The Press

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS-THE ONLY WEEKLY PAPER THAT GIVES A COMPLETE WEEK'S HISTORY OF THE WAR! THE "WAR PRESS" FOR JUNE 21 is now out. The following is a list of the principal articles in

ENGRAVING-Destruction of the Bebel Ram Fleet at Memphis, by the Union Flotilla, under Commanders PORTRAIT OF PARSON BROWN LOW-His Gron Speech at the Academy of Music, June 13.

WAR TALE—"The Volunteer's Wife."

A SKETCH OF CAMP LIFE. EDITORIALS-The Surprise in Virginia-Beorgan-Hero's Funeral-Mr. Lincoln and His Revilers-A Pair

LETTERS FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS The Army of the Potomac—Army of the Shensadosh—Gen. Dix's Pivision—Gen. Balleck's Army—Gen. Hunter's Division - Gen. Burnside's Division - The Blockading Equadron.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH from the Army of the Potemac, Washington, &c.
PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF MEM-PHIS BY OUR NAVAL FLEET.
LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLYA-NIANS in the Hospitals in Philadelphia and other

LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL." INTERESTING SOUTHERN NE VS. Local News-Financial and Commercial, &c., &c. TERMS-One copy, one year, \$2; three copies, \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$12. Single cupies, for sale

Ir we have not taken an active part in the criticisms of our generals, and insisted upon dictating a certain course of arbitrary campaigning, it is because we have an abiding faith that Providence never intended us for a military commander. We like to read about a great battle. We sometimes get boarse shouting over a great victory. Berond that, we have rarely rentured any military suggestion or condemnation. We have always endeavored to study the delightful art of minding our own business-and the science of war is no part of our accomplishments. Some things were very strange and unaccountable, and there are mysteries about many of our campaigns which we have not been able to solve. Many movements looked to us like stupidity, and not generalship, but censure was ungracious, and we did not care to undertake the task. It was for us to hope and believe. We felt that in a war like this, no citizen, whether in the army or in civil life, could have any other motive than that of saving the country. It was the controlling thought with us, we could not but believe that it was the controlling thought with others. To this end, therefore, we have always been patient, and at all times counselled patience. We have steadily refrained from doing anything to embarrass the Administration. We have been anxious to see the rebellion crushed, and to that end. have favored every expenditure of money,

every sacrifice of blood and treasure, any

legislation. Nor do we claim any special

every citizen, and of ourselves no more than It has been, therefore, with some pain that we have noticed in many loyal newspapers studied attempts to depreciate the honesty and capacity of many of our public men. Some assail General McCLELLAN, and others General HALLECK. Many denounce FREMONT and BANKS. Many impugn the sincerity of the President. Many assail the Secretary of War. The disloyalists denounce everybody-President, Secretary, and General-but it is not with them that we are now dealing. Infatuated with treason, it is natural that they should detest every patriot in place or out of place. It is among those who claim to be triends of Mr. Lincoln and adherents of his Administration that we see the various maniand weaken their influence by dissensions and if with any at all, one of a degrading character, ministers with almost as much bitterness as JAMIN. They seem to forget that these men, like themselves, have the good of the country at heart, and that they are endeavoring to save it in their own appointed way. They are forgetful of the fact that they are

be appalling. word and a scorn among men who trembled a to the common promptings of a decent humafew weeks ago with apprehension thathe would | nity? be cut to pieces by the rebel army. General BUTLER issues an order to protect his soldiers | ject; but, considering its importance, and the from insult, and he is called a coarse, vulgar fellow. General HUNTER commences the very | conscious of presenting the case with very inunpleasant work of taking care of the ne- sufficient vividness. No city in the Union is groes by making them fight and work, and no so extensive a depot for sick and wounded epithet is too gross and indecent to apply to soldiers as our own. Between those who are him. Governor Stanler gets into a personal permanently detained in our hospitals for cure, difficulty with an impetuous Northerner at | and those who remain for periods more or less Newbern and sends him home. Straightway, brief, as the nature and severity of their injuthe Governor is called a "scorpion" and a ries demand, every accommodation that we Secessionist. The Secretary of War is also a | can make for these sick and maimed defenders prominent target for these assaults. He is is used to its utmost capacity. Our duties he became frightened over Jackson's raid, details of our sanitary arrangements, and we and summoned the country to arms only to are happy to record their general excellence ask it to disarm the day succeeding. He is a and harmonious workings. But these are due party to the wildest schemes that were ever to our resident physicians. Instances do now conceived. He is plotting to have half an | and then occur of heart-rending neglect by rearmy cut to pieces because "the Abolitionists want to supersede McCLELLAN!" He wantonly permitted BANKS to be defeated, and kept McDowell on the Rappahannock, because the radicals desired to protract the war and enable their friends to make money out of contracts and at length dissolve the Union! had the Secretary made such an order a day too late. Vigilance is far better than negligence. Better fire your gun and make a false slarm than he surprised and captured on your post. An officer may be too fast, but it is infinitely better than that he should be too slow. The effect of these efforts to depreciate the Secretary of War or any officer of the Government, or of any general in command, must be baneful. Itsickens the loyal heart and strengthens the disloyal heart. Our friends sigh and droop and grow faint, our foes become merry and joyous.

We are not aware that, in making these remarks, we are defending any general in the field, or any particular officer of the Government. We have no personal cause to champion. These men may quarrel and contendit is no business of ours, and we have no interest in the contest. We plead for the country. We ask those who are disposed to condemn to stay their censure. Let there be no ty may be weakened, but is it not a sad thing a theory of skepticism, and discarding many the Continental Theatre. They are very attractive.

The newspapers of the South print their dis-

paragements with a fiendish exultation : Eu-

after. Is there not more than common phi-

losophy in the poet's wish to rather hear the

ills we have than fly to others that we know not

that loyal journals should take a part in this | of the oldest established principles of Chris-

or enmity among us. THE SUMMARY DISMISSAL, by Secretary STAN-TON, of Surgeon HAYES, can have no other than a salutary effect upon the department of which Dr. HAYES was's member. We know nothing of the details of this particular case; we have no data on which to form a judgment of the justice or injustice of this disgraceful dismissal from service. It is possible—though the bare facts certainly do not seem to warrant the supposition-that Dr. HAYES can adduce such extenuating circumstances as honorably to acquit him of the terrible charge now preferred against him. His triends insist that he can; and it is our duty, and the public's duty, to suspend all opinion on the case till it shall have been fairly and tally discussed. both in prosecution and defence. But it is no less incumbent upon every man who has any spark of humanity in him, to insist that the medical appointments of the army be inspected and guarded by a vigilance as keen as that which controls the military. It is bad enough to have inefficient, careless, or cowardly officers; it is cruel enough to place men needlessly under murderous fires, to let them ba cut to pieces through neglect of an auspicious. noment, or to create confusion, domoraliantion, and eventually decimation of the ranks by cowardice. But these evils are mutually corrective. If a captain of a centre company falters, those in the front and the rear shoulder him into his duty by sheer physical pressure.

If a colonel is remiss, and continually finds some care that themands his attention in the rear, the courage and tact of disciplined noder officers are often a fair substitute for efficient supreme direction, and savo a command. Even the confused tactics of an bresolute general find their perniciouslytending effects negatived by individual bravery and self-possession. But a surgeon's neglect of wounded men is unmitigated by any counter-influence. It works out its own heartless evil unrelieved, and, where proved, should stand out in our minds in unpalliated heinousness. Public sensibility must be increased on this point, and public opinion find a more definite and vigorous expression. Why shoud a man whose spirit failed him in presence of the foe be hooted through the length and breadth of the land, while a soulless monster, forgetful of duties not a whit less obligatory, is permitted to subside quietly into private life? The soldier has excuses-not valid, perhaps, yet not entirely invalid. As bombs are hurtling through the air, bearing a score of deaths in every iron bosom; as cannon are hurling carnage and agony from their brazen jaws; as minie-balls are crashing through the ranks, and the hoarse roar of battle is shrilled by the shricks of those who are gasping out their lives in tortured breaths-what wonder that a sudden Administration or any of the servants of the vision of home, a sudden rush over the heart of sweetest memories—the love of a wife or a mother, the prattle of children, a father's gaze of manly affection, a sister's devotion-what wonder, that, with death almost a certainty, and with death, long misery of grief and decredit for having done so. It was the duty of pendence to all who are dearest on earth, a great yearning for life should oversweep the man's martial enthusiasm, a great longing for

But what possible excuse, or semblance of one, can be urged for the neglectful surgeon? Is the soldier pledged to lay down his life for his country? No less is the surgeon's honor vowed to sacrifice everything to the full discharge of his sacred duties. Recollections of home, and love of life for its sake, may under- tion in our quarrels, and to secure the iaviolamine the soldier's sense of military duty, and | bility of their own borders. cake him forget his manhood; but the same thoughts should redouble the surgeon's zeal, heroes that have shed imperishable lustre upon and increase an ordinary care to an eager solithose who have imperilled them and their festations of this spirit. Ardently loyal hopes rather than their country and their and devoted to the country, they neutralize | honor: Every instinct of a common humanity supports the surgeon in his labors; every recrimination. With no apparent motive, or, | more delicate impulse is an additional incitement to him. He ruus no risks except those they villify and abuse generals and Cabinet | which are incurred by the discharge of any they exhibit towards Mr. Davis and Mr. BEN- make no sacrifices except of time and labor, and for these he is liberally paid. Or if, after a battle, or amid contagious sickness, he is obliged to undergo labors of great severity, and relentless kind-this is fully compensated for by the greater part of his life's being exposed to neither necessity. But even if this were language with a recklessness which seems to in nowise lessened. The bargain between himself and the Government is not so much General McClellan throws up entrench - pay for so much work; the varying exigencies

love dim his eye and make his arm falter?

We may seem to speak warmly on this subpiteous appeal which it makes to us, we are unreasonable, impetuous, and tyrannical have brought us into close observation of the gular army surgeons having the charge of conveying large numbers of wounded. It is seldom, we believe, deliberate, but the result of inadvertency or inefficiency; and the point we insist on here is, that weak men and careless men shall not be selected for posts that demand promptitude and sedulous attention, Let it be remembered that all these as- no less than kindness and professional skill. sertions are made in good faith, and that It is too horrible to permit that the brave felloval journals elaborate these ridiculous fan- lows who go forth to battle for us, and return cies from day to day in the most indignant | battered and bruised, suffering and sick, should manner. A moment of reflection would re- receive any other than the most persistent mind them that, in a case like that of Secre- aid. Spasmodic jets of charity will not do. tary STANTON, it is as impossible that he we must find men whose energy is unflagging. should wantonly permit an army to be sacri- There are such, plenty of them; and the Seficed, in order to gratify political spleen, as it cretary of War is but fairly meeting his duty is that he would sever in twain the child of his towards those unfortunates who, more than loins. And those who are so angry about the all others, should have his warmest sympaimpetuosity of the Secretary of War in calling thies and most strenuous exertions, when he out troops when there was merely a presumed summarily dismisses to everlasting disgrace danger, would have been infinitely more angry the weak or the heartless, and fills their places with high-toned, hard-working members of the medical profession.

WE REGRET to learn, by the China, that HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE, the celebrated author, died in the city of Damascus on the 31st of May. This announcement will create a deep feeling of grief throughout this country among those who believe in the principles he inculcated, as well as those who, disagreeing with him, still honor the genius, the courage, and the industry which he manifested as a historian. Mr. Buckle was born on the 24th day of November, 1828, at Lee, in the county of Kent, England. We are told that for a rope mocks at the fear and dissension and ca- very short time he attended school in a Kent- him, they declare that the Constitution has lamity we exhibit. These men propose no- ish town, near London, where he was taught been violated by the President, and like him, thing. They tear down, but do not rebuild. | the plainer branches of an English and classi- | they insist that the friends of the Administra-They would do away with things as they are, | cal education. He does not seem to have | tion are intent upon immediate emancipation but they do not tell us what is to come here- been in any other school of note, nor are we aware that any of the celebrated

institutions claim him among their alumni. He possessed a large fortune, and collected a fine library; he lived the life of a student and a thinker, gratifying an all-absorbing taste for letters, in pursuing, with an incessant energy, the studies which he had marked out for his fame. He was celebrated as a chessplayer many years ago, and, before he became an author, had quite a local reputation among English scholars and men of letters.

In the year 1857, Mr. Buokle first published his work entitled "The History of Civilizamore heart-burnings and griefs. It they are | tion in England." It was a remarkable votruly loyal, let them show their loyalty by lume and excited great attention, partly because magnanimity and forbearance. Nothing has of the novelty and boldness of his views, but been gained by these assaults and censures. principally because he surrounded them The same men are still in power. The confi. with a degree of eloquence and learning dence of the people in their integrity or abili- which few writers have exhibited. Based upon

unhappy task? We are brothers in this Union | tianity, its author became at once the object of cause, and until we have fully accomplished scorn and denunciation on the part of those our mission, let there be no sign of division who defended the Church, and extravagant joy on the part of those who disbelieved in Revelation. The Athenaum attacked it very severely, and in its assaults it was sustained by several of the leading British quarterlies. Notwithstanding its unpopularity among men of the Church, Mr. Buckle's work attained a great reputation both in England and America. In the first year of its publication two large editions were sold. The second volume was printed but recently, and as Mr. BUOKER had not deviated from the plan set

> manifested by those who disagreed with his theories and conclusions. Let us say as we will of HENRY THOMAS Buckle, ho was a great man. Setting aside any secturian view, he has written a book which will live. It is full of thought, of cloquence, and study; and while we ourselves we far from agreeing into many of the strange md novel propositions he advances, we at all times read his chapters with profit and delight. The History of Oivilisation," like MACAULAY's History of England, was commenced on too stupentions a scale for any man to complete during the space allotted to mortals on the earth, and it remains to us as a splendld fregment of what the ambition of or its author concoived, and to the completion of which the energy of his life was devoted. Our latest intelligence in relation to Mr. BUCKLE intimated that in the third volume of his work he would discuss civilization in North America. We should have read any theories ne might have printed about us with unusual interest, and it is not at all improbable that

hey remain among his unprinted papers.

We are sorry that he has gone. The world

of letters has lost one of its brightest orna-

forth in his first work, but, on the contrary,

carried out the theories he then advanced

with more boldness and fervor than before,

there was still the same spirit of denunciation.

FOREIGN NATIONS are surprised at everything that has taken place in the United States during the past historical year. They are surprised at the unity of the loyal people, at the successful operations of our new financial system, at the energy and wisdom of Mr. I INCOLN'S Administration, at the great size, discipline, comfort, and endurance of our armies; but that which especially astounds them is the vast navy that has been created to co-operate with the army, and that has distinguished itself in such stupendous and numerous conflicts. The apparition of armed vessels-of-war swarming in every sea, capable for our own defence, and ready to carry our flug into distant harbors, is the most startling evidence of the growing greatness and inexhaustible resources of the Republic. Our prowess on land has always been admitted by the Powers of the old world, but in their struggles for the mastery of the seas they never anticipated that one of their most formidable rivals would spring up in that Western Hemisphere, the proud isolation of which they were content to contemplate without apprehension, if not without envy. They remember that when the war commenced we were almost without a navy, and it was this that induced so many insane calculations, that whenever their own interest, ambition or cupidity might prompt them to interpose in favor of the rebellion, their combined fleets would render such intervention wholly irresistible. Now, however, they are forced to increase their own marine for their own safety, to forego the vision of participa-

But let us, while rendering

the American flag in the American navy, not citude. If home be dear to him also, the re- forget the laborious, skilful and scientific membrance should inspire him to his best et- civil agents who have contributed so forts for saving the healths, limbs, and lives of much to increase the perfection of our vessels-of-war. Let us not forget the Navy Department. Mr. WELLES-all the time depreciated, attacked, reviled, and ridiculed-has pursued the quiet tenor of his way, and may now point with just pride to the re sults of the labors of himself and the gentlemen associated with him. He has had herduty honestly performed; he is called on to culcan tasks to perform. Contending with factions in the country and in Congress; the doubts of many of the most experienced officers of the navy, and beset by proffers from every class of inventors, he and his assistants make himself obnoxious to dangers of the most have succeeded in putting afloat the most powerful fleets, and in consummating the most perfect blockade ever known in history. Probably the most efficient and vigorous auxiliary not so, the responsibilities of the surgeon are of Mr. Welles has been his Assistant Secretary, Gustavus V. Fox, Esq. His long experience as an officer of the navy, and his conscientious devotion to the cause of ments at Yorktown, and he is derided as a of his profession necessitate the leaving of a his country, enabled him to assume the digger in dirt and a builder of corduroy roads. wide margin for humanity and charity; and position he now occupies, and to discharge General Fremont makes an unprecedented whoever does not fill this margin with records its manifold duties with signal success. march over the mountains, meets the enemy, of kindly offices written in his life-blood, if Well acquainted with the wants of the and fights with undaunted courage, but be- need be, is recreant to the trust reposed in service, and personally intimate with many of cause he does not capture the foe he is pro- him, recreant to his holy vocation, and the most distinguished officers, he knew how nounced an incompetent general. Gen. BANKS | should be branded as deeply by public scorn | to meet the exigencies of the times, and whom conducts one of the most masterly retreats of as he who shrinks from the battle. Nay, if a to call upon to do the work courageously the war, and because he did not deleat an over- deserter from the ranks be shot, why shall not and thoroughly. Many of his reforms that, whelming rebel force he is called a mere poli- his life also gurgle itself out in the dust who when first suggested, created such a storm, tician. Gen. HALLECK engineered BEAURE- has proved a traitor to the most sacred re. have been triumphantly vindicated. What GARD out of Corinth, and he is now a bye- sponsibilities of a most sacred profession and renders Mr. Fox so invaluable a public officer is the additional fact that he is kind, conciliatory, and rapid in his intercourse with the thousands who visit the Department. No citizen leaves him without being satisfied that he is an honest and patriotic man. In remembering the chiefs, it would be unjust to pass

over this unpretending and yet most meritorious public officer. pondent "J. C.," gives us, in a letter from the Chickahominy, another account of the recent skirmish on the railroad train. The graphic letter we printed yesterday from J. M. F." told one story—the story of one who was almost a victim to the rebel assault. "J. C." says that, instead of the rebels making a dash at our lines of communication, and endeavoring to destroy White House and the shipping on the Pamunky, a detachment from Jackson's force on the way from Gordonsville happened to stumble into the Federal lines, and, in the effort to get out again, did some little damage to the railroad bridges and the telegraph. This appears to be a reasonable view of the case, although all the other correspondents at White House agree in calling it a deliberate attack. It is natural that they should think so, being at the scene of danger, and it is also natural that "J. C.," being far beyond, and near C." as the one most creditable to ourselves.

headquarers, should get another more novel, and perhaps a more reliable version. At all events, we should take the account of "J. It would be a shameful thing to allow an enemy to emerge from Richmond and get in our rear, while it is very natural that a squad of beleaguered and wayworn rebels should stumble within our lines and do a little damage in getting out of their trouble.

THE SYMPATHIZERS with treason in Pennsylvania and elsewhere do not like to be called Breckinridgers. They protest and declaim against it as an act of gross injustice. Well, if they are ashamed of the name, we propose to drop it forever if they will be honest enough to drop the doctrines of their late candidate for the Presidency. But the harder he fights against the flag the more strenuously they advocate his opinions. His speeches before he went over into the ranks of the common enemy, are the models upon which their speeches and editorials are framed. Like him, they denounce the Abolitionists; like and negro equality. Still more do they resemble Brig. Gen. BRECKINEIDGE, of the rebel army. They are silent when they come to his own perjury and ingratitude; silent over the bloody recital of traitor barbarities and crimes, and silent whenever their attention is called to the proscriptions of the loyal Union men of the South. If they have not earned the name of Breckipridgers, then BRECKIN-RIDGE himself has not earned the name of

traitor. Public Amusements. WALNUT STREET THEATER .- Miss Daly appeared in WALNUT-STREET THEATHE.—Miss Day appeared in two characters last evening. As Josephine in "The Cantiniere," and Caroline Morton in "Our Gal," she fully sustained her reputation, and frequently drew expressions of approbation from a large audience. The same bill is repeated this evening.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—To-night Mr. Chanfrau as

More and Jupiter.
HOOLEY'S MISSIBLE are having a successful run at There is the second of the sec

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1862. Love of the American Union is an inspiring sentiment. It makes men heroes and women angels. It fills our armies and our navies, deprives death of its horrors, and prepares us for every sacrifice in life as if each were but another beginning of an endless glory. We felicitate ourselves upon this sentiment. We are so proud of it that we laugh at what is called the patriotism of other nations. There s, we flatter ourselves, nothing like the ardor and the enthusiasm we feel for the American Union. It is an emotion born of the gods themselves, and it only thrills the veins of those who sincerely feel that ours is the only spot on the globe that has ever been consecrated by a perfect system of human govern-

ment and laws. Well, we are mistaken. We are not the exclusive pessessors of this perfect chrysolite, this Koh-i-noor of diamonds, this jewel of patriotism above all price. However we may boast of the purity of our motives and the righteousness of our cause, we should remember that these considerations do not always make men ready to undergo privations and dangers. There is such a thing as courage in the face of great crimes; there is such a thing as standing fast by that which all good men hate and despise. The Secessionists in Washington and Balti-

more are models of heroism. They are your true martyrs. I do not speak of the morality of their creed. It is not as pure as that which made the block an altar, or the scaffold a throne, in bygone days. But they die for it on the field, they pray for it in the closet, they steal for it in the Cabinet, and they lie for it in society. Their perseverance and devotion to it is greatest, it would seem, when its cruelty is plainest. Take the example now presented to us. The rebel prisoners in Washington are the hostages of a generous Government, held for so many Union soldiers in durance vile in the filthy dungeons of the South. ments, and England one of her most gifted They are well provided for by the agents of that authority which they have defied to the extremest and bloodiest alternative. They are brought here after slaughtering our brothers and friends, the brave men who went furth to defend the flag when they saw it insulted and trampled under foot. They arrive here, not only impertinent, but exultant in their great crime. Had this crime succeeded Washington and Baltimore would now be the Sodom and Gomorrah of the continent. Not a stone would have been left save as a monument of ruin. Millions of property would have been lost. Thousands of lives would have been sacrificed. And yet these men have become objects of the tenderest care of many of the ladies and gentlemen of the two cities. They are hailed as innocent sufferers in a great cause. If they are sick and wounded, they are attended with scrupulous care; if they are healthy, they are honored and applanded. While the Union soldiers in our hospitals are, in too many cases. forgotten or neglected, the rebel prisoners realize the double difference between their indescribable miseries in their own section, and the liberal kindness of the officials of Mr. Lincoln, and the attentions and hospitalities of those who deliberately neglect those brave men whos aved them from utter desolation and destruction. A distinguished lady, who has been conspicuous in good works, and has ministered to the wants of our sick and wounded. informed me a few days ago here, that the rebel prisoners were visited and waited upon by many who scorned the slightest attention to the brave soldiers of the Republic, and that every delicacy and comfort that could be pro. cured or devised was furnished to them with

ostentations profusion. This is high courage, and it deserves menfree and threatened Republic, there is no less devotion and enthusiasm among those who adhere to the fortunes of the Treasonable Conspiracy which is seeking the life-blood of

that same Republic. The meeting of Pennsylvanians held at Willard's Hall last evening, for the purpose of suddenly upon Federal pickets.

making provision for the sick and wounded "Instantly fluding the mistake, they drew up in order o making provision for the sick and wounded soldiers of our State, of which more than a thousand are now congregated in this city. was a most interesting demonstration. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and a large amount was promptly subscribed at the close of the proceedings. An organization will be perfected as a result of this assemblage that prehension, it would have been most amusing to see the of the proceedings. An organization will be will extend its usefulness throughout the com-ing season, and will greatly relieve the affic. ing season, and will greatly relieve the afflictions of these brave men, and lighten the labors of Governor Curtin and the efficient gentlemen who have already done so much for the health and comfort of our volunteers. Another meeting will be held to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at Willard's Hall, when a numerous attendance is expected.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 18:

The Latest War News. War Department to day. All is quiet in the Valley of the Ehenandoah, as far as A despatch received at the War Department from Gen had just returned from a scout to the Mattapony, in left the previous day. He destroyed the bridge, took a number of wagons and carts loaded with supplies for Richmond, destroyed a large amount of rebel grain, and capa reconnoiseance to Charles City Court House, and recovered some mules which were driven off by Col. Stewart, in the Pamusky raid. Gep. McClellas compliments

which the expedition was conducted. New Enlistment Bill-All People Without Regard to Color to be Taken. Mr. HALR introduced a bill in the Senate to-day, pro enlistment of recruits for the army, either of regulars or volunteers, the President of the United States be autho rived and directed to issue his proclamation to the people people, without distinction of race, color, or condition. Section 2 enacts that every slave that shall enlist by virtue of this act, or the proclamation of the President issued in pursuance thereof, and shall be received into the military service, shall be immediately and absolutely

free from all claim of service, except that which he sub mits himself to by such enlistment. Section 3 provides that every person, bond or free, who shall enlist into the military service of the United States shall be entitled to all the wages, bounties, and privileges allowed by law to any soldier enlisted in the army. Repeal of a Late Law.

The Senate Naval Committee to-day reported a bill repealing the act entitled an act to prevent and punish frauds on the part of officers instructed with making contracts for the Government, approved June 2, 1862. This law proposed an office for a copy of every contract ted in, with an oath affixed by the contract ing officer that the same was fairly made, etc. The expense to each department to carry out this law was found to be quite large, hence its repeal.

The Financial Question in the Senate. Mr. CHANDLER'S resolution prohibiting the issue o up in the Senate this morning. In advocating it he said that the Secretary of the Treasury, since the 1st of April, had obtained twelve millions at four per cent, and up to yesterday, forty-five inllions at five per cent Mr. Fis-SENDER did not doubt but that for purposes of circula tion—in fact, for all purposes—enough notes had already been issued. He was not prepared either to favor o disapprove the proposition of Secretary Chass for a new issue. Mr. Chandler believed that if his resolution

The Other Side. Surgeon HAYES, of the 110th Pennsylvania, who wa dismissed from the service for alleged neglect to the wounded received here Saturday from Front Royal, is out in a card, in which he calls on all the assistant sur geons and soldiers to confirm that he did not negle them in anywise that he had been with them two days General twice that the train would arrive here at the tim for the results of the entire neglect of the despatch

Members of Congress to be Prevented from Making Government Contracts. Mr. Powell introduced a bill in the Senate, to-day making it a high misdemeanor for any member of Congress, or any officer of the Government of the United-States, who shall, directly or indirectly, take, receive, or soutes, any consideration to procure any contract from the Government; and, on conviction, he shall be fined double the amount he may have received, and the contract shall be void, and he shall be disqualified rom holding any United States office. Notice to Military Absentees, etc.

The large number of officers absent from their regigents, without sufficient cause, is regarded as so serious an evil as to demand immediate correction, and accordingly orders have been issued for this purpose. All pro perty captured by the army, or seized by any provose marshal, or taken up astray, or taken from soldiers marching in an enemy's country, is required to be turned over to the chief of the staff of the department to which such property would apperiain, on duity with the troops, to be accounted for by them as captured property, and used for the public rervice, unless claimed by the owners and ordered by the commanding officer to be restored.

Gen. Bayard's brigade has been ordered to report elevabere, and Gen. Harrsuff's (late Adenormondies) brigade is to report to Gen. Bayard's (late Adenormondies). Ninety three rebel prisoners arrived here to-day, Most of them were captured at Port Republic by Gen. Fars.

Mont. The loss of Fletcher & Co. was about \$60,000, on which there was an insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the store of plantage of the surface of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the surface of plantage of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the surface of plantage of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the surface of plantage of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the surface of plantage of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the surface of plantage of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the same and insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the firm of the same and surface of \$38,000. The loss of the stock.

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The loss of Fletcher & Co. was about \$60,000, on which there was an insurance of \$38,000. The loss of the stock of the same and surface, was same and surface, was same and surface, was same and surface

ports that the brigade | \$40,000.

to which he was attached was badly cut up by Gen. MIL. oy, at Port Bepublic. 🧬 Gen. BANKS, in company with Acting Medical Direc-BELEER, visited all the hospitals to-day, and found verything in sond order Gen. Jamison, who was injured at Fair Oaks, has ar-

ived in this city. Death of General Palmer. General WILLIAM R. PALMER, of the topographical ngineers, who was brought hither yesterday sick with he typhoid fever, died to-day. Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the

A. CAMBRON HUNT, of Colorado, United States marshal or that Territory. ABRAM FLANDERS, of California, register of the Land B. C. MORGAN, of New York, and B. L. GARDNER, of Ohio, assistant quartermarters of volunteers Bankrunt Bill.

A large number of memorials were presented in the Senate to-day from citizens of Penns, Ivania, New York, and Ohio, praying for the passage of a bankrupt law. There seems to be a general opinion that this important subject will not be considered until next session. Injury to a Pennsylvania Representative. As Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, was crossing Pennsylvania avenue last night, he was run into by a carriage, knocked down, and quite seriously He was conveyed to his residence, but hope to be out in a few days. . Post Office Affairs

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA. The Postmaster General to-day ordered the following: At Bidgeville, Frederick county, Maryland, DENNIS Housen is designated as mail messenger, for service twelve times a week.
At Bailey Hollow, Pennsylvania, W. W. Parks is deplace of D. PATTERSON. POSTMASTERS' APPOINTMENTS. ROBERT KILMOR is appointed at Hendricksburg, Lu

zerne county, Pennsylvania, vice Thomas M. Butler, JOSEPH V. MATTHEWS, postmaster, Carter Hill, Erie county, Pennsylvania, vice WILLIAM A. MOORE, re-A contract has been ordered with J. J. WRIGHT, of New York, to convey the mails from Port Royal, South Carolina, to New York, and back, twice a month, or as often as steamers run—the mails to be delivered into and taken from the post offices at each end of the route.

Miscellaneous. A medical board was ordered to assemble at West Point on the 12th instant, to examine into the physical qualifieations of the graduating class, and to continue in session until the last of July, to examine the newly-appointed

Brevet Brigadier General W. A. Morris has been assigned to duty as military commander of the city of New York and vicinity. Col. Morris relieves Gen. Harvey BROWN, who has been assigned to duty as chief of artillery at the camp of instruction at Annapolis, Md. It is reported that troops are constantly arriving at Richmond, General Gustavus W. Suith is palsied, and unfit for military duty in the rebel army. There have been about a thousand appointments and promotions in the United States army since the general orders of December last, according to the pamphlet just issued, of which there are-major generals 17, brigadien generals 93, and brigade surgeons 58. The additional aids de-camp appointed by the President alone, under the act of August last, are as follows: Cold brigadier generals have resigned and four declined. The 1 omination of J. B. ZERMON as brigadier gene ral, heretofore confirmed by the Senate, has been recon

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ANDTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT SKIRMISH. REBEL FORCE WALKS INTO OUR LINES.

A CAVALRY FIGHT. The Rebels at Richmond Reinforced. [Special Despatch to The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 17, Via Baltimore, June 18. { One of your special correspondents beyond the Chick hominy ("J. O.") has sent the following account of the recent skirmish by a special messenger. He writes of Friday, and gives a new-what many here think, a re-"Every one knows that the army before Bichmond is tion and remembrance, as proving that if there | being considerably reinforced by troops coming from in Northern Virginia. These troops are continually marching in at the enemy's left wing and being distrifrom Jackson's force coming down from Gordonsville and along the line of the Acquia Creek railroad, mistook their course when they struck the headwaters of the Chickshominy and went too far to the left. They proceeded on. cavalry in front, and infantry following, until they came

battle and engaged our cavalry vedettes, who gradually retired before the superior force and rejoined their reserves. This was near the road to White House, and our supply trains, never dreaming of interruption from that querter, were passing to and fro along the road communicating with the great depot on the Pamunky. Tele graph scouts instantly warned the wagons approaching ing without springs, creaked and groaned in a most dis agreeable manner.
"No Federal forces but cavalry were in the vicinity

and all of these were regulars under command of Gen. Philip St. George Cooke. Word was sent to General Stoneman, a couple of miles distant, and his cavalr force went to the rescue at a full gallop, and the enemy anding the country roundabout to be briefling with Federal sabres, beat a hasty retreat. This skirmish was a strange one. Scarcely a single musket was fired, the whole of the fighting being done by cavalry charges and sabre cuts. No troops but cavalry were engaged on either side, the sudden advance of the rebels and their almost immediate retreat not allowing time for artillery or infantry to be brought into action.

"Had the enemy seen fit to advance further a warme meat sanguine hopes could have anticipated. Forty thousand troops, surrounding them in nearly every direction, were in readiness to march to the conflict, and overwhelming numbers before they had time to discover where they were.

"At this early moment conflicting rumors spreading through the camps prevent anything like a reliable account of the result of the skirmish being sent you. One report has it that one hundred and fifty wagons were captured; another flatly contradicts it. It is also said that two companies of the 5th Regular Cavalry have been an excited cavalryman, who galloped in a most frantic

however, is very nearly correct. INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

his horse had been shot under him, and that every one

of his companions was either killed or prisoner. This

story, as yet, is undersied, though, to tell the truth, I

NEW YORK, June 18 .- The Tribune, of this city, ha received the following despatch: Mamphis, June 17.—The shipments to the North to-day half-barrels of molasses, and 6,000 barrels of sugar. There On the first day the post office was opened in Memphis the citizens mailed one thousand letters, mostly on business to the Northern cities, and bought \$3,000 worth of postage stamps. nere were upwards of one hundred applications for post-office clerkships, including the entire force employed under the Confederate rule. Provost Marshal Gould administered the oath of allegiance

Gould administered the oath of allegiance yesterday to 3,000 persons, including one hundred and fifty deserters from the rebel army, five of whom were commission Beauregard's left wing extends to Hernando, south.

. It is supposed that the cotton-burners were within six miles of Memphis last night. Crittenden and Mississippi counties, Arkansas. The Wisconsin Legislature.

journed sine die last night, after a short session of two weeks, during which no business of public interest was transacted, except the repeal of the personal-liberty law. The tax question was indefinitely postponed. Ool. Dewood, of the 14th Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, died at his residence yesterday, of ty-

Disloyalty in St. Louis. Sr. Louis, June 18.—The Provost Marshal General of uri has issued an order instructing the Provost Marshal of this city to cause all persons suspected of disloyally to the Government, or sympathy with the rebel-lion, to take the cath of allegiance to the United States that all persons known to be disloyal shall be required to give bonds for their observance of this oath. The Marshal also directs the arrest of all persons guilty of

FORTRESS MONROR, June 17.—The Government steam-derrick Dingo served here this morning, and will proceed shortly to raise the vessels recently sunk here. The Fernandina arrived yesterday from Wilmington N. C., and reports all quiet on that coast. The John Adams arrived from Newport this morning, with the se-nior class of the Naval Academy on board. The middles turning. The steamer Metamora arrived from City Point last night. She brings no passengers, papers, or news. The telegraph from Suffolk to Portsmouth has just been completed, and is now in good working order. The weather is cool and unseasonable.

Heavy Storm and Destructive Fire at Cincinnati.

Cinoinati, June 18—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a heavy storm prevailed here. The lightning stuck the manufactory connected with the extensive liquor warehouse of Fletcher, Hobart, & Co.; passing through the roof it struck one of the stills, causing its instantaneous explosion. The burning fluid spread in every direction, and the workmen barely escaped with their lives. The building was speedly consumed, the walls falling and crusting several frame houses adjoining. A woman who resided in one of these houses was killed. By this time the warebouse of the same firm, on Front street, was completely enveloped in flames, and was entirely destroyed, consuming 1,000 barrels of, whish 1,200 barrels of linseed oil, 100 barrels of lard oil, 20 barrels of coal oil, besides a quantity of alcohol and other stock. cinnati.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The released Union prisoners, who have been for a fortnight past on Governor's Island, were paid off and mustered out of service to-day. Many of them have gone to their homes, while some have remained in town the prey of the villainous sharpers who maked in the prey of the villainous sharpers who are so plenty in this city. Quite a number are at the New England rooms, who will leave for home to morrow. They are from all sections of the Northwest and East. They are from all sections of the Act and the Rens. The Pennsylvania committee have arranged with Col. Howe to have all the sick and wounded soldiers of that State arriving here taken to the New England room, which has always heretofore been done, the New Englanders never yet refusing their hospitality or attentive care to any loyal sick or wounded soldier.

Later from Havana. New York, June 18.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 14th inst., and Vera Cruz da es to the 24. Accounts from Vera Cruz state that General Danay, with 800 men, had left with provisions for the French encampment encampment
Caracas dates to the 22d ult state that the rebels attacked the town of Patan, but were finally beaten off by becare the town of raise, but were shally beaten off, by the garrison, after committing horrible strocties. Considerable sickness prevailed among the shipping in the harber of Havans. The raise continue there. The rebel steemer General Rusk had arrived from Gal-vision with 500 bales of cotton.

[Arrival of the Steamer Cossack. New YORK, June 18.—The steamer Cossack has arrived from Newberg, N. O, with dates to the loth. She brings a number of sick and wounded soldiers, in charge of Dr Upham. Among the wounded are Adjutant Horton and Lieutenant Jervis, of the 29th Massachusetts.

Reward of a Faithful Officer. BALTIMORE, June 18.—Colonel Wm. W. Morris, of the 4th Artillers, commandent at Fort McHenry, has been appointed brevet brigadier general. He has been forty years in the sum of the control of the contro

Missouri Emancipation Convention. JEFFERSON CITY, June 18.—The Emancipation Convention met to-day One hundred and ninety-five delegates were present, twenty-five counties being represented, Judge B. W. Wells, of Cole county, was reported for permanent president by the Committee on Organization. Ninevice presidents and three secretaries were appointed. A committee on the construction of a platform was appointed, with B. Gratz Brown as chairman. The Convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow.

An Arrival from Newbern, N. C. NEW YORK, June 18—The steamer Ellen S. Ferry arrived from Newbern, N. C., this evening. Among her passengers is Lient. Col. Matthewson of the 11th Connecticut Regiment. Fire in the Iowa State Prison.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, June 16.—The shops of the Iowa State Prison were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained Government Hospitals. Baltimors, June 18.—The statement that the Government hospitals at Mill Creek and Humpton are to be abandoned is incorrect.

Sailing of the Persia. New York, June 18.—The R. M. steamer Persia-sailed to day for Liverpool. Among her passengers were Charles E. K. Kortright, H. B. M. consul at Philadel-phia, Mrs Kortright, J. Gillingham Fell, Wm. S. Lewis, and a number of other Philadelphians.

The Steamer China at New York. NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamer China arrived at his port to day, at noon. A summary of her advices as already been published, which was received via

The New York State Loan.

ALBAY, N. Y., June 18.—The State loan of \$300,000 in 6 per cents averaged 10½ per cent, premium. The amount of the bids was \$4,500,000. This loan is payable n specie, and the premium on gold runs up the average olds to 116 per cent.

A New Counterfeit.

Thoy, N. Y., June 18.—Counterfeit notes on the Manufacturers' Bank, of this city of the denomination of \$5, are in circulation. The yignette is worked a little darker than the genuine. A Snow Storm at Cape Race.

CAPE BACE, June 17.—A thick snow storm prevailed here last night. The weather is now improving. Fatal Accident to a U. S. Army Officer. Louisvii.Le, June 18.— James B. Alexander, of Kentucky, a licutement in the regular army, fell this morning from the window of his room, in the third story of the Louisville Hotel, to the pavement and was almost instantly hiligh. Licut. Alexander has been post commission at Bandstown, and was here on route for Washing-

The Constitutional Election at Illinois CRICAGO, June 18—The majority for the new Constitution in the city was 903 yours. The returns from the State is very meagre and not enough to indicate the result.

Overland Emigration. OMAHA, N. T., June 16.—The overland emigrant escort sent by the Government left this morning for the West. The emigration is larger than ever before, someb,000 teams having crossed the river at this point alone. LARGE EALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CAR-PETINGS, MATTING, &c .- The attention of pur-

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. The Steamer China at New York.

DEATH OF MR. BUCKLE. THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS. Distress in the Cotton Districts

THE GREAT EXHIBITION

The Cunard steamship Uhina, from Liverpool, 7th, arrived at New York yesterday at 12 o'clock.

The news is a full week later by mail

When 360 miles east of Sandy Hook the after engine of the China became disabled, and she was obliged to proceed with one engine.

The New York correspondent of the London Times represents that the number of men in the Federal armies amounts to about 540,000, which is insufficient for the double work of conquering the South and afterwards the double work of conquering the South and atterwards holding it in military subjection. The Secretary of War had telegraphed to the Governors of all the polite the roll of 100,000 men. The number will be obtained, owing to the argnatice of trade and the inflation of martial ardor. The Northern people, he adds, fight for the restoration of the old Union, in order that they may be the greatest military and naval Power in Christendom, that they may overawe Great Britain and France, but especially Great Britain, and that they may be the arbiters of the fate of nation's both in the Old and New Worlds. This is not avowed in speeches, but it is the truth

The attendance of visitors at the Great Exhibition, since the commencement of the "shilling days," had largely increased. On one day the numbers present exceeded 50,000.

Henry Thomas Buckle, author of the "History of Claylization in England," died at Damascus, on the 31st ult.

ult.
The race for the "Oaks," at Epsom, was won by Mr.
Reylor's "Fen de joie," "Imperatrice" coming in second. and "Hurricane" third.
THE LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

A PLEA FOR INJURED ENGLAND!

Not among the least of the innumerable evils of war is to be accounted that inflammation of the passions, that preversion of the judgment, that violent, unreasoning, and unsparing prejudice, which grows up under its influence in the minds of men otherwise fair, caim, and judicious. Everything takes its fint from the flery atmosphere. People live among chimeras which they mistake for realities, and realities which they believe to be illusions, until events with unmerciful logic dispel the illusion, and nations and individuals blush to discover how gross were the deceptions which assumed to their overheated imaginations the very garb and symmetry of truth. It is with melancholy interest that we see men on whose sound and impertial judgment we should a few months ago have placed the most implicit reliance a prey to the strangest and most incredible hallucination, both with regard to their own country and to ours. We have never been surprised at the language which mob orators, New York editors, and trading politicians of all kinds have applied to Bingland. Their business, in the present state of American affairs, is a very simple one—leasecration the tumost extent to which popular violence and injustice can go, and to write fully up to the mark. But we nave, always looked for a very different tone and a very different measure of justice from the upper classes of American society—from neasures of the content of the present state of the production of the prod A PLEA FOR INJURED ENGLAND! very different tone and a very different measure of justice from the upper classes of American society—from men disconnected with politics, lifted above popular prejudice, and scanning affairs with the enlarged information, the clavation of view, and the soundness of appreciation which spring from enlarged knowledge and a higher sense of moral rectitude. But even this class is higher sense of moral recultude. But even this class is beginning to show only too clearly how vast is the influence which the war has exercised over its feelings and its judgment. It refuses to be convinced by the most notorious facts, and repeats the errors under which the war was begun, as if the repetition of them could counteract their exposure.

Everybody knows that the favorite theory under which he North etermined to embark on a war of such moral to proportions was that there existed a strong Union was that there existed a strong Union was that there existed a strong Union tic proportions was that there existed a strong Union party in the South kept down by terror and coercion, and that the homent the attitude of the North became sufficiently menacing and the pressure she exercised sufficiently great the Union party of the South would rise, and the rebellion would at once be at an end. Ample opportunity has been afforded for the verification of this opinion, and no one single circumstance has appeared to justify it. Whatever may be thought of the active operations of the South, there can be no doubt whatever of the doggedness and setermination of its passive resistance. Those who can fly escape, those who cannot submit to what they cannot prevent, but in a manner unmistakably hostile. Success

Discharge of the Released Union Prisoners.

New York, June 18.—The released Union prisoners, who have been for a fortnight past on Governor's Letand, were paid off and mustered out of Service to-day. Many of them have gone to their homes, while some have remained in town the prey of the villainous sharpers who are so plenty in this city. Quite a number are at the policy of the United States to compose their domestic difficulties by fastening a series of unprovoked quarrels on England. The civil war offered us an opportunity to average the past and to invest ourselves with ample security for the future. It cannot be denied that it rested with this country to perpetuste the division of America into two Confederacies, and thus, in case of aggression from the one, to previde ourselves with a perpetual ally in the other. Pecuniary interest, resentment for past injuries, and the desire for security against future wrongs, all stramoned us to intervene, and the misconduct of an American officer, and the calpable approbation given to his acts by Congress and the Government, furnished us with a complete pretext, according to the morality of the law of nations as hitherto practized and understood. But England scorned to avail herself of any such pretoxts, and her moderation has enabled the North to gain those victories which have raised her people from despondency to the highest state of exultation. What is there in all this that should justify the imputation that England is nacinating an intervention in America, and the bitter denunciation of a press which has uniformly advocated this course of moderation, justice, and conciliation? Had we pursued the course to which so many motives invited us, had we yielded to passion, to polity, or to the greed of gain, it would have been impossible for the North, including some of her leading citizons, to regard us with a more bitter and rancorous bestility. If we wanted a proof of the fairness of our conduct, it may well be found in the fact that the South ser just as indignant with us for doing nothing in their favor as the North sere for coing too much.

We acted on motives which, however unintalligible they may seem in America, were perfectly comprehensible to ourselves. We thought it unworthy of a great mation to allow our view of international law, and the duties it involves, to be warped and distorted by the pleading of a neerly ma'eri

utmost the advantages circumstances threw in our wa we could have been the objects of more bitter hostili we could have been the objects of more bitter hostfiltry, not only among the ignorant and misgnided, but among many of those whose education and information should have taught them better. We may possibly live to repet our generosity. We may possibly live to find that our moderation has been displayed towards

that our moderation has been displayed towards those who have no power to appreciate it. It might have been wiser to take security for ourselves instead of nutring so much confidence in the fairness and good feeling of others. If this fact be established the error is still reparable. The North canact see that we have done anything to entitle us, we do not say to gratifude or good. will, but to abstinence from harred and reviling. A change of policy on the part of this country would very speedily alter their opinion, and convince them of that which they seem now unable to conceive, that they have been treated by England as they never have treated ber, and as, if she had thought more of her own interests and less of their misfortene, she never wend have treated them.

The sixth annual meeting of the Social Science Con-gress may be said to have commenced in London on the gress may be said to have commenced in London on the evening of Thursday, and, as Parliament has now ad-courned for the Whitsuntide holidays, the newspapers, evening of Thursday, and, as Parliament has now adjourned for the Whitsuntide holidays, the newspapers, 1-lieved from the pressure on their space by the cloquence of our senators, will be able to devote more time to the elaboration of the proceedings. The morning papers of yesterday contain the inaugural address of the chairman, Lord Brougham, which is spread over nearly four columns and a half of type. It is an extraordinary decument for so old a man, and the papers, one and all, declare that he read it with great vigor and effect. The mere reading of a document like this in Exeter Hall is no slight effort, but the composition is a still higher task for a man wao is eighty-three or four years of age. In this document will be found all the peculiarities—all the defects—and, we may add, all the excellences of Lord Brougham's style. There is herdly a subject of any note that has occurred in the history of mankind, during the last twelve monthe, that the "old man eloquent" has not touched. The civil war in America figures conspicuously in connection with what he considers the impending downfall of slavery in that country. The tone of the decument is what may be termed moderately conservative for while he maintains and sumovers the richts. decunent is what may be termed moderately conserva-tive, for, while he maintains and supports the rights of the Grown and the aristocracy, and denounces in strong terms the tyranny of the mob, as it is exemplified in more democratic countries, he is still the honest and feithful advocate of those

still the honest and faithful advocate of those pregressive imprevements amongst ourselves—cheap education, cheap law, cheap literature, improved criminal discidine, sanitary reform, the employment of women in callings adapted to their powers and sex—which form the main elements of what is now called social science. Indeed, this association is doing for human evention and propression what the British Association, during the last thirty years, has effected for physical science, and, as the subjects interest, more or less, every number of society, from the peer to the passant, they are well entitled to the attention which they have received at the hands of Lord Brougham and his colleagues. But the chief interest of this Congress is to be found in its annual volume, which cootsins in some cases a summary, in others a full report of the various valuable papers, on every imaginary subject, contributed by the members, foreign and native. The volume is a valuable storehouse of facts and opinions, useful to the

by the memoers, to reigh and native. The volume is waluable storehouse of facts and opinions, useful to t statemen, the philosopher, and the statistician. This the first time that London has received the honor of visit from the Social Ecience Congress, and being the year of the international Extinuing the metrophia was the most proper place for the gathering.

Of the slave trade, Lord Brougham said:

"The leasons taught by the said events in the once United States, and by the faults in their Constitution, have been stated; but there is happily a spot in the recent aspect of their affairs which is most pleasing to con-

can sapert of their affairs which is most pleasing to contend to the large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, carpetings, mattings, etc., embracing about 700 lots of staple and fauoy articles, dress goods, linens, hoop skirts, sun umbrellas, Ganton fans, palm-leaf hats, clothing, stock of goods, notions, etc., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, en four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, with the carpeting and matting, and to be continued, without intermission, the greater part of the day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. may be encourated by this important success to use with Spain a language no longer capable of being misunder-stood, and peremptorily to demand the execution of the contract for which she received so large a sum of money, and which she has ever since most scandalously broken in all manuer of ways, and making the slave trade a regular means of enriching her colonial governors sent to recuit their rulned fartunes by bribes from feions, the result being the importation into Cuba of forty thousand received weaks?

recutit their ruined fertunes by bribes from feions, the result being the importation into Cuba of forty thousand negroes yearly."

Of our civit war he sa'd:

"The American civil war has severely affected this country, as well as France, producing great distress in sill those districts where the cotton manufacture forms the staple trade. The subject is too painful to dwell upon, were we not relieved by observing the truly admirable behavior of those who suffer the most. The distress has brought into view the happy advance of our artisan population in the branches of knowledge most essential to their will being. The hardshipe which they are encuring have not disturbed their minds, nor shaken their faith in principles which they had, upon examination and reflection, adopted in prosperous times. They know that the want of the raw material, which sets their industry is motion, would not justify England in using her power to break the laws of nations for the purpose of obtaining it; and they assent to the wise and just or the same of our Government without a murour. Their patience, under sufferings beyond all former experience, is truly affecting. They have made a noble sacrific to maintain their position as self-supporting members of the community. How unlike this to the blind fury of their predecessors, who, in their ignor uncalwint they suffered was brought on them by the rapacity, or the cruel, callous indifference o their superiors in socia position." TRADE BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW OR.

LEANS.
A letter from Liverpool, dated June 5, to the London Times, says:

At last the direct trade between Liverpool and New Orleans has been re-opened, and the pioneer vessel, the Autoinette, a fine sloop of eight hundred tons, sailed the company of the New Orleans vessels, so that ere long we may have to record a return of the activity which previously characterized the trade between this port and New Orleans. The steamer Cirliete, Geared From liver poor to Havaus, Steinslift, but was well known here, and, indeed, those in command of the vessel did not attempt to conceal the affair, that the vessel was to run the blockade if she could. The statement, therefore, that she was a trader between Bordeaux and Havaus is incorrect. The vessel is coved in Liverpool, by a firm well known in the Mediterranean

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. valent to a total loss A CONFEDERATE ARRIVAL IN THE CLYDE.

The Glasgow Herald has the following announcement ... On Wednesday night a little clipper schooner, called

influence serving and in flexico in the snape of a protectorials. There will be a French high commissioner
and a French army, while the Mexican Parliament will
be allowed to amuse itself by making speeches and passing bills previously sanctioned by the Executive.

The Independence Belge, in its correspondence from
Paris, gives the following outline of the course the
French Government intend to pursue in order to carry
out the above policy:

"The Emperor is more than ever determined to pursue the execution of his projects in Mexico. He is not,
in reality, so much annoyed as people suppose at the
withdrawal of England and Spain; on the contrary, his
isolation leaves him more free to carry out his own views.

"It is, moreover, a mistake to suppose that he was
ever very anxious about the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian, or that it is any sacrifice to him to
give it up. I believe that the Emperor never thought it
possible to make the Mexicans acclaim that Prince as
their sovereign. in may be thought of the active operations of the sound there can be not only where continue. These who can fly (cases, those who cannot attent to the cannot prevent, but it a manuser unsited with the cannot prevent, but it a manuser unsited with the cannot prevent, but it a manuser unsited with the cannot prevent in received with the torch and the zitte. Confingration and urfurs to revent in gast, and continued to the cannot be active to the active of the Arch other than the cannot be active to the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the active that the active than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the active than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the active than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the active than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the active than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the active than the cannot be active to the Arch other than the active than the active than the cannot the active than the active than the cannot the

he country lacked confidence in ministers.

French troops had seized two wagons laden with arms or Albano, which were being escorted by **Pertifical** PRUSSIA. PRUSSIA.

The discussion on the address to the King had commenced in the Chambers. The Minister of Finance argued against the necessity of any address at all, but this was decided against him by an ramense majority.

M. De Kucken had proposed an address which contained the following significant possage: \* We profoundly restet that your Majesty's Dinisters have given excuession to accusations and last some complements.

course of the Ministry, but some members contended that

respleasion to accusations and lent some countenance to the supposition that the class of Prussian functionaries, well tried in their loyalty, could forget the oath taken by your Majesty."

It was reported at Berlin that the King would not re-ceive this address if it should be adopted.

HESSE CASSEL. The Elector has resolved upon a reconstruction of the Ministry, and had ordered General Lossberg to form SPAIN.

SYAIN.

Tighteen ships-of-war, were assembled at Alicorte-diwas believed for a political purpose. GREECE. A ministerial crisis prevailed at Athens. The king hesitated to form a Ministry out of the opposition, owing to the difficulty in finding men of worth to undertake the recompositive

A battle was fought on the lrt near Yenikvi and resulted in the compete victory of the Turks. The loss of the Montenegrins in killed and wounded is stated at from 500 to 600—that of the Turks at less than 150.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of May 12, had reached England and the American portion is received per China. The and the American portion is received per Unius. The news has been anticipated, LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Baring Brothers quote U. S. sixes 83; ditto fives, 78; Massachusetts fives, 92; Maryland citto, 80; Pennsylvania sterling, 73, bonds 74; Boston City 4½s, 80.

The funds on the 6th were heavy, and Consols declined & per cent., owing to the unfavorable Bank returns. The closing price was 92æ92‰ for money ex-dividend. The discount market was unchanged. Money in abundant supply.

Canadian socurities fell % per cent. on the 6th, under the influence of the strictures in the Times on Canadian politics. politics.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £592,000.

American securities were flat and daily declining; Illinois Central shares closed on the 6th at 47@46 discount, and Erie at 31@32. and Erie at 31 032.

LATEST QUOTATIONS:—Erie shares 31%; Illinois Central 47 046 dis.; N. Y. Central 73 075.

THE VERY LATEST

THE VERY LATEST

[By Telegraph to Queenstown, June 8-]

PLIMOUTH, Saturday,—The steamship "Merrimad"
put in here this morning for coal, bound to Madeira and
Bermuda. It is believed she is laden with materials of

DOINGS IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT. DOINGS IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th instant, Mr.
Scully, who had on the paper a notice of motion, "to
call attention to the importance and the feasibility of
establishing a postal and a passenger communication
three times a week between Europe and America, by
mesus of must strumers, to call regularly on atternate
days at the port of Cork, with tel-graphic communication
off Crockhaven or Cape Olear," said he would postpone
his motion in the hope that before making it he might be
able to lay additional facts before the House, and that
the subject might engage the attention of members in the
meantime. He stated that he had no intention to touch
upen the Galway centract.

Both Houses adjourned for a week for the Whitsun holifes is. Both Houses adjourned for a week for the Whitaun holidors.

The London Times, adverting to the rejection of the militia-bill by the Canadian Parliament, and the consequent Ministerial crisis, easys: 'If Oanada will not fight to protect its independence from invasion, neither will England. To us the exposure of Canada to foreign invasion is a secondary matter; to Canada to foreign invasion is a secondary matter; to Canada herself it is life and death. Let her arm by all means; but let her arm, not for our sake, but her own. The question is not one of dissolving or maintaining its connection with Great Britain; that it may dissolve almost at pleasure.

"The question is of destroying or maintaining its own liberty and independence of being a self-governed commonwealth, or a member, or, perhaps, as is talked of for "The grestion is of destroying or maintaining its own liberly and independence of being a self-governed commonwealth, or a member, or, perhaps, as is talked of for the South, a schipated territory, of the United States."

The Daily News contends that the attack on the Canadians, in the above editorial in the Tanes, is not justified by any public facts, and that no one has a right to say that the Canadian Parliament has declined undertaking the public defence of their constry simply because they could not agree on the terms of a militia bill.

In copsequence of an application from the Atlantic Tel-graph Company, the Admiratly had ordered the puddle steamer Porcupite to be prepared at Plymouth for taking seundings in the Atlantic. She would be ready in about ten days.

The Common Council of the city of London had voted the freedom of the city to Lord Canning, for h s eminent services as Governor General of India.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Malta on the 6th, en route for England, having completed his tour in the East.

FURTHER FROM NEW ORLEANS. GEN. BUTLER AND THE SECESSION LADIES FISHING UP COTTON FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

THE RIVER OPEN TO BATON ROUGE. SAM HOUSTON HEARD FROM. &c., &c.,

By the arrival of the transport steamer Ocean Queen t New York vesterday morning, from New Orleans, w have received another beavy mail from that city. The latest news is to the evening of Wednesday, June 11. Among the passengers by the Ocean Queen are Pierr who were arrested by order of General Rutler, and came not learned the exact nature of the charge against Mr. ciated with the Secessionists of New Orleans-apparently

The Ocean Queen brings a large number of passengers. The following is the list: gers. The following is the list:

Mrs. Benj. F. Buller, Captain Snow, Mrs. J. King,
Miss H. Place, Mrs. H. Canefield and daughter, Mr.
button, J. M. Michrath, J. A. Miller, G. Peurie, G. R.
Downieg, Mrs. Simons, Miss Burke, Miss Blewe, Mrs.
Sloane, Mrs. Tracey, J. Sloane and lady, Miss Rogan,
Mrs. Himman, G. Poresau, E. M. Daniel and lady, H.
McCall, Mr. Davies and lady, J. I. Sylvester and two
othidren and servant, A. Sanford, lady, three children,
and servant; W. S. Harpel and lady, Mrs. Perrett, Mrs.
M. O. L. Moult. Mrs. F. Barrett, M. D. J. C. Dull and
lady, J. W. Blach, S. Alberger, N. Chapman, Mrs.
Matthews, S. M. Rand, Captain W. L. B. Hopkins U.
S. A.; Captain Edwards, U. S. A.; J. Phillips and J. R.
Wood, of New York; Celonel Krusman, U. S. A.;
Lie stenant Clark, U. S. A.; Pierre Soule, A. Marzaresau,
of New Orleans; Rev. H. Osgood, of New York; Mr.
Janin, of New Urleans; M. De St. Cyr. French consul;
Dr. W. P. Buell, of New York; Mr. Thomas S. Negua,
of Jorsey City; J. M. Denman, wife, and sister; J. O.
Winston, A. W. Smith, lady, and child; S. S. Booth,
Mrs. Fielding, Miss Veighy, F. Sloane and lady, F.
Geinbrel and lady, Mr. Cook, Mrs. and Miss Herman,
Miss Siken, Lieutenant Farron, U. S. A.; Captain Bartlett, U. S. A.; J. Wenthurt, Lieutenant Eryan, U. S.
A.; Lieutenant Milan, U. S. A.; Bev. Mr. Colby, Dr.
Westcott, U. S. A.; J. Northern, ef New York; D. C.
Baker, and eighty-seven in the steerage—discharged soldiers and refugees.

EXPORTS—UNION FLAG-RAISING—LOVELL'S ARMY.

The following interesting extracts are from a private letter dated at New Orleans on the 11th instant:

"The exports from here are almost entirely confined to sugar and colasses, which are given in exchange for the absolute necessaries of life. So stringent has the blockade been at this port, that for several consecutive days the entire city was without bread—the rich and por alike. The Lieutenner Blackstene brought the first cargo of flour, and it is to be said at anction to—day. The maximum price heretofore was twenty dollars per barrai, United States mone; fixed by General Butler. The currency of the city consists of broken bank bils—reprinted on the backs, and cut in helf, making two bills of our—omitions tickets, railroad checks, and tittle pieces of cards of all kinds. EXPORTS-UNION FLAG-BAISING-LOVELL'S ARMY.

omnibus tickets, railroad checks, and little pieces of cards of all kinds.

"I have was a Union flag raised on the City Hall on Saturday, amidst some enthusiasm and much fear by many who wishour cause success but dare not encourage us, as the life of a resident is worth little who dares advocate Union. As yet, the city is held by fear, but it is thought that a few days will make a great change in our favor.

"The residents of the city despise Lovell for running area, and the country morale despise the city folks for away, and the country people despise the city folks for letting him run without an effort to prevent the landing of our force. I bave heard many men, and even ladies, speak very indignantly against what they call the 'runa-

EXTRACTS FROM NEW ORLEANS PAPERS. Business seems to be gradually reviving. The latest papers contain columns of "wants," announcements of arrivals of goods from the North, and advertisements of the resumption of travel to New York, Minatitian, and Red River. CONTRACTORS HELD TO THEIR OBLIGATIONS. General Shepley, military commandant of New Or-

The letter of General Shepley to the common coalreads as follows:

\*\*MEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,

\*\*NEW ORLEANS CITY HALL, June 10, 1862.

\*\*To the Honorable the President and Members of the

\*Assistant Board of Aldermen:

\*\*GENTLEMEN: I respectfully return you herewith a

resolution which originated in your honorable Board,

providing that the contracts within the city for cleaning and repairing the streets and gutters of this city be

annulled, with the consent of the parties now holding

such contracts. such contracts.

"I respectfully state to you in writing as my reason for not approving said resolution, that I do not think it would be the interest of the city of New Orleans to release these not approving sau resource.

be the interest of the city of New Orleans to release trues parties from their centracts.

"During the period in which these contracts have been in force the city of New Orleans appears to have performed the condition of the contracts on its part, by making the payment provided for.

"If does not, in many instances, satisfact-rily appear to me that the contractors have fulfilled their obligations, and under these circumstances I respectfully submit to you whether it would be just to annul the contracts of all the contractors who content to have them annulled, thereby releasing such as have not discharged their duries under their contracts from any liability for their omissions and neglect. Respectfully,

"MUSTATE COMMANDATION OF SHEPLEY,"

"Military Commandant of New Orleans."

From all this it appears that the city is to be kept as clean as possible, even at the exponse of annoying the contractors, who were as violent rebels as those who contractors, who were as violent rebels as those who went out to fight.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The gratif, ing intelligence of a resumption of specie payments by the banks of New Orleans is thus conveyed by the True Delta of the 11th:

"Some of the banks are, we understand, preparing themselves for the resumption of specie payments, and, in our columns, the Bank of America announces that this important step has been already taken by that hitherto very successfully administered corporation. This is as it should be, and is very commendable. Our views on the currency question have been so frequently given in these columns since the stuppidly-dishonest suspension of September, that it would be superfluous now to reproduce them; but we may with propriety sate, what earthly good can accrue to any bank, or any individual, by an obstinate resistance to the proceedings that can neither be set aside or disregarded? Is there a banking institution in New Orleans so senselessly conducted as to suppose that the interests of the community must be ever made subservient to its own, and that its profits, legitimate or illegitimate, are the only considerations that must be allowed to have weight or importance?"

The money article of the True Delta says:

"To-day the Bank of America has commenced paying off its liabilities in spects in the following order, viz.: 1st—All depositors' belances on the 16th of September, went out to fight.