TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. We have details of a bold movement on he part of the rebels at White House. It seems that a force of the enemy got in the rear of our army, and made an attack at a place called Old Church, and committed many ravages, killing teamsters, and destroying stores, outting down telegraph wires, and burning bridges. The rebel forces were very large, and after accomplishing their errand, returned to Richmond. How they got through our lines is a mystery to us. At White House this raid created a great sensation. Sutlers, correspondents, loafers, surgeons, and civilians generally, became dreadfully frightened, and made a stampede towards Fortress Monroe. We print full details of the affair on our first page.

Richmond papers of the 12th, received here, say that 3,000 prisoners have been captured by Jackson. They also say that 142 of our wounded prisoners, captured at Fair Oaks, have died.

General orders No. 66 dismisses from the service Surgeon Daniel S. Hays, for shameful neglect of the wounded committed to his charge. The rebels are reported to be 60,000 strong at

Grenada, a small town in Mississippi, a few miles south of Memphis. Business is reported brisk, and provisions are said to be plenty. A despatch received at Atlanta, Georgia, states that a Federal force of 7,000 men had divided opposite Chattanooga, a portion going up and the rest

firm and reliant.

The 2d Obio Cavalry has arrived at Fort Scott, New Mexico, with commissary stores captured | try peculiarly dedicated to political regenera from the enemy. Sharp fighting had taken place in the Terri'ory, with great loss to the enemy, both in men and munitions.

THE PRINCIPLE which inaugurated this re-· bellien is rapidly bringing it to a close. Disorganization was the aim of the conspiring oligarchy that plotted this infamous treason; disorganization of the national finances, politics, and commercial relations was the means tion's body.

prejudiced statements; every testimony tends is staked; homes, healths, lives-everything a mad ambition sustained those who, having | fulfilment of the world's hope. some power, aspired to greater; and the infucommon fear of rapine and enslavement, that compactness and completeness with which we could hardly cope. Not knowing it themselves, they were the organized incarnation of the spirit of disorganization; they were laboring under a delusion, and it was the delusion which gave them whatever strength they posprinciples which drew and kept them together acted with quicker effectiveness than those circumstances the rapid and thorough formation of the Southern army was no marvel.

To the North, on the other hand, no personal incentive was extended. It was called on to lavish its treasure and its blood in defence of what was, compared to the individual inducements of the South, an abstract idea. 'The country was in danger; they were summoned to defend the Constitution. Each man might have lived out his own life as happily and as successfully when the slave power held the reins of Government as under the ideas. Society would, indeed, have been grational interests ruined. But as far as every soldier now in the Federal army was concerned, the Southern oligarchy might as well have occupied the White House as President Lin-COLN. This lack of purely personal interest would, in any other country, have been an insuperable obstacle to the raising of a single regiment; and with us, it undoubtedly retarded the initial movements of the war. But when the struggle forced upon them, and saw the issuc clearly, the resist'ess might of Truth, even though in the form of an abstract idea, was vindicated upon a scale more grand than the world ever saw before. Who can forget that grand uprising of the nation, that vast rushing to arms-not excitedly, not in frantic desperation, but with that serene devotion which betokens an utter negation of self; that calm inflexibility of purpose which always indicates a careful choice, but marks, too, in iron lines the undying constancy of the choice. The people of the North knew that they were to fight for an idea; but the magnificence of the idearepublican freedom to America, and indirectly political freedom to all the world-inspired them with a sacred, steady, and staunch resolution which nothing could lessen or destroy. It took time for the principle to permeate the mass; but when the seed had found lodgment, its growth, being dependent on nothing but innate vitality, was as sure as it was strong. Having its own laws within itself. whatever results it attained it kept, thus increasing the perfectness of its organization at every step.

These causes are sufficient to account for the opposite internal conditions of the hostile armics at the present time. One is a band of people pressed into military form by being deceived into a spurious enthusiasm. Its animating purpose was solely a personal one; and now that it has discovered the falseness of the plea upon which it was formed, there is no controlling influence, except sheer force, to keep it together. The other has deliberately enrolled itself in defence of the idea on which the Government is based; it has no individual ends to work out, and, therefore, no reverses can affect its unity. The leaders of the one aimed at disorganization, and are now bringing its fruits upon themselves; the leaders of the other aimed at unity, and unity is the means to their noble end. BEAUREGARD's force is a as thorough in its organization now as when it first took the field. So are these iniquitous plotters slain with their own wearons.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS in the city of Wash-Willard's Hall this evening, for the purpose of taking measures to anticipate the wants of their sick and wounded fellow-citizens in the army. This meeting will be of great importance, and should be largely attended. Ih re are thousands of our fellow-citizens in the National Capital holding position under the Government-living the lives of private citizens, or serving their country in honorable and arduous capacities. We are glad to see they do not forget the State of their home and their pride, when citizens of that State are suffering for our common country. It is a gratifying thing to see that, wherever a native of our great Commonwealth goes, he takes with him the love of home, friends, and his Commontheir friendships, and so brave in every combat. Instead of these deeds of heroism and despe-We trust that good results will come from ration, we have irrepressible demands for food. this meeting, and that every arrangement will he made to alleviate the miseries and the sor- their property. Our major generals find them- that BRECKIRRIDGE might be made President rows of our countrymen.

IF THERE ever has been, on the face of the earth, a country that has seemed predestinated to attain unexampled and unmarred prosperity, it is the United States of America. God's will in giving it a mission unassociated with any of the ordinary interests of earth's other nations—a moral mission, whose sacredness must keep it inviolate from even contact with the sordid aims of the common world-seems to have found material expression in the is >lated physical position assigned to our cour-

try. The exhaustless resources put within our easy reach are further indicative of the same design. We are placed beyond the need of selfish tussle, or, at least, beyond the chance of losing our better selves in, the whirl of selfish tussle, while we are working out our grand commission. To make the plan complete, all the rest of the world is laid under contribution to furnish material for our inhabitation; all nations are united in us, because the grand Idea which is given us to develop we are to make over as a legacy to all the natious. All are aiding the great work; thereby are unconsciously giving it their seal. What nobler spectacle could be presented! What fairer bances given!

Yet just as the beauty is ripening, the foulness of a black rot mars it. The seeds of disease are buried in its substance; are encouraged there to make a putrid growth; and now spread widely a loathsome decay. All the advantages of the country are perverted; i's high mission neglected; nay, instead of being a lighthouse to the benighted world, and flinging cheering beams across the waters of principle and policy, in whose storms whole nations have been gulfed, it would seek to quench even the uncertain little binnacle lights by which the compasses of partial civilizations down the river. It was believed that they would attack the city. The Chattanoogass are said to be the whole earth in the darkness of barbarism, are read. An attempt is really made to shroud and wheel the nineteenth century back into the fifth; and it originates, too, in the coun-

tion and holiness! A recent elequent writer speaks of "the drop of tiger blood that lurks in every one's heart." It is as true of the national as of the individual heart, and we are now waking to an awful realization of the fact. Our tiger is at last disclosed. The horrid brute, whose thirst is slaked only by human blood, whose hunger nothing can appease but human flesh, has sprung forth to crush and rend the humanity which gave a practical beginning to the war, of the nation. But, step by step, we have and only disorganization of the whole prior | beaten him back to his jungle, matted with condition of the South, an entire disruption every poisonous vine, wrapped with every of every political obligation by violation of poisonous miasm. It has been the calm. civic faith and a resultant an irchy controlled steady eye of Reason against the ferocity of only by force, have enabled the leaders of this | Passien, that knows no law except the imnefarious conspiracy to maintain, for so long, | pulses of its brutish instincts. Step by step, an unfaltering front in spite of all the power | Reason and Right have conquered; the fierce exerted for their subjugation. But such a | and stealthy beast has qualled and moved support has within itself the seeds of i's own uneasily backward, and now, in its lair and destruction. It has now gone to its very amid its whelps, it crouches for its last spring. farthest I mit; it has exerted the full scope of It is for life; and desperation quivers in every its power; it has exhausted every energy in nerve, and stretches every muscle to its utself-maintenance, and now it must submit to most tension. It is no exaggeration to say the law of which i self is the embodiment; that the great struggle of the world is at it must prey upon itself, and die of sheer hand. The question is, whether the high it anition. The spirit of disorganization is priest of human liberty will apostasize, suffer working fearful retribution upon disorganiza- martyrdom, or triumph over the traitors to the race. The people of the North recognize It is well known what a lawless condition the momentous import of the issue, and are society at the South has been plunged into as sacrificing everything to vindicate the nation's a consequence of the forced conscriptions | high commission, and faithfully discharge the made to create and maintain the army. For trust which down trodden peoples repose in this fact we do not have to rely upon a few them. Treasure is offered freely; happiness

to corroborate the mourn'ul report. At first, | that is dearest to the heart is sacrificed for the Would that there were no other side of the sion of the belief among the people that the picture! Would that this love of country and war was waged for their homes and lives fanned of man could shed an undimmed halo over their enthusiasm into an intense flame. Thus history's page! But, to the everlasting infaboth parties had a positive object in view | my of the sneaking traitors that create it, to towards which they might hopefully work, and the reproof of the mistaken charity of the their unity of purpose inspired an equal unity of people that permit it, be it recorded, that plan. Indeed, so thoroughly united were the | while, for this holy cause, such sacrifices are leaders by their common greed of power; so | made, such sufferings endured, such labors harmoniously massed were the people by their | performed as the world has never dreamed of before, there is a plot on foot to render all this the Southern hosts presented, at first, a heroism futile, to confuse all this steadfastness of purpose, to make all that has been accomplished play traitor to itself, and subserve the cause of national ruin and human degradation. There are creatures in our midst who seek, by every means, to palsy the executive aim, and who make their own vile slanders sessed. Therefore it was that the operative | pretexts for sowing discontent among the people. Their furtive insinuations did not dare to breathe in whisper when the trumpet tones which rallied our own forces. Each one of an uprising people called "To arms!" imagined that it was a life-and-death struggle, Their cowardly malignity bided its time; and determined to die on the threshold of his and now that the North is wounded and home rather than in its flames; under such weary and faint, they hold-with plausible kindness, but really with ruthlessness of murderous purpose-a poison to its lips under promise of balm. "Abolition," "Confiscation," "Emancipation," "Demoeracy," are their watchwords; and from the cloak of "conservatism" they seek to give the

blow by stealth which their Southern coadiutors cannot deal by force. Their effrontery is growing; it seizes every forward movement as a step for its loftier mounting. Soon we shall see it as a recognized power in the land. It will make the food it feeds on; it will grow. most equitable rule of free labor and free as it did before, by the corruption it engenders; it will drain the fresh, pure blood now dually undermined and all commercial and na- coursing in the national veins; it will coil its slimy folds about the national heart, and stifle its every healthful pulsation; it will demoralize the national conscience, blunt all the national moral perceptions, now so sensitively refining their tone, make all this expenditure of blood to go for naught, and erect a slave oligarchy in the land.

Will the people calmly look upon such prostitution of all that is good? Will they tameorce the people fairly understood the nature of | ly submit to this cunning thieving of all political right? Will they again accept their chains? Rather let us ask and answer the question with which we started. Feeling the premonitory throes of the terrible contest about to decide on the existence of the Republic, let us ask. Does our country see the purport of this war? Will it act up to the responsibilities which the war entails?

The moral instinct of the age says—yes Humanity's appeal hopes—yes. Old-time despots rub their golden spectacles and blink doubtingly in the growing light; but the tumultuous heaving of the masses is drawn clearly enough on their confused sight to make them answer—yes. The Czar stoops from his throne to kick the shackle instead of the serf. The chiefs of Africa give to the desert a sys tem as barren as its sands. Mexico and South America recognize, amid the luxurious growth of their tropics, a nobler life than an indolence that grows sleek on unrequited toil. All these say-yes; the North will strengthen our uncertain bands. The fathers of our country and our Constitution repeat again and again-yes, yes; we created for you a political freedom, and you will not let it die. And the brave hones now whitening under South. ern sod cry back to us-yes; we fought and fell for republican forms and republican freedom; you dare not hide that our blood was a

Ah, it is not the groans from the battle field at Richmond that will answer these responses. It is the growing sentiment of an

IT is strange to see with what facility the coccupied rebel territory becomes a part of the Union. The work of conquest is merely a prelude to the work of reorganization, and we are not actually out of the battle and the combardment before we are in the midst of provost marshals, commissioners of charity. and Government mail agents. A proclamation of General BUTLER creates more excitement than the occupation of Forts Philip and fugitive rabble; HALLECK's a disciplined army, Jackson, and the correspondents have hardly finished their narra ives be ore the editor is busy about the commanding general, commending or condemning him in his leading erticles. There is much benignity in the way our Government has of dealing with the neonle of the repossessed South. We look in vain for anything like vengeance or retaliation. We see a spirit of leniency in every proclamation of our commanding generals—in every act of Congress-in every word that comes from the lips of our beloved President. And although it may not seem so to our friends, we think we can see in the tone of this spirit. Read the papers of any Southern | the Union; and the leval people now propose town before its occupation by the Union to send him back to Eastern Tennessee strong forces, and contrast their spirit with that manifested after the Federal troops have taken newspaper and to repeat his denunciations possession. In the first case we read of meet- of Treason. Who, that loves his country, ing for burning the town, and propositions for destroying all manner of staple, and calm de- pose? Do the newspapers who object to Dr. terminations to die before yielding to wealth. It is that unity of feeling which has the invader. An advance is made, a battle made the men of Massachusetts so true in is fought, and the flag of the Union is raised. and large crowds of citizens anxious about

and do nothing but write passes, and safe-conducts, and orders for the relief of the destitute. It is only power on the one hand and necessity on the other; the manifestation of a nation's strength and mercy, and the exhibition of the helplessness and poverty of a conspiracy. By agencies like these we accomplish the work of reorganization, and thus it will be to the end,

When the war commenced, there was considerable speculation, as may be remembered. on the condition of Lancashire in the event of England being deprived of her usual supply of cotton from the United States. The London press, which is remarkable for the extent of its ssertion and the paucity of its facts, bravely declared that England could get on extremely well without American cotton. "We can be supplied," it said, " from the Indies, East and West; from Brazil and the Bahamas; from Central Africa and Algeria; from Senegal and Arabia; from China and Australia; from Spain and Portugal; from Italy and the South of France; from Sicily and Turkey. There will be no trouble in getting cotton, in abundance, frem all parts of the world. It is only to ask and have, and we shall weave more muslins and calicoes than ever before were made and sold." It was rather a bold promise, seeing that, of all the cotton worked up in all parts of Europe, five-sixths have been the produce of the United States.

The courtesy of a commercial friend has placed at our disposal the last Cotton Circular of NEILL Brothers, of Manchester, dated May 23d. We do not precisely know whether this cocument, which is printed, was intended to be "strictly private and confidential," but shall give the public the benefit of the doubt, and state a few of its leading points. It is, indeed, not so much a circular as a confession. Messrs. NEILL frankly declare that, for the

first ten months of the war, they entertained the belief, common in England, "as regards one party, that the Northern people were not n earnest; that they had no military strength: that their system of finance would speedily break down, and that they would then cry out for peace; and, as regards the other party, that the resources of the North were so enormous, when compared with these of the South, that the war could not last more than a very few months; that they expected the war to be over in from thirty to ninety days; and that, especially, was it deconstrated to be entirely impossible that the North could support an expenditure of two, hree, or four millions of dollars per day for longer term, or make paper currency a legal ender, without driving gold to a fabulous premium, and the Government bonds to a procortionate discount."

But, the circular continues, England has learned a great deal during the last three months; it has at last been discovered. Dy newspaper editors, by merchants, by manufacturers, by shirowners, by politicians, that the North really is in earnest-"that the [American] nation is staking its all upon the ssue of this contest, and that 'its a'l' means larger resturces than have ever before been actively employed in war by any Power. It has also been found that there was room in the country for the increase of paper circulation authorized, and that the perfect unanimity and confidence of the people lefeated those who speculated on a financial crisis, and even carried United States stocks to a premium. Considerable as was our own faith in the national resources, we confess that, if we may judge by present appearances, we under-estimated them." Also, that the Southerns, considering the enormous force brought against them, have maintained their ground better than could have been anticipated, though their ultimate defeat is inevitable. It is a great deal to have these facts acknowledged in England. Six months ago when Palmerston was hurrying troops and cannon over to Canada, and at the same time FROM WASHINGTON. was keeping back for three weeks Mr. SE-

WARD's pacific despatch on the Trent affair, any Englishman who should have acknowedged a tithe what is confessed in the Neill Circular would have been ridiculed as mad or foolish. Time has adjusted the balance, and the finger of Truth passes over the dial. The circular assumes, very hopelessly, that the Federal occupation of the Southern ports will probably liberate a small quantity of cotton, but "only the more hermetically seal the mais of the nation from intercourse with the outer world, and the more effectually tend to that disorganization of trade in the interior, which has already decided the planters to reduce to a bagatelle their production of cotton." It expects that cotton will not be supplied for export, and that even such a thing as a healthy exchange of commodities between the North and South cannot spring up under the Morrill Tariff. The fact, however, is the reverse. Already have vessels from the Northern ports taken heavy cargoes down South, but a largequantity of cotton has been sent back in exchange. Messrs. NELL wrote of this country, as it was in April, before this exchange com-

menced, and are to be acquitted of intentional misstatements. To meet the decrease in the stock of cotton, in Europe, caused by the non-receipt of the last crop, decreased consumption was resorted to; the effects, as the public know, have been half-work, and no work in Lancashire and other places dependent on the cotton manufacture. In May, 1862, the stock of cotton was 42,000 bales, against 290,000 at the same date in 1861. Messrs. NEILL say:

The downward progress of the stocks of American cotton, since the highest point of last year, is illustrated roughly by the following quarterly table, to which we append the Liverpool quotation for middling New Orleans cotton at the respective dates:

March '61. June. Sept. Dec. In American ports. 750,000 100,000 50,108 30,000 1,668,000 1,071,000 537,000 Price of middling. 7 % d March, '62. Mar. 20,000 103,000

190,000 Price of middling 12 x d. This brings us back to the question-whence will Europe obtain her supply of cotton? The increase in price, so tempting to producers and dealers, " has failed to attract an increase of supplies from other quarters" than the United States. The large shipments of 1861 cleared out India, and a fresh supply must be waited for-besides, most of the cotton lately obtained from India has been of short staple, and therefore unfit for use unless mixed up with a better article, (the American,) which is precisely what cannot now be obtained. From Egypt and Brazil, &c., there is a large percentage of increase, for the first four months of 1862, but the increase-159,000 bales against 97,000 last year—is so small as not to be se-

riously felt in the trade. The conclusion arrived at by the circular i that, under the circumstances of short supply, (of inferior cotton,) from India, and of no supply from the United States, the manufacture must continue greatly depressed, and that the present price of cotton in Europe, though in some cases double what it formerly was, when the United States supplied five-sixths of the whole European consumption, cannot be considered unreasonable. A continued non-supply would force prices up, but we are told "on the other hand, further Federal successes, such as there is every reason to anticipate, or the arrival of even a few bales of cotton from the South, would, with equal certainty, at least temporarily depress them." Now that the cotton-consuming countries-England and France—have a certainty that exportation of the article from India, and that of nferior quality, is not to be expected, it is

their interest to go with the North. This, we submit, is the key to the recent moderation of the English press on our question. They thought they could do without us, and were mistaken. They would have trampled upon ns, and now would affect great respect and regard.

THE BRECKINBIDGE PAPERS have found a new text to descant upon. They call Dr. Browntow an adventurer, who makes commerce of his patriotism. This is intended to break the force of his great speeches against the traitors. Dr. Browslow has been ruined by the proscriptions of the Secessionis's. the Southern people a proper appreciation of He has lost all liecause he would not give up enough to renew the publication of his great would not give of his means for such a pur-BROWNLOW's speeches, and to the generous manner in which his appeal is responded to, ever think how hundreds of thousands of public dollars were expended under Buchanan's Administration to pay the men who spoke and wrote, labored and lied, bought and bullied, selves in the midst of imploring populations of the United States?

Hon. AND Col. T. B. FLORENCE has re-entered the lists as a newspaper publisher, and advertises a weekly called "The Constitutional Union," printed at 130 South Third street, Philadelphia. Most of the gallant Colonel's newsparers have been failures, not because he lacks indomitable industry and zeal, but because they have been dedicated to the worst of creeds and used by the basost of politicians. There is room for a "Democratic" paper in Philadelphia, and as the Colonel's new one is to be "Democratic," he may borrow admonition and comfort from past mishaps by taking another tack to secure future profit and renown. If he will print a newspaper like An-DREW JOHNSON'S Nashville Union, which declares the address of the Fifteen Democratic members of Congress to be on a par with Treason, and gives Mr. Lincoln's Administration a hearty suprort, he will make for himself a party and a name. But if his " Constitutional Union" is to be a reprint of the Harrisburg Union, the Pittsburg Post, the Ciucinnati Enquirer, and the Delaware Gazette : if it is to be a medium for the satire o Mr. WILLIAM B. REED, the crotchets of Mr. INGERSOLL, and the disaffection of Mr. WHAR-TON; if it is to be the vehicle to carry abuse of Mr. Lincoln and the Abolitionists, rather than of the traitors in arms, it will only be a new mourner added to those who followed the National Democratic Review to a respectable grave. We wish Col. FLORENCE well; and if we were disposed to be a prophet, we might ask him to remember what we have here written. A few years will prove that we have predicted rightly. Why should the Democracy of Philadelphia, after the bitter lessons of the last four years, be again rushed to their ruin upon

Hon. John L. Dawson has been presented as the "Democratic" candidate for Congress by the "Democrats" of Fayette county, in this State, and it is expected that their recommendation will be effective with the other counties of the district. Mr. Dawson is a gentleman of fortune and ability, and will doubtless make a thorough canvass, should he take the field. He is too honorable a man to wear false colors. He belongs to the "Domocrats" who sympathize with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and WM. B REED, or he does not. He is for the war without repeating the slang of Davis and Toomes, or he is not. We shall look for Mr. Dawson's creed with some interest. He would be a capital representative of the people, if-he could be a "Democrat" like HOLT, STANTON, TOD, or Andr Johnson. We wait to see whether he is for the stars or the bars.

the rock of Slavery? And if they follow

VALLANDIONAM & Co., this will assuredly be

THE NEWS from the Southwest which we published yesterday from our correspondent Magnolia," (and in doing so anticipated our cotemporaries in New York and Philadelphia,) shows that Commodore FARRAGUT understands the true way of dealing with cowardly rebels. His bombardment of the town of Grand Gulf was a severe lesson, and while no one was injured it was an example not to be forgoiten. The rebels fired upon unarmed transports from masked batteries, and this was the retaliation. At Baton Rouge they fired upon a small boat's crew and FAREAGUT dropped a few shells into their mansions. This is the true way. Hard blows and speedy blows should always follow treachery and cowardice.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS, STRAW Goods, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, caps, &c.; men's braid, straw, and palm hats; Shaker hoods; also, stock of boots and shoes, embracing first class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture; to be perorily sold, by catalogue, on four m eredit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by

234 Market street.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, June 16

Proposition for a New Navy Yard below Philadelphia. In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, of fered an amendment to the appropriation hill, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to devote one million of dollars appropriated for building vessels-of-war and to use the same in filling, piling, and embanking League Island, in the Delaware, for a navy yard, and for other naval purposes and to erect thereon such wharves, docks, buildings etc., as may be deemed necessary for the public service—it being provided that the Secretary shall first be satisfied that the island is adapted to the purpose. In support of this proposition Mr GRIMES said that the present war, had demonstrated that all of our navy yards are of too small capacity. For seven years in commend Congress to appropriate between eighty and a

hundred thousand dollars to make an addition to the Philadolphia Navy Yard. It was proposed to add a hundred feet front, which would bring it to a street, and it could not be extended farther unless the city authorities consented to vacate the street. The sres of that navy yard is but seventeen acres, and there was not room enough to lay one ship abreast of the wharf, and the Government had, consequently, been obliged to pay large rent for years to no had recommended, and the Naval Committee were unanimous in the proposition to build a yard on the three or four hundred acres of Lesgue Island, to which a title, ree of charge, was first to be given the Government. briefly, thue : First-It is on the Delaware river, and more susceptible of perfect defence. Second-It i below the narrows in the river, and is not subjected case. Thirdly-It is in the city of Philadelphia, and at the junction of the Schuylkill and Delaware, where the principal portion of the coal comes down the Schuylkill frontage, and is peculiarly adapted, for the above reasons, if our navy is to be turned into an iron navy.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy is of the epinio that the old yard can be sold for as much as the new one

Mr. Fessenden opposed this proposition on economical grounds, and it was finally defeated. The Naval Academy.

After a long debate in the Senate, to day, with regard to the future disposition of the Naval Academy, the mat ter was settled by an appropriation of \$25,000 to repair the buildings formerly used at Annapolis, and \$20,000 for contingent expenses for the school now at Newp rt. The inference from this action is that the Academy will be removed back to Annapolis, though the Secretary of the Navy says he has no discretion in the premises. The law requiring its location at Annapolis is still unre pealed.

Report of a Refugee from Richmond-The Rebels in the Shenandoah Valley. A refugee from Bichmond, just arrived here, reports hat the rebel leaders regard the battle of Fair Oaks s the most disastrous engagement of the war.

The Secessionists in Washington are boldly predicting

Miscellaneous. JORGE FEDERICO DARBY has been officially recognize s Consul General of the Republic of Uraguay, to reside at New York. The applicants for compensation for their slaves under

the Emancipation Act respectively value them at sums ranging from \$100 to \$1,500.

The Senate, a few days ato, refused to confirm the neminations of the following officers formerly in the navy and now kolding acting appointments, for restora-tion to their former positions: JOSHPH P. SANFORD, to be commander; Richard T. Renshaw, John Vanness. EDWARD Y. MCCAULY, PENDLETON G. WATMOUGH JAMES PARKER, Jr., EDGAR BRODHHAD, JOHN N. QUACK-ENDUSH, and JOHN S. BARNES, to be lieutenants. Lieut. Haxton has been ordered to report to Com-mander Paulding for temporary duty as Inspector a he New York Navy Yard. Lieut. DE KEAST has been ordered to the Washing

FROM THE ARMY OF THE PO-TOMAC. Late Movements of the Rebels. THRY SUCCEED IN FRIGHTENING THE CI-VILIANS.

[The following account, which came to us by telegraph last night, is anticipated by the letter of our special correspondent, printed on the first page. We give the despatch, and, at the same time, refer our readers to our correspondent's letter for full particulars .- En. [To the Associated Press.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Evening June 14. The rebels yesterday, after driving from Old Church a squadren of the 5th Cavalry, proceeded to Gar-lick's Landing, on the Panninky river, about four miles above the White House, where they burnt two schooners and several wagons and drove off the mules. Their conduct at this point is represented as having been barbarous. They killed several of the teamsters without any necessity. Those who failed in making their escape were taken prisoners. They then proceeded to Tunstall's Station. four miles

rom White House, with the view of burning the railroad bridge. A train which was usesing down at the time was fired into, and two of the passengers were killed and several wounded. A colonel belonging to the Excelsior brigade was taken prisoner, but he succeeded in making his excase during the night. A paymaster jumped from the train and hid himself in the woods until morning, leaving \$125,000 on the cars. The train never stopped, but passed on to White House, which it reached in safety. After descroying the telegraph wire at that point, they

proceeded to Baltimore Cross Roads, near New Kent

Court House, on their way to Richmond, crossing the

iny between Bottom's bridge and the James river, shout 2 o'clock this morning.

The force that accomplished this was composed of 1.500 cayairy and six pieces of artillery, unfer General Stuart. Most of the troops were residents of this locality, and, therefore, were no strangers to the roads. At White House, which is a rendezvous of sutlers and vendors of small vares, a regular stampede took place. Lieut, Col. Ingalis, the commandant at that place, had

all his troops ordered out, and posted in favorable positions to resist any attempt that might be made. The mail-boat Nellie Baker, which left this morning was crowded with hangers on of the army and civilians. who have come to the conclusion that Fortress Monre is of a more congenial climate.

At Old Church the rebels had in reserve six regiments

Assoon as the facts were known, a pursuit by our ca alry was immediately ordered; but the enemy having so much of a start, we only succeeded in capturing five of them. Several arrests have been made of citizen within our lines on suspicion of having given information to the enemy.

The Richmond papers of the 12th state that 3,000 pri-

soners, taken by General Jackson from Gen. Banks, left on Wednesday for Salisbury, N. O. They also state that of the 142 of our wounded that fell into their hands at the battle of Fair Oaks, pine have since died, and the balance are in the Liberty Prison Hospital. [This despatch repeats the news from Charleston con ned in the telegram from Memphis, which is published to-day.]

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Despatches from the army he Potomac, dated at 7 o'clock this afternoon, indicat hat a state of quietude prevails in front of Richmond. General Dix informs the War Department that the Suffolk. The line to Fortress Monroe is now working

THE LATEST.

INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS The Rebels Reported to be Concentrate ting at Grenada, Miss.

ALARM AMONG THE WHITES IN ARKANSAS MEMPHIS, June 14 .- A citizen of Memphis, who taken the cath of allegiance, has just returned from Greada, Miss., and reports that a rebel army, 60,000 strong, has concentrated there, that business was brisk and pro

visions were plenty.
The following is a copy of the oath administered to reel officers and soldiers who voluntarily deliver the bel officers and soldiers who voluntarily deliver themselves up:

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county, or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance, and forevor oppies secession, robedion, and disintegration of the Federal Union; that I dielsim and denounce all faith and fellowhip with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge myproperty and my life to the sacred performance of this my solumn cath of allegiance to the Government of the United States."

These is much alarm among the mister of Calitardon

There is much alarm among the whites of Crittenden county, Arkansas, opposite this city, in consequence of the discovery of a design on the part of several hundred of the negroes of that county to simultaneously "ske-daddlo" and present themselves to the Federal commander for protection. There are about 4,000 negroes in the county, and only a few hundred whites, some of whom are coming here, not deeming it safe to remain among

A company of cavalry, being the advance guard of

General Wallace's command, reached here yesterday, and General Wallace vill probably arrive to-day and take command of the city. MEMPHIS, June 15 .- Colonel Slack's order suppressin the circulation of Confederate treasury notes, and requiring persons to receive permits in order to pass the guards at Mound City, has produced great excitement in his city. The papers devote long editorials to the former subject. The Argus deprecates the spirit with which the order was issued, but says it will ultimately call out better currency, which has been idle for some

The Avalanche trusts that the order will be modified, as it conflicts with the expressed sentiments of Colonel Fitch in his interview with the bankers of the city. A woman, dressed in man's apparel, was arrested yes terday as a spy. She represents herself as having been in the Confederate service udder Gen. Polk. Seventy four Confederate officers and soldiers took the oath of allegiance on Saturday.

Rebel Accounts from Chattanooga, Tenn. MEMPHIS, June 14 .- The Grenada Appeal of the 12th ontains the following despatch: ATLANTA, Ga., June 10 - Passengers by the State train erort that the enemy, variously estimated at from 3,000 o 7,000, had left the river, opposite Chattanooga, after landing his forces, a part going up and a part down the river. It was believed that they would attempt to cross and form a junction on this side to attack the city. Generals Kirby Smith, Leadbeater, and Reynolds are here, with plenty of troops to whip the enemy. The people of Chattanocga are firm, and free from alarm.

Late and Interesting from Vicksburg and New Orleans. MEMPHIS. June 15 -The following items are taken from the Vicksburg News of the 12th: "General Breckinridge arrived here yesterday. Seven of the enemy's gunboats were engaged in shelling Grand Gulf all day yesterday. The result is unknown. General Butler has arrested Dr. Store, at New Orcans, and lodged him at Fort Jackson, with his limbs shackled with irons.

"We learn that the Confederates, last week, res the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western railroad from the enemy, taking several officers and privates prioners, and destroying all the bridges on the road.

"Two trains were taken near Brassier city and all the Federals aboard were captured. Our men then ran the train to Algiers, and cut the levee in order to prevent the enemy from getting out, but they soon repaired it. "Late New Orleans papers have been received concondemned to death by the military commissioners for "Six released prisoners, taken at Camp Jackson

The Vicksburg Whig condemns the opinion the city must necessarily surrender, and sava that baying driven away the fleet from below, we only await the opportunity to destroy the one from above.

NEW YORK, June 16 .- The Tribune has received the following special despatch: MANASSAS, June 16 .- A loyal black came into camp last evening, and reported the arrival of a rebel soldier from Jackson's army, at Sudley Church, near the Bul Run battlefield, the object of whese visit was to learn the number of the troops at this point, and return to Jackson at midnight. A few men from Major Duffey's command went out and captured him, and he is row a isoner at headquarters. Reports are current here that Jackson has reinforced Gen. Lee. The Latest from Gen. Halleck's Army.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- Despatches of this date, from Gen. Halick, bave been received at the War Department They present no new features with regard to Beauregard's army, which is supposed to still remain in the vicinity of Okolona, Overton, and Columbus. FORTRESS MONROE, June 15 .- The steamer Massa chusetts arrived from the James river, this afternoon whither she had gone upder a flag of truce.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of the Pennsylvania rebels in the valley of the Shenandoah, comes down as a The Federal fleet is still inactive at City Point, for res ons best known to the Government taking of Corinth and Memphis, and the advance of the Federals into East Tonnessee, had just been published in Richmond, and created great consternation and decres

Another Naval Fight in Prospect. THE REBELS FITTING OUT A STRONG CONVOY AND FLEET AT NASSAU, TO RUN THE BLOCKADE. BOSTON, June 16 .- The correspondent of the Journal on heard the gunboat Chippewa, off Wilmington, N. C. writing under date of the 4th inet., after reporting the capture of the pirate Gordon, alias Nassau, by the State of Georgia, says: "It is ascertained from the Gordon's rew that an iron steamer, with ten or fourteen Armconvoy six or seven small steamers into Wilmington. A fight may soon be expected. The North Carolina propeller which went out about three months ago was to be back this month. She took

out a cargo worth \$150,000, and is expected with a heavy one in return. The Transcript publishes a doubtful report, under date of Port Royal, the 4th, that the blockading fleet off Charleston captured six Bricish steamers, and sunk three

From Hilton Head. NEW YORK, June 16 .- The steamer Arago, from Hi n Head on the 13th, arrived at this port this afternoon with pastengers, eighteen robel prisoners, and thre undred and sixty bales of Sea Island cotton. The steamer Ben Deford left Hilton Head, for Si ver, on the evening of the 11th.

KANSAS CITY, June 16 -Advices from Fort Scott, dated the 13th, state that detachments of the 2d Ohio Cavalry had arrived there with one thousand head of fine beef cattile and eight hundred head of horses, taken from Colonel Coffee's command on the morning of the 4th.

Our forces, five thousand strong, in company with Robb's 2d Indiana battery, under command of Charles Doubleday, made an attack at an early hour on the mornng of the 4th, completely surprising the enemy.

A part of Colonel Coffee's command is made up of Iaians. All the munitions and camp equipage of the

enemy fell into our hands.

A regiment of Union Indians are expected in a day or two. They are to be newly armed and equipped, prepratory to marching South.

officers, are present.

The affair is a most brilliant success, and the company large and enthusiastic. Speeches are being made by Hon. James Guthrie and other prominent men.

The Fight at Chattanooga. NASHVILLE, June 16 .- The United States troops in the second day's fight at Chattanooga were comprised of the 9th Michigan, 38th Indiana, and lat Wisconsin regiments, and Hewit's Kentucky, and Edgerton's Ohio batteries. The gallantry of our troops on this occasion elicited uni-

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION WASHINGTON, June 16, 1862. SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a memorial from the citizens of New York in favor of the enlargement of the Eric and Oswego Canals. . Army Surgeons. The bill providing for additional surgeons was taken up, with the amendment from the House abolishing the office of brigade surgeon, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

New York Canals.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, presented the petition of merchants of New York in favor of a bankrupt law. Batavian Consul. Mr. Modougalt (Dem.), of Oalifornia, offered a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the sufficiency of the salary of the United States consul to Batavia. Adopted.

the United States consul to Batavia. Adopted.

Bounties.

Mr HOWE (Bep.), of Wisconsin, from the committee of conference on the bill making appropriations for certain bounties, made a report.

The VICE PRESIDENT called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the committee of conference had altered the text of the bill. Strict parliamentary rule required that the committee of conference can only determine on the dieagreeing votes of the two Houses. If such a rule was allowed it might lead to very bad results on important bills, such as appropriation bills.

Mr. FOOT (Bep.), of Vermont, said that no parliamentary law was butter settled than that. The jurisdiction of the committee of conference was limited entirely to the disagreeing votes, and they could not put in new matter in a bill. natter in a bill. Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, moved to commit

mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Rentacky, moved to commit the bill to the committee of conference.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said he agreed with the remarks of the Vice President and Sanator-from Vermont. Yet it was sometimes necessary for the committee of conference to make a slight alteration or modification, in order to make the provisions of the bill onsistent

Mr. HOWE thought there was no definite law on this subject, and thought there were numerous precedents for such a course.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, thought this a serious matter, and he would never consent to establish such a precedent as allowing a committee of conference to legislate on new matter in this way. Such a practice would be destructive to all good legislation, and make the Senate simply a body with the veto power over legislation done by the committee of conference.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

At one o'clock the naval appropriation bill was taken up. The question being on the Senate concurring in the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson (Rep.), of Massachusette, that no person held to service or labor, c.mmonly called slaves, be employed in the navy yards, dock yards, &c., it was rejected:

YEAS,
Harlan (Rep.)	Summer (Rep.)	
King (Dem.)	Laue (Rep.) (Ind.)	Laue (Rep.) (Ind.)
Laue (Rep.) (Knn.)	Millon (R.), Mass	
Morrill (Rep.)	Wright (U.)	
Pomeroy (Rep.)		
NAVS		

NAYS.
Anthony (Rep.) | Foster (Rep.) | Powell (Dem.)
Browning (Rep.) | Henderson (U.) | Sauksbury (Dem.)
Davis (U.) | Howe (Rep.) | Starke (Dem.)
Doolittle (Rep.) | Latbam (Dem.) | Wiley (U.)
Fesculen (Rep.) | McDougall (Dem.) | Wiley (U.), Mo. On the question of concurring in the amendment in regard to repairs of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and making appropriations for the contingent expenses of the making appropriations for the confingent expenses of the Academy, a long discussion ensured. An amendment was adopted providing for a commission to examine, a site for the location of the Academy. On a further vote the appropriation of \$250,000 for repairs at Annapolis was alhered to.

Mr. WILSON (Bep.), of Massachusetts, moved to re-

consider the vote providing for the commission, which was agreed to; and the provision for the commission was was agreed to; and the provision for the contained in rejected.

After further amendment the bill was passed.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a joint resolution authorizing the President to purchase Jones' improvement in operating be twy guns.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the resolution in regard to the bour of the daily meeting of the Senate was taken up—yeas 25, mays 10.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.) said the vote just taken, perhans should determine the early adjugrament of Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.) said the vote just taken, perhaps, should determine the early adjuardment of Congress. He thought Congress ought not to adjourn in the present condition of thirgs. Unless Congress means to abdicate all authority, Congress ought to make some laws in relation to the Southern States, and not leave the President to be obliged to appoint Governors of States because Congress, will not act; for he supposed the present condition of things would not last long. He denied that the President could make officers in time of war which be added not in time of peace. He was opposed to any attempt to hurry an early adjuardment before there was any declared policy of the Government in regard to the war. He offered an amendment that the Senate adjourn daily at four o'cleck, unless it adjourn at an earlier hour.

Speech of Mr. Fessenden.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said he was willing that the Senate should adjourn at a reasonable time, unless there was some pressing emergency. If the Senator from Illinois bad worked as bard as he (Mr. Fossenden) had, he also would he ready to adjourn. The President could call Congress together at any moment, if there was any necessity for it. What was Congress going to tasy for? Are they going to watch the President to see that he does not do anything unconstitutional? Was there not a bill for a Provisional Givernment sent to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which the Senator from Illinois was chairman, early in the seasion, and but just reported to the Senate? If it was going to take us as long to pass that bill as it took to get it out of the hands of the committee, then, in God's Speech of Mr. Fessenden. it out of the hands of the committee, then, in God's name, when will we adjourn? The Senstor says the army may do something. As far as was known, the army has been about to do something since last November, and he didn't see that we were any nearer the end now than then. He would not leave anything undons that was necessary to be done; but he thought we had the right, after a long session, to adjourn, unless therewas some necessity for staying here.

Speech of Mr. Trumbull.

Speech of Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Bep.) thought that if the labors of the Senaic had been to severe we ought not to increase them by sitting more hours a day. He had already seen a great deal of irritation manifested by Sonators late in the day, because they had become exhansted. He saw Senators to day voting to meet at eleven o'clock, who frequently were not here late in the afternom, and whose absence obliged the Senate to adjourn for want of a quorum. Remarks of Mr. Wilson.

Remarks of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson (Rop.), of Messachusetts, was opposed to the adjournment of Congress until many important measures had been passed. He should vote for the proposition to me that eleven o'clork, for it was the evident determination, on the part of the House, to adjourn some time about the last of next month; and he thought the Sense should pay attention to their request. He would not vote to adjourn Congress till several important measures were acted upon. He thought Congress ought to indicate some policy for the Government. He would rather give a policy to the President than take one from him.

Mr. Saulsbury's Amendment. Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Pelaware, moved is smend Mr. Trumbull's motion by making the hour d iaily adjournment five o'clock instead of four. Rejected Mr. Trumbull's amendment was lost. Speech of Mr. Hale.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said he represented a constituency whose State Legislature do up all their business in about four weeks. Their committees meet twice every cay, and he thought we might well intitate their example. How often do the committees of Congress meet? Once a week. He did not think Congress would show any patriotism by staying in session so long, nor would they gain anything. In regard to the army, he supposed the members of Congress might go ue and advise the President. He had done that once of wield, but he would never do it again. The President would manage the army as he pleased, and, if he wanted Congress after its adjournment, he could call them together again. gether again.

Remarks of Mr. Foster.

Mr. FOSTER (Bep.), of Connecticut, could not see any reason for attaching so much importance to this resolution. The same thing had been done often before. The resolution was then modified so as to read, "On and after the 19th of June, the Senate shall meet at 11 o'clock A. M.," and free adopted—yeas 26, nays 10.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. North Carolina Representative. Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachuseits from the Committee on Elections, made an adverse report on the petition of Charles Henry Feeter, saking for admission to test in the House as Representative from the Secondistrict of North Carolina.

Promotion for Military Services. Mr. McPHEBSON (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, in he following:
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives Ac., That the grade of Lieutenant General be, and the same is hereby, created in the army of the United States, to be filled, upon the cessation of the present hostilities, by nomination by the President, and con-firmation by the Senate, of the brigadier or the major general who, by the most valuable services in the field, has established his rightful claim thereto. Resolved. That the grade hereby created shall con-inue only during the life or service of the person first Neglect of Wounded Volunteers.

Neglect of Wounded Volunteers.
On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep.), of Obio, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to fuquire and report whether our soldiers wounded at Port Republic have been subject to any unnecessary neglect from our surgeons, &c.

Mr. WILSON (U.), of Missouri, caused to be read an extract from a letter published in the New York Tribune, dated Port Boyal, stating that the rebel prisoners are treated better than our own soldiers, and detailing instances of cruel neglect, &c.

He offered a resolution instructing the same committee to inquire into the facts, and report them to the House, and also furnish the name of the general commanding there. Adopted.

Guards Over Rebel Property.

Mr. PORTER (Rep.), of Indiana, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House by whose orders the house of an arch-traitor at white House Point is guarded and protected by United States soldiers and withheld from hospital purposes.

Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indiana, wished to make a statement in regard to this matter, in order to disabuse the public mind of an erroneous impression. He happened to be with General McClellan when he took possesion of the White House. This White House is spoken of in the newspapers as though it was a large house, somewhat of the proportions of the Presidential mansion. It is a small house, compared with the White House in this city. It contains only six rooms, and they are of moderate size. It is in a beautiful locust grove, on the hanks of the Pamunky river, and is, the place where Washington first met his wife, and where he courted and married her. The property is now owned, he believed, by a grandson of Mrs. Washington, the son of General Lee. Out of a delicate regard for the nemory of Washington, which he (Mr. Dunn) was sure the country wash and approve, General McClellan had placed a guard around the house, to protect it and the yard from infury. from injury.

EMr. PORTER inquired, Do you not know that a guard
was placed there at the request of Mrs. Lee, for its pro-

Guards Over Rebel Property.

was placed there at the reviews of the first content of the forest of the General's headquarters, but he would not use it, and had his tents pitched out in the ploughed ground, and in the hot sun "He did not oppose the recolution, but thought it proper to make this statement.

Mr. POTTER said there was an excellent spring on the premises, which was refused to our soldiers, who had to drink the water of the Pennunky river. The proceed-

captain was the day before put under arrest for allowing persons to cross the grounds.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. VOORHEES (Pem.), of Indiana, offered as a premible a statement from the New Albany Ledger, in which it is eald that, during his recent retreat, General Banks furnished the Government with transportation for negroes, thus caring for them to the exclusion and neglect of the wounded soldiers, who had to walk. Appended to this was a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into and report on the facts. the facts.
Mr. BICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, said he had heard the same charge made by soldiers.

The resolution was adopted after an unsuccessful mo. ; changed.

tion to lay on the table the preamble, the consideration tion to lay on the table the preamble, the consideration of which went over.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order—namely, business relating to the navy.

The bill to establish and equalize the grade of line-officers was amended and passed. Admirals to rank with major generals, and commodores with brigadier generals, etc.; students at naval academy to be styled midshipmen, and when commissioned to be called origins; no midshipman or other officer dismissed shall ever again become an officer of the navy.

The House passed, with amendments, the Sanate bill, reorganizing the Navy Department. Among other changes, it provides a Bureau of Steam Engineering, and a Bureau of Equipments and Recruiting. During the explanations made, Mr. Sedgwick said that cases relating to prizes taken a year ago still linger in the courts. Not a dollar has come into the treasury, and, in the meanwhile, the sailors interested are a prey to the mony-changers who are buving their claims. Mr. Sedgwick has the Menset acide any farthers.

A Pennsylvania Surgeon in Disgrace— Neglect of the Sick and Wounded. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GEMERAL'S OPPICE,
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1882.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.—Surgeon David S. Hays,
of the 110th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, having
been ordered to conduct to this city a large detachment
of sick and wounded men, and having shamefully neglected them after their arrival, the President directs that,
for this gross dereliction of duty, he be dismissed from
the service, and he is hereby accordingly dismissed.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Arrival of the Ariel from Aspinwall—From Central and South America. NEW YORK, June 16.—The steamer Ariel, from Asinwall on the 8th inst, strived here at 4 o'clock this flerroon, with \$350,000 in treasure and over 100 pasingers.

s vessel had arrived at Aspiowall with 70 troops from arthagens, the landing of whom meets with protests, as eing unnecessary and unusual.

The news from Chil is uninteresting, excepting that bere had been a recent discovery of silver near Copiapo. Callao dates of May 29 state there has been an earthquake there and at Lima.

Buenaventura dates to June 5 say that that province is still in the hands of the Liberals.

The British chip of war Muntine van wrecked near isbzanillo, but her crew, treasure, and guns were saved

Additional Foreign News. Additional Foreign News.

CAPE RACE, June 16.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, passed off this point on Saturday afternoon. Her advices have been anticipated.

The following additional items of news are contained in the advices by the steamer Ohina:

In the House of Commons, on Mr. Sanfield's motion, the Government had a majority of 302

The horse "Caractacus" won the Derby race dithough the betting was 40 to 1 against him.

The Forrest Divorce Case. Albany, N. Y., June 16.—The Forrest divorce case will be brought before the Court of Appeals this week.

Edwin Forrest, with his counsel—James T. Brady, Oberles O'Conor, and Wen. Gurtis Noyes—is now in thi city, stopping at Congress Hall.

Canadian Affairs. Toronto, June 16.—Hon Mr. McDongall, commissioner of the crown lands, was elected a member of Parliament, for North Oxford, on Saturday.

The whole of the Upper Canadian portion of the new ministry have now been returned without opposition. Sad Calamity.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 15.—The house of Authony Stanton, seven miles east of this place, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Three of his children perished in the flames, and his wife and aister were badly burned. The latter is not expected to recover. Death of Captain Clinton Berry. BALTIMORE, June 16.—Captain Clinton Berry, of the 2d New York Regiment, died to-day, at the Eutaw

The Ship Chicago Burned at Sea. NEW YORK, June 16.—The ship Chicago, hence for Acapulco, was burned at sea on May 7th. The captain and crew were saved, and lauded at Pernambuco. Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 16 —Flour dull. Wheat quiet sales of 5,000 bushels at \$1.25@1.28 for red. Corn stead; at 55@57c. Uats steady. Provisions very dull. Whisk firm, with small sales at 26c, and there was none offerin at the close of the market. ENGLISH PICTORIALS -The Illustrated News of the World of May 31 gives, as its supplement, a very fine portrait of Mr. Disraeli, the English author-statesman, engraved on steel, with a full

and interesting biography. The Illustrated London News of the same date has a variety of Great Exhibition and other views, including some scenes n our own war. We have received the above from S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street. TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN PIANOS OVER EUROPEAN. The London correspondent of the New York Times,

London. We advise our readers to examine these unsurpassed instruments, at Blasius Bro's., No. 1006 Chesinut street. WILLIAM WHARTON, Jr., of Philadelphia, has been appointed superintendent of construction of the Washington Passenger Railway.

HOCLEY AND CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS opened at the Continental Theatre, last night, to a good house. The company is composed of superior musicians, both instrumental and vocal, and their jokes are new and free from all vulgarity. Performances will be given every night

LETTER FROM NEW YORK [Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, June 16, 1862. The Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, is aunounced as the next lecturer before the Emancipation League. This body of impatient reformers met on Saturday evening, and amended the second article in their constitution so as to read as f llows: "ARTICLE II. The object of this society is to bring sbout emancipation throughout the land." This amendment does away with the provisions declaring that the objects of the association were to support this

This amendment does away with the provisions declaring that the objects of the association were to support this way to a successful termination; to procure the repeal of laws authorizing inter-State slave trade, or to recognize the existence of elevery in any State or Territory; and to insist that all slaves having been practically feed in this contest, shall, never be restreed to bondage; and that no State now in rebellion be recognized as a member of the Union, except on the condition of emancipation. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the society, in making these amendments, expressed no opinion in respect to the convetoes of the doctrine embodied in the clauses which were thus stricken out.

The constitution was further amended so as to prescribe the payment of one dollar per year as a cindition of membership, and the League thex adjourned. The Young Mr. vis Christian Association has published a call for young men to not as watchers in the various military bospitals in this city. Volunteers, will be aufficiently numerous to do great good, and yet be taxed, not more, perhaps, than one night in two or three weeks. It is a laudable movement.

The United States transport Arago arrived from Port Royal to day, having on board the dead bodies of several naval officers, said to have been killed in the recent action at Scono. Great expectations are indulged here in reference to the success of the gunboats in maneuvring an entrance to the city of Charleston

The steamer ariel, Oapt Seabury, is on her way up the bay, with the Pacific mails and treasue

The total number of deaths in this city, during the past well, was 335, of which 151 were adults. This is an increase of 20 over the deaths of the corresponding week

wrek, was 33s, of which 101 Were audits. This is in increase of 20 over the deaths of the week previous, and a decrease of 52 from the deaths of the corresponding week last year.

A nephew of General Magruder was residing in Camden, New Jersey, when the rebellion broke out. He is now a scidier in the rebel army, and his wife and children receive their subsistence from the Poor Commissioners of Camden supply. now a scioler in the receivants, and his wine and thin dree receive their subsistence from the Poot Commissioners of Camden county.

Robert Sewell, the agent of New Jersey, who has had the care of the soldiers of that State who have a rived here, has been appointed aid-de camp to Governor Olden, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Several military funerals took place yesterday in this city. The remains of Lieutenant Colonel William Carey Massett, of the Glat New York Volunteer Regiment, Capitains James Trenor and Theodore Russell, also of the Glat and William J. Madden, were interest yesterday afternoon, with military honors. All these soldiers were killed at the bettie of Sair Oaks.

Cap'ain Phillips, of the brig Mercy, arrived this morning from Pernambuco, reports that the ship Chicago, from New York for Acapulco, look fire on the 7th of May, when in lat 3.20, lon. 26 50, and was totally destroyed. The captain and crew were taken off the ship by the Dutch schooner Speculand, and landed at Pernambuco. The Chicago left this port the 3d of April, with a cargo of coal. The offleers and crew were twenty-two in number.

The following were the sales of stocks at the second

200 do ... 38 60 Ch B & Q B ... 530 89 250 do ... 38 100 do ... 80 250 Rris B Pref ... 66% 10 M & P du C1st prf 97% 200 Hudeon B B ... 48

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1861.

The unfaltering advance of prices at the Stock Board still continues. Speculation is rampent, and investors wild. The good news from our victorious armies has not alone produced this feeling. The presence of the treasury demands notes, a portion equal to gold, and the renainder privileged to be funded into the 5.20 per-cent. plenty, and with ease in the money market there usually or the legal tenders must have the effect of giving a sta-

MEXTHIS, June 14—The Grandq (Miss, 1sto the Memphis) Appeal of the 12th inst, contains the following despatch:

"Avoura, Ga, June 11.—Fighting continues in the Wichity of Charleston. The papers of that city fills morning contain the particulary of a sharp cognition of the control of the fills of the sharp cognition of the control of the fills of the sharp cognition of the control of the fills of the sharp cognition of the control of the fills of the sharp cognition of the sharp blank advanced ¼; the endorsed were 105½. No change for the sixes of 1881; 106½ was bid. Lehigh Valloy sixes and Third 1%: Green and Coates was steady at 35, Saturday's price. Bids for West Philadelphia continue the same. Local bank sbares were rather more active,

with an upward tendency. Commercial brought 43

Corn Exchange 20%; Farmers and Mechanics' 54;

136 was bid for North America; 108 for Philadelphia,

and 25 for Mechanics'. Operations in gold still increase;

the rate advanced X; making 6% buying, 6% selling

Old-issue demand notes also took a start, selling at 3%

quite readily. Money still plenty Rates for paper un-

valid, the saint intreset also prey to the money changers who are buying their claims. Mr. Sedgwich sked, and the House set aside next Saturday to consi ler a bill to secure the early distribution of prize money

| Fhiladelphia. | S4,094,000 | \$4,055,000 | 945,000 | 944,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 945,000 | 94 31,951,715,32,132,654,5,632,307,5,630,503 DEPOSITS. | CIECULATION. BANKS. June 9. | June 16. June 9. | June 16. \$2,522,000 \$2,401,000 \$324,060 \$331,000 \$2,503,643 \$2,435,804 \$597.137 \$690,122 \$5,652,295 \$5,357,099 \$345,355 \$347,175 \$1,153,000 \$1,226,000 \$241,000 \$251,000 \$1,132,901 \$1,219,333 \$217,570 \$23,520 \$1,614,000 \$1,5656,000 \$141,000 \$125,000 \$1,119,767 \$1,123,054 \$9 4005 \$95,550 \$937,571 \$89,420 \$277,780 \$277,450 \$91,935 \$682,785 \$33,575 \$242,384 \$678,729 \$689,548 \$100,630 \$103,750 \$17,46,266 \$1,742,133 \$345,599 \$26,176 \$576,930 \$080,620 \$17,418 \$122,708 \$417,246 \$434,548 \$282,608 \$276,338 \$588,339 \$75,760 \$195,088 \$199,682 \$244,052 \$241,690 \$205,759 \$198,344 \$475,600 \$494,000 \$169,000 \$167,000 \$406,000 \$393,000 \$192,000 \$195,000 \$195,000 \$195,000 \$195,000 \$195,000 \$195,000 \$195,000 \$195,000 \$105,000 \$195,000 \$105,0 \$2,522,000 \$2,401,000 \$324,000 \$331,000 Philadelphia . . commercial.... Liberties.... thwark.... Kensington Penn Township Man. & Mech... lirard..... Jity.... Commonwealth. Corn Exchange.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT.

werely averages of the philadelphia banks.

LOANS. SPECIE.

June 9. | June 16. June 9. | June 16.

Total 24,978,011 24,807,057 4,354,599 4.293,023 The aggregates compare with those of previous weeks
 Capital Stock
 811,715.915
 811,716.420 Inc.
 \$495

 Loana
 31,951.715
 32,132,654 Inc.
 180,939

 Specie
 5,632 307
 5,630,503 Dec.
 1,804

 Due fin other Bks.
 5,355,034
 5,396,328 Inc.
 41,294

 Due to other Bks.
 5,161,280
 5,365,528,Dec.
 121,452

 Deposits
 24,973 011
 24,807,077 Dec. 153,952
 4,298,023 Dec.
 56,576

banks of Philadelphia at various times during the last banks of Philadelphia at various times during the last few months:

1861. Loans. Specie. Circul'n. Deposits. Sept. 2. 28,567,264 (6,179,482) 2,074,048 (19,030,712 Ct. 7. 30,499,119 5,383,277 (2,283,789 20,383),970 Nov. 4. 28,431,735 (8,764,779 (2,273,063) 29,350,941 Dec. 2. 30,048,052 (7,44,530) 2,243,828 (23,047,331 Jan. 6, 1862. 31,046,337 (6,687,728) 2,145,219 (21,396,014 Feb. 3. 30,395,119 [5,384,011] 2,144,398 (20,068,893 Bar 8 22,399,356 (6,881,108) 2,343,493 (18,441,190 April 7. 22,037,991) 5,888,424 (3,378,970) 16,636,538 (4) 21 (2,22,246,738) (6,046,260) 3,496,420) (3,112,540 40) (2,22,246,738) (6,046,260) 3,496,420) (3,112,540 40) (2,22,246,738) (6,046,260) 3,496,420) (3,112,540 40) (2,22,246,738) (3,046,260) (3,1994) (20,23,556) (2,23,73,116) (0,22,237) (3,13,994) (20,23,556) (2,23,73,116) (3,23,247) (3,13,994) (20,23,556) (2,23,247) (3,23,247) (4,23,247) (" 10. 3,350,790 45
" 11. 3,532,662 17
" 12. 2,671,176 81
" 13. 2,917,104 42
" 14. 3,(89,170 49

\$19,223,079 81 \$1,727,600 84 Messrs. Drexel & Co., bankers, No. 33 South Thir-The United States Economist of the 14th, in regard o the outward flow of specie, makes the following com to the close of last week, and the export for the corre

ponding periods of the ten last years : Thus, it appears that during the present year we have and a half millions more than for the corresponding period of last year, and three and a half millions in excess of 1860. This export, in fact, has been equalled only during

June 7th, writes that Steinway & Son's pianos are pronounced by all independent artists and judges of specie. Juning the present year, arrest with the experience of specie. Juning the present year, arrest with the course 1 amount to \$74,000,000, and the expert to \$52,200,000 showing an excess in the former of \$21,800,000. To make up for this deficiency in exports, as compared wit imports, we have, therefore, sent out \$19,600,000 c specie.
The following is the quantity of coal transported over the different railroads in Schnylkill county for week ending on Thursday evening last:

Minchill & Sch. Haven R. R. ... 323 16
 Mt. Carbon R. H.
 473 03

 Sch. Valley B. B.
 2,297 18

 Mill Creek R. B.
 3,383 15

 Little Schuylkill R. R.
 2,907 06
 The following is a statement of the quantity of Schuyl-kill conl sent by railroad and canal for the week, ending

on Thursday last: From Port Carbon..... Pottsville..... Total for week.... .804,285 13 322 379 14

Increase so far..... 63,260 05 6.313 65 Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, June 16.

30 Penna B.... OLOSING PRICES-FIRM. | Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. | US 6g '81... 1063, 107 x | Elmira R prf... 24x 25 US Tr7 3-10 N 105 x 106 | Elmira Te '73... 90 90.) | Philada 6g... 98 x 99 | U Island R... 17 x 13 | Philada 6g new.102 x 103 | Le Cl & Navsor. 31 | Reading R... 29 x 90 x 105 | Le Cl & Navsor. 31 | Reading R... 29 x 29 x N Penna B... 10 x 109 | Read m 6g '80'43.102 | 103 | N Pa B 6g... 32 x 82 | Read bd 27 0 8 x 23 x N Pa B 10g. 109 109 | 109 109 | 109 109 | 109 109 | 109 109 | 109 109 | 109 109 | 109 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109

Philadelphia Markets.

June 16—Evening The Flour market is steady and firm, with rather disposed of, mostly choice Ohio family, on private erms, including 1,000 bbls Broad-street mills extra at \$5.50; 600 bbls Jenny Lind family at \$6 62½, and 1,000 bbls Northwestern extra family on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at \$4.31 % 4.75 for common to good superfine; \$4.62% \$5.87% for extra and extra family, and \$5\$\$6.50 for fancy brauds, as o quality! Rye Flour is scarce, and selling at \$3 25#

salvenia.

Whear comes in slowly, and about 5,000 bushels have been taken, mostly for milling, at 122æ125c for good to prime Pennsylvania reds; 123c for choice Western do, and 130æ137c for white. Bye is steady; Pennsylvania is selling at 68æ67c. Corn continues in fair request, with sales of about 3,000 bushels yellow at 53c aflost, and 52c in store. None, but prime lots are wanted. Oats are unchanged, but less active. at 40c for Pennsylvania.

Bars continues in demand at \$33.50 for lat No. 1 COTTON.—Holders are very firm, and the stock light, with very little demand from the trade.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—There is not much deing in either, and for the latter prices are unsettled and dicoping.

WHISKY is more active; about 600 bbls sold at 24 % 25 %c, the latter for prime Ohio, and Drudge 22%c #P salion.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, June 16.
The demand for Beef Cattle continues good, and prices are about the same as last quoted, rauging from \$8 to \$9 49 100 lbs. The receipts are moderate, reaching about

1,500 bend. 1,500 head.
49 J. Abrahams, Kentucky, \$8.50@8.75,
31 Carr, Illinois, \$8.50.
12 Amos Kimble, Chester county, \$8@8.75. 31 Carr, Illinois, \$8.50.

12 Amos Kimble, Othester county, \$8\tilde{8}.75.

25 Kennedy, Ohio, \$8\tilde{8}.85.

22 B. C. Baldwin, Chester county, \$8\tilde{8}.875.

25 B. C. Baldwin, Chester county, \$8\tilde{8}.875.

75 P. McFillen, Ohio, \$8\tilde{8}.75.

75 P. McFillen, Ohio, \$8\tilde{8}.75.

59 Cochran & McCall, Ohio, \$8\tilde{8}.75.

59 Cochran & McCall, Ohio, \$8\tilde{8}.75.

180 Mocney & Smith, Illinois and Ohio, \$8\tilde{9}.

89 Ullman, Shamberg, & Co., Pennsylvania, \$7\tilde{8}.75.

44 H. Frunk, Western, \$8.50\tilde{9}.

55 Fellhimer & Kirwin, Pennsylvania, \$8.50\tilde{9}.

30 J. & H. Chain, Pennsylvania, \$8\tilde{8}.50.

27 E. Hamaker, Lancaster county, \$8\tilde{9}.

28 E. McFillen, Lancaster county, \$8\tilde{9}.

25 McClese, Ohio, \$8\tilde{8}.50.

25 McClese, Ohio, \$8\tilde{8}.50.

35 John Kelf, Ohio, \$8\tilde{8}.50.

36 H. Miller, Pennsylvania, \$9\tilde{9}.87\forall .

66 S. Storm, Lancaster county, \$7.50\tilde{8}.50.

20 D. Kimble, Ohio, \$8\tilde{9}.

20 D. Kimble, Ohio, \$8\tilde{9}.

20 D. Kimble, Ohio, \$8\tilde{9}.

36 H. Landis, Ohio, \$8\tilde{9}.

37 About 150 Cows arrived, and sold, at the Avenue Drove Ward, at from \$20 to \$8\tilde{5} to \$10.50.

Yard, at from \$20 to \$35 ₩ head, as to quality.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep reached about 3,200 head this week, selling at from 3% to 40 % lb; gross, as to condition.

The arrivals of fat Hogs at H. G. Imhoff's Union Drove Yard reached 2,173 head this week, selling at from \$4.25 a4.75 for still-fed, and \$4.50 \omega{5.25 \$\$\forall P\$\$ 100 hs for corn Hogs, according to quality.