a prize to the Somerset, has been condemned by the United States Court.

The pilots and tow-boats are resuming their vocations at the Southwest Pass.

The War in the Shenandoah Valley.

WINCHESTER, Va., June 12.—There is nothing worthy of note transpiring here at present, but we hear a multitude of rumors in regard to Fremont's army. The latest report, coming through a Secession channel to Strasburg, is that Jackson had fallen back to some defensible point, where he had been reinforced by 70,000 men, 10,000 of whom he would employ to keep Fremont engaged, while the remainder were to march down the valley west of North Mountain, cut Fremont off, and sweep him from the valley.

The mail messenger from Fremont to Strasburg reports that fighting was continued between the two armies on Monday and Tuesday; and another rider says that Fremont had fallen back to Harrisonburg.

The reports of Jackson's reinforcements, his designs and Fremont's falling back, are discredited here.

A large proportion of the prisoners carried off by Jackson have effected their escape.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Fremont is of a jubilant character.

The report that 1,500 to 2,000 rebel prisoners are now *en route* from Fremont's division, is not confirmed at headquarters.

WINCHESTER, June 15.—A messenger from Mount Jackson reports all quiet in front of that place this morning. The rebel pickets, few in number, were about five miles beyond. All is quiet here.

The War in New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, June 14.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the last instant, has arrived.

In a skirmish between a Company of Colorado volunteers and a body of Texans near Fort Craig, the enemy left four dead on the field, while none of the volunteers were hurt.

On the 25th quite a number of Texans were sent under an escort from Santa Fe, with a view of overtaking Colonel Steele's command, which was understood to be in Mesilla. They had been in the hospital at Santa Fe, but having recovered sufficient to enable them to travel, they were paroled and disposed of in this way.

The Funeral of Major Greis.

READING, June 14.—The remains of Major John M. Greis will be buried in the Charles Evans Cemetery, near this city, on Monday, at 12½ o'clock.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Reported Surrender of Fort Morgan

GENERAL POPE AT OKOLONA.

BEAUREGARD STILL RETREATING.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS AGAINST McCLELLAN.

AN ARTILLERY SKIRMISH.

THE CONTEST TO BE RENEWED BEFORE RICHMOND.

&c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, June 14, 1862.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS: The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and as yet are involved in mystery.

"Large bodies of troops have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of the Mechanicsville bridge and Richmond towards the late battle-field.

Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Capt. Royall, of the cavalry, was wounded, showing that the enemy design making a demonstration in that direction.

A contraband who came in yesterday reported that a force of 3,000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, proceeding in the direction of Fredericksburg. This is probably the force which appeared at Old Church.

The rebels opened at daylight this morning a sharp fire from artillery in front of Gen. Sumner.

It lasted about three hours. We had only one man killed and one wounded.

A number of prominent citizens, living between New Kent Court House and the Chickahominy, have been arrested by order of Col. Ingalls, on suspicion of communicating with the enemy.

There is no doubt that the rebel generals are duly advised of every movement of our troops by the people who have remained at home. The weather is hot and sultry.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, and Fortress Monroe.

NORFOLK, June 14.—An expedition was made to Deep Creek yesterday, by Major Dodge, who found there a rebel post office, which had been the link of communication between this place and Richmond. The establishment was broken up. Deep Creek is fifteen miles south of Norfolk.

The feeling between the military authorities and the citizens of this place is improving at a most satisfactory rate. Gen Viele has been offered the use of a fine house by the Union men, free of rent, and the offer has been accepted. Trade is reviving. A dozen Union schooners are in port loading or discharging.

The Union demonstration, yesterday, was not so successful as was anticipated, on account of the absence of Governor Pierpont, Senator Carlile, and others, who were expected to address the meeting. A very large procession assembled, however, on the dock, and on learning that the speakers were not coming marched to Ashland Hall, where an eloquent address was delivered by A. Thomas, Esq., of Iowa. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Capt. Johannes Watson, of Portsmouth, has received authority to raise a regiment of volunteers for the war.

SUFFOLK, June 12.—Col. Spear, who has been scouring the country between this place and Blackwater river for some days past, brought in last night a rebel colonel, named Corpland, and two privates belonging to the 14th Virginia Militia.

Yesterday a most brutal murder took place in Isle of Wight county, near Blackwater river. The name of the victim was Elisha Langford, a Union man, who was supposed to have given some information to our mounting parties. He was attacked by a number of the Southampton Cavalry, and shot down in his own house. Not satisfied with that, these guerillas bayoneted him as he lay, and left him unburied.

There are no rebel troops of any consequence this side of the Blackwater.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13.—Such was the intense heat to-day, that two privates were taken with sunstroke. Both soon recovered, however. The Hygeia Hospital has been nearly emptied of patients, who will be sent North on the steamer Fulton.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14.—General Burnside returned from North Carolina this morning.

The steamer Rhode Island arrived from Boston, and sailed to-day for Ship Island.

The weather is exceedingly hot.

It is contemplated to establish a regular line of communication between Norfolk and Newbern, through the canal.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—The Secession sympathizers here are becoming more bold daily in the expression of their sentiments, and the Union citizens complain that Col. Fitch's rule over the city is too lenient, and that until they are assured of receiving better protection from the Government, they cannot avow their sentiments.

The provost marshal requires the oath of allegiance from all applicants for passes or permits to ship goods, and the stringency of the requirements has already caused considerable discontent among the people.

An officer occupying an important position on one of the railroads running to this city has just returned from Grenada. He says that General Hindman was reported to have gone to Arkansas, with troops from that State, after the evacuation of Corinth.

General Pope has reached Okolona. Beauregard was still retreating. Price was with him.

Jeff Thompson was at Grenada with less than a thousand men.

The rolling stock of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad is all at Panola station, this side of Grenada.

The post office and Adams' Express office were both opened in this city to-day.

Two steamers will leave to-day with cotton, sugar, and molasses for St. Louis.

A number of citizens are also leaving for the North.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—The city remains unusually quiet and orderly, and business is slowly reviving. Thus far, the amount of rebel property seized amounts to only about $50,000.

Captain H. N. Dill, of the provost guard, estimates the value of cotton, sugar, &c., concealed for shipping, to be about $150,000. This is rapidly finding its way to the loves.

The absentees have been over-estimated. Many who ran away at first have returned, while those who leave on the upward-bound boats are mostly members of sundered families.

The Mayor and City Council are of Union proclivities, as a general thing, and exercise their functions in harmony with the military rule. Their continued good conduct is a renewed assurance of this.

These are only two or three places in the city where either Confederate scrip or post-office stamps are worth anything. The most prominent rebel sympathizers are not take the oath.

An arrival here, direct from Madison, Arkansas, brings information that General Curtis had not reached Little Rock. He was approaching it from Searcy. He would meet with no opposition.

Mr Markland, agent for the Post Office Department, opened the city post office to-day, and an agent of the Treasury Department on his way to reopen the Federal custom house. There have been about thirty applications for the office of postmaster by prominent citizens of Memphis.

There is, as yet, but one national flag floating from a private residence, and that is from the house of Mr Gage.

There is but little activity in shipping, although a few day loads of cotton have been hauled down to the levee this morning, some 500 bales of which is being concealed in warehouses.

The *Avalanche*, in an article on belligerents, admits that the South has defended the use of privateers and guerillas, and charges the North with the commission of crimes at which human nature, in its worst paroxysms of passion, feels itself horrified. It claims that legitimate belligerents should settle the questions of war, leaving the peaceful civilian to the enjoyment of his rights, and observes that those views are acknowledged by the Federals here, and thinks that this course will win gradually upon the Southern people.

The *Argus* indulges in a series of rabid and vindictive articles, and should be suppressed at once.

The *Avalanche* says that seventy-five rebel officers and soldiers have thus far surrendered themselves to Col. Fitch.

The United States navy yard and buildings have been taken possession of by Flag-officer Davis, in the name of the Government, and will be occupied as the headquarters of his fleet. The buildings are in good preservation.

The steamer J. D. Perry, Alex. Ziegler, master, arrived here this morning, having on board the 47th Indiana Regiment, Colonel Slack, and Nolens' cavalry. Colonel Slack being senior officer, supersedes Colonel Fitch in command of this post.

There is no evidence that the fleet will start down the river for several days.

The (Memphis) Grenada *Appeal* of the 10th says misapprehensions prevail in regard to the partisan rangers. They are called into service by the Confederate Congress, and are designed to act beyond the lines of the army, as independent fighters, to be provided like ordinary soldiers, and to have all they capture, yet the *Appeal* insists that they are not guerillas, and hopes that young men will not fear to enlist. It says if the Federals treat them as pirates President Davis will interfere to protect them.

The *Appeal* states the facts about the occupation of Memphis tolerably fairly, admitting that Col. Fitch is pursuing a system of liberal public policy, yet indulges in vindictive comments.

M. G. Galloway, late postmaster of Memphis, announces that he has removed the office to Grenada.

An order is published in the *Appeal*, by order of Gen. Beauregard, denouncing the officers of Col. J. S. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry for rebellion at Corinth.

Vicksburg was still in rebel hands on the 10th inst.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—The Jackson *Mississippian* of the 11th says a portion of Gen. Lovell's command engaged two of the enemy's gunboats on the morning of the 9th, and after a brisk engagement of an hour succeeded in driving the enemy off.

Colonel Slack issued orders this morning prohibiting dealers from using the currency of the Confederate States, and that the use thereof, as a circulating medium, can but be regarded as an insult to the Government of the United States, and persons so offending are to be arrested and summarily dealt with. The rebel sympathizers are already beginning to wince under the vigorous policy of the new commandant.

Beauregard's army is reported at Tupello, fifty miles north. Arrangements have been made looking to fortifying the place

Deserters arrive here daily, and take the oath of allegiance.

Gen. Price was at Mobile on Tuesday last, and the same day Gen. Breckinridge was at Meridian.

It is believed that Col. Slack will immediately require the civil and judicial officers to take the oath.

The rebel gunboat Sterling Price has been raised, and will be sent North immediately for repairs.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 9th, says that, on Saturday morning, a portion of General Ewell's command attacked the enemy near Hanover Bridge, and captured a quantity of baggage. The Federals advanced on Sunday evening on James Island, and on their approach our troops fled.

Gen. Kirby Smith is said to command the troops opposed to Gen. Mitchell.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, June 14.—To-day was the hottest of the season. The mercury at 2 o'clock this afternoon stood at 92 deg. in the shade.

Major General Ord, who was transferred, at his request, from General McDowell's army to General Halleck's Mississippi Department arrived here this morning, and left in the afternoon for Corinth.

The Rebel Army at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A loyal Virginian who has arrived here reports that the rebels have about seventy-five thousand effective troops at Richmond.

The *National Intelligencer* has an able editorial article arguing that Beauregard's army is probably on its way to Richmond.

The loyal residents of Washington are greatly rejoiced at the act of Gen. Wadsworth in seizing three Secessionist Episcopal churches in this city for hospital purposes. The rebel vestrymen of Trinity Church are enraged at the seizure of their church.

A number of soldiers who were wounded at the battle of Port Republic have arrived here.

From Harper's Ferry.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, dated Harper's Ferry, to-day, says:

General Wool, accompanied by his staff, paid a hurried visit here to-day. The General thoroughly inspected Bolivar Heights and the adjacent country.

From the feeling exhibited by the Secessionists in the vicinity of Martinsburg and Winchester some credit may be attached to the rumor that Jackson has again been largely reinforced, but while I have confidence in the ability of Gen. Fremont to successfully cope with Jackson in the valley, it is believed that even in the event of his meeting with a reverse, the preparations which Generals Banks and Sigel are making in the vicinity of Winchester will render any success the rebels may achieve of short duration.

The bridge across the Potomac at this point was completed this morning, and its security tested by the passage of a heavy burden train.

The road between here and Winchester is being rapidly repaired, and it is believed the Government will have it in use in a few days, thus greatly facilitating the transportation of supplies to the army in the valley.

From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, June 15.—The Kansas State Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, has found John W. Robinson, Secretary of State, guilty of a high misdemeanor, by a vote of 17 to 4. On the remaining charge the court found him not guilty. The court, by a vote of 18 to 3 declared that John W. Robinson be removed from the office of Secretary of State.

The case of Mr. Hillyer, Auditor of State, was then taken up

THE BATTLE AT PORT REPUBLIC.

FRONT ROYAL, June 15—The results of the battle at Port Republic, on Monday last, between a portion of Shields' division and Jackson's rebel army, are now ascertained as near as can be. The names already given are known to be among the killed and wounded, although many classed among the missing are no doubt badly injured, but our troops being compelled to retire before a foe so superior in numbers and in all other respects except bravery, many were necessarily left on the field, whose names could not be ascertained, and of the large number classed as missing many will doubtless find their way back to their regiments.

The force engaged was composed mostly of Western men who did their duty nobly, as was evidenced by their fighting a foe more than five times their number for five hours and then retreating in order, except one or two regiments which were completely surrounded and compelled to take to the mountains, many of whom made their way back to the division.

The 7th Indiana Regiment, Col. Gavon, did a noble duty, holding their position on the right for four hours against a vastly superior force, repeatedly charging and driving the enemy like sheep. They left Fredericksburg 800 strong and arrived at Port Republic with only 300, the remainder being left along the route sick and disabled, and after the fight they mustered about 140, losing more than half their force.

The 29th and 66th Ohio also lost heavily, as may be seen by the list of casualties.

The three batteries of artillery, Clark's, Robinson's, and Huntington's, are entitled to great praise for the gallant part they took in the action. Had the First and Second brigades been enabled to reach the scene of action, an entirely different result would undoubtedly have ensued.

After Monday's fight it is understood that Jackson took the road towards Staunardsville, passing through the Gap of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in a line for Gordonsville, at which point there is a railroad communication with Richmond.

THE FIGHT AT PORT REPUBLIC BETWEEN JACKSON AND SHIELDS' ADVANCE.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Foreign News per China.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following is a list, as far as can be ascertained, of the killed and wounded in the desperate fight near Port Republic on Monday last, between the rebel forces under General Jackson, and the advance guard of General Shields, under Col. Carroll, consisting of the 84th Pennsylvania, 110th Pennsylvania, 7th Indiana, and 1st Virginia Regiments.

84TH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed—John Harding. Wounded—Alex. G. Thornton, Ellis Kyler. Missing—30.

110TH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed—1. Wounded—4. Missing—23.

The names of the sufferers in this regiment have not been ascertained.

[NOTE.—The first reports gave the number of this regiment as the 11th.]

7TH INDIANA (300 STRONG.)

Killed—A. J. Hawley, H. F. Swan, Sergeant A. Harden, Captain Jacob Stirk, Jacob Michael, Captain Sol. Waterman, J. M. Houston, William Luke, A. Montgomery.

Wounded—123.

Missing—79.

The full list cannot be obtained at present.

SEVENTH OHIO.

Killed—Townsley Gilbert, Adolph Snyder L. R. Gates, G. R. Megarge, R. J. Kiggsbury, John H Woodware, John Williams, F. Reiber, John J. Volker—11.

Wounded—A. G. Levett, John W. Barden, Charles H. Keller, Fredrick M. Weller, Isaac Maxwell, Samuel Buchanan, H. B. Fry, R. Atwater, C. H. Pedro, A. S. Hudson, C. P. Hamilton, Reuben Potter, David Waters, W. F. Richmond, Captain Knox, John Smith, Richard Campbell, James Decker, S. C. Whaler, Jno. Atwater, Lieutenant J. L. Adams, Captain G. A. Wood, V. E. Smalley, Benjamin F. Hawkins, Samson Hibbard, James R. Loucks, Charles S. King, Harry M. Dean, Brighton Lewis, Albert Stedman, W. W. Rogers, George Gerrick, Jas Harrick, George Carl, Marion Hoover, Franklin Eldridge, G. Fremaner, T. Woods, M. Osborne, D. L. Hunt, George W. Parker, Malcolm Eckenrode, Lieutenant A. H. Day, Captain C. H. Dobson, Lieutenant M. Chapman, Sergeant B. Matthews, A. W. Morley, Lawrence Rensnell, William Santywasser, Philip Anthony, Jno. Colburn, Herman Fetzer, Jno. Hunnetty, Jno. Schoombe, Jno. Lutky, Conrad Sommers—50.

SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO.

Killed—A. Black, J Bitney, E. L. Chichester, M. W. Hurst, L. Gladden, Jacob Olmere, Jacob Cox, John Benshoof, Richard Aldermam, James Hock, William P. Bais, Wm. A. Ferguson, Eliet Williams, Wm. S. Bates, John Freshwater, Jeremiah Knickelson, Levi Wolford, John William Cook, Lewis Killenger—20.

Wounded—W. Campbell, J. Gorsed, G. B. Light, J. Osborn, Sergeant Wm. Bonds, Sergeant Jno. Forsyth, J. Horr, Capt. S. F. McCowan, Sergeant John F. Northcutt, Patrick Hennigan, Patrick Phalen, Benj Harmin, Lewis Gaylor, Lieut. John Dye, Sergeant Theodore Stanbury, Michael Riley, William Scott, Thos. R. Plunkett, James Q Fleming, Levi Sampson Van M. Pendleton, Joseph B. Hodges, S. S. Shaeffer, David R. Tifton, John Cassell, Lieutenant Jno. Williams, Sergeant Wm. John Barber, Jno. George McGregg, A. G. Bethard, Wm. C. Freshater, Emery Loring, Edw. Cody, Henry Alesper, Alonzo Hume, Thos. Kent, J H Ryan, Capt. James H. Dobson, Lieut. Colonel Chas. Davis, Henry Ames, C. Craig, D. Horr, Robt. Kelck, C. Erwin, Robt. Boyd, Chas. Turner, Joseph Frankenfield, David Morrison, Chas. Rhoads, David Instin, Zenos G. Jones, F. B. Parke, D. M. Haines, P. H. Howard, D. Gray, E. Nagle, John Blakely—60. Missing—107.

FIFTH OHIO.

Killed—Adjutant Charles W. Smith, Sergeant Major Robt Graham, F. Burns, W Humercock—4.

Wounded—Capt. George H. Linseberg, John Lanning, George Hewriller, Charles Metzker (fatally), W. H. Merenon, H. W. Cunningham, Michael Roth, Fredrick Hoff, Dennis Reardon, John Lee, George Dehsell, W. Foster, John F. Doak, John L. McElhany, William Sheelman, Albert G. Harrison, Peter Carter, Adam Feltz, Richard E. Hassets, Valentine Gibb, John Sanchard, Donald McLeod, Fredrick Bruning, S. H. Cottle, Francis Gaffner, Nathan H. Williams, John Baker, T. Richens, Geo. Brown, Ed Hampstead, John Petterson, John Cunheimer, David Ketchum, Alonzo Myers, S. Kohn, Wm. R. Goddard, Wm. McDonnaughey, Samuel Robbins, Henry Richper, Warner Michael, John Conway, John Gruninger, Delos Hills, Thos. McLaughlin, F. Wallace, Geo. P. Johnson, Sergt. Joseph Plaisted, Ed. Swain, Charles Peet, Wm. Engart, Robert Spellman, O. Moon, A. D. Romer, Walter Elliott, Geo. C. Clouds, Alfred J Bunn—60.

Missing—Two captains, four lieutenants, and 170 privates.

FIRST VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

Killed—John Ray.

Wounded—Robert Allison (seriously), Sergeant Maxwell Carroll, Corporal John R. McCoy, Franklin Doak (slightly)—3.

Missing, 3.

BATTERY H, FIRST OHIO.

Killed—Ed. Allen and John McGill—2.

Wounded—P. Ismaugh, W. G. Pierce, George Skins, Captain T. S. Bliss, O. Colby—5.

Missing, 2.

This battery lost 3 guns and 18 horses.

BATTERY L, FIRST OHIO.

Killed—Charles Hutchins.

Wounded—Frank Piles, Silas Moore, Jas. Gilder, John Peters—4.

Missing, 5.

Corporal Samuel Cochran, of this battery, remained at his gun and fired it alone three times, making great havoc among the enemy, and, after knocking a rebel down with a stone, succeeded in making his escape.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO.

Killed—Captain H. Luce, B. P. Turner, G. W. Brittain, Wm. O. Barnwell, A. A. Moritz, Willis Sisley, F. G. Remley, T. W. Smith, J. M. Dalrymple, F. R. Johnson, E. Reed, Charles Robinson, Jacob Rosenbaum, J. Everhart, W. T. Waterman, David McIntyre, William Fitzgerald—17.

Wounded—J. E. March, M. St. John, Captain Dalgraple, T. Smith, F. Morse, P. A. Decker, N. A. German, James Fuston, J. Robinson, W. H. Hun