FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862.

WE DO NOT SEE why there should be any

trouble in arranging a good route to the Pacific, and we are accordingly not a little surprised at the tone of the debate in the Senate vesterday: Building a railroad is something like printing advertisements in a morning newsparer. Every advertiser, whether a chambermaid or a merchant, insists upon having the largest type and the top of the column. Every farmer or speculator, or owner of a town lot, between Chicago and San Francisco, is interested in this road, and has a plan and route of his own. If the sound of the locomotive can only be heard from his place, the country is safe, and the interests of the road secure. This spirit, of course, exercises its own influence with our statesmen, and in the conten. tion that arises, the great question involved is very frequently lost. It is forgotten that this road is not merely intended to benefit towns or cities, or even States, but the great nation. Pennsylvania, and New York, and Maine the coal regions, the iron regions, and the great manufacturing and commercial depots—are all anxious about this road. To them and to us it is of vital importance. We wish to bind the two oceans together, so that the sword of the Republic will be powerful wherever the flag of the Republic floats. We should not be nearer London than we are to San Francisco. We shall come out of this rebellion a strong nation. It is being cemented and consolidated by blood. The rebels merely severed the cobwebs and red tape that had surthat it is never again covered with them. a great people, and our republic as strong as it is free, more proper than to build this Pacific Ruilroad. It is demanded by the progress of the age, and no minor interest can stand in its way. Steam follows the lightning. Lightning has brought us within a day of the other sea, and steam lags on its way. This work must be done. Every mement of delay only keeps from us benefits we might now be enjoying; it only hides in the earth treasures that we should possess. The Senate has shown a disposition to pass the law authorizing this road, and we trust that no minor or secondary objection will be allowed to retard its rassage.

THE PROPLE of the United States do certainly labor under the hallucination that their brief political existence has been marked by every national vicissitude, and that the task entrusted to them-organizing the greatest country on the face of the earth by means of the noblest Government - has necessitated their considering a few questions of internal economy, which, to say the least, have been slightly bothersome. It is owing, we presume, to these troubles from without and from within, and not to any intentional slight of a sister State, that the whole attention and entire affectionate regard of our people is not now and never has been absorbed in the affairs of the CANADIANS. Canada may be the greatest nation on the face of the earth, or it may be but a pap-bowl for England; America is in no condition to form an opinion that will dispute either assumption—having really never attended enough to the case to become familiar with its merits.

Therefore, when we calmly state the opinion commonly received among us, we wish humbly to apologize to the London Times for not being able to say anything more explicitly ferocious, for feeling a regrettul incompetence to promulgate any slander of sufficiently definite savageness to satisfy the Thunderer, and make its tongue wag with intensified virulence. We must risk, with awe and trembling, the wrath of the Times for this shameful weakness of ours towards fair play, and simply announce, that our prevalent idea of the Canadian character is rather complimentary to that State, even though it does now evince such naughty ingratitude towards its sweet-tempered parent. We believe that the current opinion in this insignificant section of the world is, that the Canadians are a elever enough people, law-abiding, peace-cherishing, not over-rampant with petulance, nor yet given over to timidity, disposed to mind their own business, and decidedly preferring that other people-even parents, O Times-should mind theirs. It was not, therefore, " without an emotion of some kind," (to quote the Times,) or (o express ourselves) without an astonished emotion of a very emphatic kind, that we saw these well-meaning, steady-going people terribly berated in the last issue of the great Lordon journal. The punitive article is one of to ordinary severity, even for the Times. It is a most savage onslaught, right and left, written in the highest style of Billingsgate ar:-a condensation of spleen, disappointment, and arrogance. It seems that the Canadians, in the transac-

tion of their ordinary parliamentary business. refused to increase their expenditures by instantly raising and equipping fifty thousand militia, and holding a reserve of fifty thousand more; nay, they did not think it worth while to give the bill proposing said measure a second hearing. A natrual enough proceeding, it seems to our unsophisticated eyes; for what under the sun could the Canadians want with an army of a hundred thousand men, unless it were to subjugate the polar bears and organize them into a monstrous monopoly, like the Hudson Bay Company, or to evangelize the Esquimaux with the bayonet-after England's fashion with India! But neither their innocent longing for legalized plunder nor the demand for hair-oil, seem d to warrant the first; and as for the second, icebergs and Baffin's bay were not as tempting a bait as pearls and the Punjaub. The Canadians, therefore, vetoed the bill. But if they ever cherished the most modest

hope that they could best regulate their own affairs, they must be thoroughly undeceived now. For the Times calls them as stupid as ungrateful, and professes that it does not know whether to cry at their heartlessness or to laugh at their blundering. It winds up by going through both performances, the risible and the lachrymose; but the first is in very bitterness of spirit that pet schemes should be defeated, and the second is the result of a vexation having the same cause.

Thus, then, proceedeth the Thunderer, with his trans. Atlantic child. He first reminds it of the cannibals on its Southern borders, and of the horrid attempts they are now making to devour one another; then, when the infant Canadian mind is supposed to be terrifled up to the sticking-place, comes a hint calculated to turn fright into dismay : "How long will the present civil war afford employment to 700,000 armed men?" This is whispered in the ear of the (hypothetically) frightened child; it is vague and general; any special application can only be dreadfully guessed at. But it prepares the way for the denouement: "What is to prevent that army from marching towards the Northern frontier, and satiating its revenge, its love of plunder and of conquest, in the rich and unwasted provinces of Canada?" Here the paragraph and the subject abruptly break off, as if the sympathetic imagination of the father foresaw the fearful effect already wrought upon the timid Cana-

dian nerves. When the child is supposed to be resuscitated to consciousness, the thread of the reproof is unwound very differently. It is now scolding and threat. Canada is told that she may dissolve the relation between herself and England as soon as she chooses, but that England will not, because she cannot, defend so extended a frontier; "our antagonist is too werful." After this has been said and resaid, in a variety of ways, the amusing national nursery scene ends with a savage shake of the head at Canada, and a warning that, whether she separate from the parent country or remain by it, her protection must be self-

protection. This tirade of an article has been extensively commented on, but, as yet, its real purport does not seem to have been divined. A brief of the State the details of such action and such analysis will make it plain.

The whole matter rests on a dilemma. Either the civil war will end or it will not. . If it end, the "700,000 armed men" thrown out of employment must wreak their blood-thirstiness somewhere. If it do not end, finances will be ruined, and America forced to plunder. In either case, Canada will be invaded. There. are two abswers so evident that even the " stupid" Canadians cannot miss seeing them. The first meets both horns of this artificial dilemms: If the war end, the army, being a c., from Now Orleans. The first meets both horns of this artificial

volunteer force, must end with it; if the war do not end, the army will have its hands full in its present sphere of action. The second answer allows the validity of both of the Times' suppositions, but objects that 100,000 men would be of little use against 700,000.

No. The real intent of all this scolding and threatening appears underneath all guises of disinterested advice. England feels that her former supremacy on the seas is gone. She despairs of coping with our navy, as a few years more will make it. In case of war, she would have no chance at all upon the water, nor could even repel an invasion of her island, if such an attempt were seriously made. She must meet us on our own continent or succumb, and she now seeks to frighten the Canadians into bearing the brunt of the contest. She wants the 100,000 men as the bisis for a vast military organization in the North.

Will the Canadians be wheedled or driven into the scheme? We curiously await their answer. Meantime, we assure our brethren of the North that though the distractions incident to our composite history have prevented us from becoming intimately familiar with their character, and the general drift of their purposes, yet we have an abiding faith in their common sense, their honesty, and their self-re-

No LOYAL man will disapprove of the course of Gen. BUTLER in New Orleans. He seems to understand the necessity of vigorous measures, and deals with the rebellion as i s infamy and wrong deserve. His order in relation to the administration of the oath of allegiance was necessary and proper. The time had come for the severest treatment of these men. While he was kind and lenient they were conspiring to injure the Government and the Union cause. The death of Mumford was an example to all truitors. wherever they may be found. We could rounded the Constitution; we shall see have wished, perhaps, that the vengeance of the Major General Commanding had fallen We can do nothing towards making America upon some more illustrious traitor, but it shows that the Federal commander is in earnest—that he means to visit his vengeance upon those who have deserved it. If this thing had begun sooner; if we had commenced on Davis and Wigfall and Iverson when they were conspiring in Washington, the rebellion would now be at an end.

> Some very awkward mistakes occur at midnight in daily newspaper offices, and none that are more annoying than those which represent members of Congress as voting directly contrary to the official record. They may be unavoidable, but they are not the less vexatious. One of the last we are called on to correct is that in THE PRESS of yesterday, in which Hon. John L. N. STRATTON, of New Jersey, who voted for the bill emancipating the slaves of rebels, is set down as a Democrat, instead of, as he is, an earnest Union Republican. The mistake in the types, or the person who classifies the year and nays, would be venial if the name "Democrat" was not now used by the most reckless of demagogues and Secessionists.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1862. There is one line of duty that should be teadily pursued by all men who believe that the war against treason is conducted for a high and holy jurpose, and so believing, cordially sustain the constituted authorities in its prosecution; and that is, to avoid unjust, hasty, or partial criticisms upon our public servants in civil or in military positions. In the midst of events so extraordinary and novel, we should beer in mind that, while everything is undergoing a rapid change, nothing is more certain to be affected than party opinions and prejudices. Wherever a large measure of responsibility is laid, a large measure of discretion must be conceded. The President is expected to carry many burdens and to run many risks, and yet many who know and confess to this are never content unless they are carping at his actions. The same may be said with equal truth of most of the heads of our military and naval departments. What these agents do cannot always safely be made public, much less explained at once. Let us remember that every undeserved censure or thoughtless denunciation against these leaders, undoubtedly weakens and irritates them, encourages the common enemy, and, when at last proved to be undeserved and thoughtless, damages those who employ such weapons. My own course has been to give full confidence to the servants of the people in the Cabinet and the field, until they are proved to be corrupt and unfit. I do not think my means of knowing what they do or fail to do qualifies me for the office of accuser and judge. The President we shall have with us for nearly three years more in the natural. order of things. He has too profound a sense of his obligations not to see where the wrong lies, if wrong there is, and to correct it; and if he were blind himself, he has auxiliaries sufficiently honest and intelligent, let us hope, to remind him of his duty at every step in this historical progress.

There is one class of cynics, and only one that devotes itself to constant objections and complaints-and this is composed of men who believe they have no interest, as they notoriously have no heart, in the right side of this war. Secretly aiding the enemy, they refuse the slightest tribute either to the motives or the measures of the Administration; and, though exceptionally patriotic, they are only so by profession, and never by practice. Let us beware, in our real anxiety that all may go well, and in our nervous and wakeful efforts to detect and point out what seems to us to be wrong, that we do not bring about consequences not less disastrous than those which flow from the intentional malice and misrepre sentations of these partisans.

The friends of the Administration and of the Union side of this struggle have obscrved several evidences of the danger that may result from inconsiderate and impulsive action and complaint of our public servants, on the part of patriotic journalists and politicians; and these latter have proved their patriotism, in more than one case, by admitting their mistakes when they have been convinced by the stubborn logic of facts. I need not enumerate or specify what is still fresh in the general recollection.

Who has not individual or favorite theories in regard to the manner of prosecuting the war against the traitors? Every honest hater of Treason has them. I believe that the rebels have been treated with undue leniency: I believe that a rigid confiscation bill should be enacted into a law and entorced; I look forward to the day when, in order to save our roops in the South, we must avail ourselves of the services of the negroes. But if the authorities directly responsible for the prosecution of the war, do not see all these remedies in the light that reveals them to me, I am not, therefore, really to become a discontent, and ready to sow dissensions among a trustful, loyal, and confiding people. The sympathizers with Treason are doing that work too well to make me envious of their

The arguments in favor of giving our ful confidence to the constituted authorities are as numerous as they are unanswerable. Concert of action among all the tried friends of the country in this crisis gives them control of the Government for generations to come. Disputes and rivalries defeat them, and hand over the Government to the traitors and their coadjutors. Such a calamity would fall with ciushing effect upon the cause of freedom, and would make slavery and its instrument more potent than they have ever been since slavery became one of the great political and financial powers of the world.

Missouri Emancipation Convention. JEGURNSON CITY, June 18 .- The Emancipation Co

vention, after a session of three days, adjourned this afternoon. The proceedings were harmonious, and there was a firm determination evinced to energetically push forward the great policy which the Convention is to inaugurate the great policy which the Convention is to inaugurate. A series of resolutions was adopted heartily endorsing the National Administration, recommending the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the State, and the acceptance of the sid tendered by the legislation as may be necessary to accomplish the end in view, to be indicated by them to their representatives t the next General Assembly; proposing a thorough organization of the State for the fall elections; conden

gauization of the State for the full elections; condomning Governor Gamble's aspersions on the soldiers from other States; and expressing thanks to the National Government and its officers and soldiers for their aid and protection in our conflict with rebellion.

There was considerable opposition to the resolution condemning Governor Gamble, but it was finally passed:
An executive committee, consisting of two members from each Congressional district, was appointed.

An Arrival from New Orleans.

Letter from Winchester. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

WINCHESTER, VA., Saturday, June 14, 1862. MILITARY MOVEMENTS. At present the town is greatly excited in regard to late army movements in this valley, and all kinds of rumors army movements in this valley, and all kinds of rumor are aftest. The Secessionists are wild with joy over re ported successes of Jackson, and they readily circulate their news. They again expect Jackson in this place and boast that before another week rolls around Fre-mont, Shields, Banks, and Sigel will all be driven back to the Potomac. From all the information I have been able to gather from both sides, I deduce the following: J.cksop, with from fifty to sixty thousand men, and over one hundred pieces of artillery, is at Port Republic, waiting for Gen. Frement. Gen Shields is at Luray, while Gen. Fremont has fallen back to Mount Jackson. PRISONERS REMOVED.

Yesterday, over four hundred prisoners, who were

aptured by Gen. Fremontjat Harrisonburg, who have been confined in this place for some time, were removed to Hagerstown, where they will be more comfortably quartered, and not so many curious eyes be staring at them. Many of them did not like to go to Hagerstown, and were very impudent, but the majority of them conducted themselves in a soldierly manner. As they were marched through the city they received many marks of attention, such as shaking handkerchiefs, throwing kisses at them by Secosh lactes, &c. Capt. Bortram, assistant provost marshal of this place, had the prisoners in charge, and the guard consisted of companies from the 29th Pennavlvania, 2d Massachusetts, and several other regiments UNION SENTIMENT AMONG SECESH SOLDIERS. For those who doubt the off-repeated assertion, that there are many men in the rebel army who entertain warm Union sentiments, I relate an incident, which came under my immediate notice: Passing one of the churches in which the Confederate prisoners were confined. I was amazed to hear several voices singing a song to the air of the "Bed, White, and Blue," stening more attentively, I soon found out that it was the very same song so often sung by our people at every patriotic celebration. Over a hundred persons were singing it, and at the close some one proposed three cheers for the "Red, White, and Bine," which were given with a will. Another incident related to me by Dr. Jackson, will confirm the reports in relation to the Union men in the rebel army. P. Brynan, of the 1st Battalion Virginia Irish Volunteers, was taken prisoner by General Fre mont's command, and confined in the prisoners' quarters here. He often expressed the wish not to be exchanged for he did not want to again rejoin the rebel army, but no attention was paid to it. Yesterday morning, hearing that he was going to be sent to Hagerstown, he pos-seezed himself of a knife, and attempted to cut his throat in the vicinity of the carotid artery, but only succeede in severing the external jugular vein. He was immediately attended by Dr. Jackson, his wounds dressed, and be is now in a fair way of recovery.

Dr. Jackson, Assistant Surgeon, 29th Pennsylvania
Volunteers, Colonel Murphy's Regiment, is now Assist-

oldiers in this vicinity. THE BATTLE BETWEEN JACKSON AND A PORTION OF SHIELDS' COMMAND. From Quartermaster Kepheart, formerly of the 84th ennsylvania Regiment, but now assistant quartermaste Fourth Brigade of General Shields' division, I gained the ollowing particulars of the recent movements of Gener Shields' division, and the subsequent battle at Port Re-public: When at Luray, General Shields sent orders to acting General Carroll, formerly of the 5th Ohio Regiment, but now in command of the Fourth Brigade, to move on to Columbia bridge, eight miles beyond, and to hold that position. General Carroll immediately com nunicated orders to his troops to prepare for marching and shortly after, he started with the 7th Indiana Regi ment and a squadron of cavalry. On arriving at the bridge, he found it burnt and no enemy in sight. He waited until the balance of the brigade, consisting of the 84th and 110th Pennsylvania, and 1st Virginia Rigi-ments, came up. He then was ordered on to Courad's Store, twenty-two miles beyond; but after the 7th Indiana crossed Naked creek, it commenced to rain very hard, and the water began to rise so rapidly that the ard, and the stream could not be attempted. The water portinued this way for two days and nights, and during this time, one portion of General Carroll's brigade was o me side of the creek and the other portion on the other As soon as the flood subsided, which was on Saturday. he whole brigade marched on about eight miles, when

ant Acting Medical Director of the corps, and had lately under his charge all the sick and wounded Confederate

they encamped. In the meantime, the baggage train had come up, and active preparations were going forward for the expected battle. At 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning Gen. Carroll again took up his march for Port Republic 15 miles distant. He arrived within sight of that place at 6 o'clock, and immediately, at the head of a body of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made a charge through the town and through the bridge, taking some prisone smong whom was Lieut. Douglass, on Jackson's staff, and at one time a classmate of Gen. Carroll. Gen. Car ckson and his staff were in to-Carroll than they immediately formed in line of battle and harged on him. He fired about two rounds, and then was forced to retreat, leaving his guns in the possessi of the enemy.
The 7th Indiana, 84th and 110th Pennsylvania, and

let Virginia, immediately meved up the bank of the river, and attempted to outflank the rebels. They no coner saw our intention than they opened on us wi 18 pieces of artillery and a destructive musketry fire. Finding that he was being outflanked, Gen. Carroll or forces retired two miles and sent for reinforcement During the engagement our forces lost about sixty in killed and wounded. That night Gon. Tyler, with the 3d Brigade; came up, with Col. Daum, chief of artillery, with twelve connon. As Gen. Tyler was the senior officer, he took command of the whole force. The same evening Gen. Carroll suggested to Gen. Tiler to retreat, but Gen. T. positively refused.

In the morning (Monday), Colonel Daum suggested to General Carroll to advance, under cover of the heavy fog then prevailing, and destroy the bridge. Gen. Car-roll intimated that it was impossible, and again suggraied a retreat; but Goveral Tyler positively refused.
On advancing, they discovered that in the night Jack-

son had crossed the river, sent his trains before him. o'clock, the robel artillery opened fire, and immediately after our line of battle was formed, and our artillery e deavored to destroy the bridge, but were not successful.

The 7th Indiana was ordered to support a battery on the ight, the 1st Virginia was placed in the centre, and the 84th and 110th Pennsylvania on the left, supporting a pattery. General Tyler ordered General Carroll to the right and centre, while he took command of the left. About 6 o'clock the enemy were seen advancing in large force through the woods and wheat fields. Soon the action became general along the whole line, and the battle waxed warm. The 7th Indiana, on the right, sup orted by the 29th Ohio, drove the rebels half a mile Finding that the 84th and 110th Pennsylvania were being outfishked, they were ordered down to support the centre, but as soon as they were beginning to move the chels made an overwhelming charge, and cap ured one batters of four pieces. The 66th Ohio, perceiving this, moved up and made a charge, which receptured the bat-tery; but they could not hold it very long, for the rebeis, n overwhelming numbers, moved forward, and, to prevent themselves from being all taken prisoners, tee brave Objeans were forced to retire and leave the guns, which were immediately turned upon them by the rebels.

On the right the battle was cleely contested, and numerous charges of the rebels were repulsed. At one time Col. Gavin's 7th Indiana Begiment kept the 7th Louisiana, 7th Georgia, and 5th Virginia at bay for a ong while, until he was reinforced by the 29th Ohio. Finding that we were greatly outnumbered, and to

continue the fight would only be slaughtering our solliers, Gen. Tyler, at 10 o'clock, ordered a retreat. He requested Gen. Osrroll to cover it, and he (Gen. Tyler) would personally take charge of the advance. General Tyler immediately set his advance in motion, but they retreated so rapidly that it caused a panic in the rear, and for a long time every soldier was looking out for himself. Within a distance of two and a half or three miles from the battle-field General Carroll halted. they marched regularly away, pursued by a regiment of cavalry, two pieces of artillery, and several regiments of infantry, all under command of Jackson. The rebels damage. When ten miles from the battle-field they me Shields, and five miles further they came across the balance of his con mand advancing to their support The whole force immediately retreated to Lursy, where they now are. All of our dead and wounded were left on the field, as were also nine of our cannon and four army wagons.

FROM NORFOLK.

[Special Correspondence of The Press] NORFOLK, June 14, 1882. abrouded this rebellious city for some time past, are being gradually dispelled, and giving place to prosperity and enterprise. We see stores and warehouses that have been closed for months past, again opening, that they may resume trade, which has so long been a stranger to them. A great many enterprising Yankees have come here to draw out the latent resources of this once independent Government (?), and they are so lucky as to gain most part of the patronage, even of the Seceswhen they can obtain them at Northern rates. The inhabitants are beginning to readily admit that the mission of the United States forces is not to crush out

and destroy, but to build up and protect. The ladies, that once scorned to look upon a Union soldier, are gradually emerging from the weakness and deception that enslayed them. They are commencing to view things in their true and clear light, and the more they see of their benefactors the more grateful they become to We mentioned in our last the grand Union demonstra-

tion that was about to come off. It was, indeed, a grand affair, and a complete success, though, we are sorry to say, the Governor and other distinguished gentlemen that were announced to address the meeting were not present, from some cause unknown to us. A tremendous crowd had gathered at the wharf, accompanied by the noble brass band of the 1st Delaware Regiment, to meet the speakers. When the boat came, and it was found that they had not arrived, the disappointed party marche in a mighty procession to Ashland Hall. One fellow carried the stars and stripes waving over him, that had on rebel uniform. He had served in Jeff Davis' army, but had deserted, taken the oath of allegiance, and resolved by Colonel Swain, was reviewed to-day by the President, to live by the flag our forefathers fought under. Mr. Secretary Starron, and General Wadsworth. The Thomas, of Iowa, again addressed the meeting in an column also passed through the principal streets. It was able and eloquent manner. At times, almost deafening applause burst from the audience. Throughout the entire proceeding the best of order was observed, and it was, indeed, a contrasted scene compared with six weeks ago If anybody believes there is no Union attachment

in Norfolk, he would have had his eyes opened yesterday had he seen this vest assemblege.

Describers are constantly coming in from the robel lines, gladly seeking refuge beneath the old flag, thoroughly disgusted at the idea of Secession. They state that the entire army is in a wretched and demoralized condition, and say there are thousan's that will desert as soon as an engagement takes place, or at the first

Affairs in Kansas.

Affairs in Kansas.

Leavenworff, June 18.—In the Court of Impeachment, G. B. Hillyer, auditor, was found guilty of high misdemeanor, and deposed from office by a vote of 18 to 2.

The case of Governor Robinson was then taken up. He was declared not guilty by a vote of 19 to 2 on the first article of impeachment, and by a meanimum vote on ull the other articles. The court then adjourned sine die.

The editor and publishers of the Daily Inquirer, of this city, have been arrested and imprisoned, by an order of Brigadier General Blunt, on a general charge of disloyalty. The paper will be suspended for the present.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

Highly Important Movement in East Tennessee.

OCCUPATION OF CUMBERLAND CAP.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

The Secretary of War received to-day a despatch from Gon. GROUGE W. MORGAN, dated in camp near Cumber-land Gap, June 18th, 8 o'clock A. M. It states that his ar my commenced its march at I o'clock on that morning to attack the enemy at Cumberland Gap, but on their arrival they found that he had evacuated that very important position, his rear-guard having left only about four hours before the arrival of our advance.

Geo. Morgan praises the conduct of his division in its arduous march through an extremely difficult country. He says that his cannon were dragged up the precipitons sides of the Pine and Cumberland by the aid of block and tackle, two hundred men being employed upon the ropes of a single piece. In his pro grees considerable skirmishing with the enemy had taken place, but without any loss on our side. Gen. Morgan highly compliments Gens. SPEAR, BAYARD, and CARTER, and Col. DE Courcey, brigade commanders: Cant. J. T. FOSTER, chief of artillery ; Capt. O. JOSLYN; Capt. S. S. Lyon, acting topographical engineer: Major Garber. assistant quartermaster; Capt. G. M. Adams, commissary of subsistence; Lieuts. E. D. Saunders, C. S. Me-DARY, and ROBERT MONTCOMERY, aid-de-camp.

All Quiet in Front of Richmond. Despatches received at the War Department indicate another quiet day in front of Richmond.

Furloughs. According to a general order just published, furloughs will not be given by captains of companies, nor will a furlough from such authority relieve a soldier from the charge of desertion. Enlisted men absent from their roof. ments without proper authority are in fact deserters, and not only forfeit all pay and allowances, but are subject to of sickness or other cause, not officially established, and no certificates of physicians in civil life (unless it be approved by some officer acting as a military commander) will hereafter avail to remove the charge of desertion of procure arrears of pay, when a soldier has been mustered as absent from his regiment without leave. League Island

Mr. LEHMAN, of Ponnsylvacia, presented to the House Representatives a formal offer of the absolute gift of League Island to the United States Government, for the purpose of a naval depot. This is a munificent gift on the part of Philadelphia, (the purchase money being \$310,000,) and it is understood that the establishment of this grand naval depot is a favored project of the Nav Department, and is likely to be successful.

[This splendid offer will, it is hoped, be accepted by Congress. Hon. J. W. GRIMES, of Iowa, of Committee of Naval Affairs in the Senate, is the earnest advocate of the plan, and has good hope of its success. All our delegation from Philadelphia, including Senators Cowan and WILMOT, are very active to have it consummated.]-En

THE PRESS. Views of the Minority on Confiscation, Mr. Norll, of Missouri, has submitted the views of the minority of the House special committee on confisca-tion, which have just been printed. He takes the ground that the bill which passed the House yesterday treats slaves as persons owing service to other persons and not as property belonging to them. By virtue of the local laws of a State, mutual obligations are created or implied between the persons who owe the service, and the persons to whom the service is due; and he therefore contends that it is not in the power of Congress to impair the obligations of this express and im-plied contract. Confiscation condemns property as property, but does not change the legal status of persons i State, which legal status results from local and not from Federal laws. If slaves are treated as proporty, he has no doubt of the right to confiscate them as other proper-But he cannot regard their character as propert nd then alter their status as persons.

From Fremont's Army. Civilians and officers, from FREMONT's command, arrived to-day, do not confirm the statement that the rebel Jackson had been reinforced. Though FREMONT has taken up a much stronger position, opinions differ as to whether Jackson intends another raid up the valley. Foreign Mails.

The Post Office Department has concluded an arrange-ment with the Hamburg, Bremen, and Liverpool lines of trans-Atlantic steamers, by which the fastest steame of each of these lines are accepted for the United tates mail service throughout the year—thus securing a fast steamer for the conveyance of the mails on each of the United States sailing days, viz. : On Saturdays from New York and on Wednesdays from Southampton or Liverpool. The arrangement, so long desired by the Department, will give increased efficiency to the United lines. They are believed to have been spies sleeping in states mail steemship service, and prove of great edvantage to the commercial interests of this country and

Post Office at Beaufort. The Post Office Department re-opened to-day the post office at Beaufort, N. C., being the first post office regularly established since the occupation of that place by the United States forces

A General Exchange of Prisoners. It is believed that a correspondence is now progressing Secretary SEWARD has returned from his visit to the

The National Intelligencer of this morning says:
We are gratified to learn that ROBERT FOWLER, Esq., ment her quote of the war tax, under the act of Congress August 5th, 1861. Maryland, we believe, has the credit of ranking as the second State which has the Important Commission to Clement Bar-

ciay.
The efficient services of Mr. CLEMENT BARCLAY, of Philadelphia, in attending to the interests of Pennsylvania soldiers in and out of the hospitals on the Peninsuls, have been very gratefully acknowledged on every hand, and to day the War Department gave him a com-mission almost unlimited in its character, authorizing him to take possession of Government hospital stor &c., wherever he may find immediate necessity for their use. This enables Mr. B. to supply the wants of soldiers at any hospital, and at any place, without going through the forms of red tapeism. The unbounded confidence which the Department has placed in Mr. B is a fitting testimonial to his services in taking care of the sick and

Departure of the Vice President. Vice President HAMLIN left the city to-day in the eleven o'clock train for his bome in Maine. He will not neturn to the Senate during the remainder of this session. Senator FOOT, President of the Senate pr tem., will preside during his absence. Adjourned Meeting of Pennsylvanians. An adjourned meeting of Pennsylvagians took place

permanent organization, for the relief of Pennsylvaula sick and wounded soldiers in our army, was effected, as follows:

PHESIDENT—Hon, J. K. Moorhead.

Vice PHESIDENTS—Joseph Casey, David Wilmot, Edgar Cowan, John Patten, and Judge Kelley

CORRESPONDING SEGLETARY—S. Todd Perley.

RECOUTIVE COMMITTEE—J. H. Puleston, Jasper Brady, William Elder, Pr. B. Lippincott, David Harris, Titlan Coffey, Wm. Cooke, P. Bobb, J. B. Sheridan, John W. Evreyer, Lehn Coyade, and J. V. Diron.

W. Forney, John Covode, and J. V. Dixon. TREASURERS—Jay Cooke & Co. Several spirited addresses were made by gentlemen who have been with the army and in the hospitals, and eminently practical suggestions were tendered.

It was fully nuderstood that the operations of the assointion should extend to all divisions of the army where meeting Mr. BAROLAY entered, and was received with loud applance. The fund was increased over one thouand dollars. The Executive Committee meets to-morrow night at the rooms of the Military State Agency, to which the association is made, by its constitution, a

The Postmaster General to day ordered the following Lucien Buttles is appointed temporary special agent At Coaresville, Pennsylvania, Ezekiel Harlan is designated as mail messerger, in place of Amor Clark, re-At Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, additional pro-

[making service six times a day,) to take effect July 1st, 1862. Route 3,324, Md. Temporary, Queenstown, Mary Woodford, of Centreville, Md., to convey the mail from Queenstown, by Wye Mills and Hillsborg, to Denton three times a week, with "celerity, certainty, and se cutity," from the 1st July, 1862. On the route No. 3,223, Md. Denton to Federalsburg Bethlehem will be hereafter omitted, and service curtailed to end at Preston from 1st July, 1862. At Reaville, Hunterdon county, N. J., John N. Davenport is appointed postmuster in place of Runkle Res

resigned, from 1st July next. Miscellaneous. The English papers by the last steamers assert that the Circassian, which was condemned for attempting to run the blockade, could not have entered our Southern ports on account of her great draught of water. But it is to Charleston, and the facts show that she could easily have entered New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Charleston, or Wilmington. The vessel and cargo are valued at about \$1,400,000. After paying all the expenses of the Prize Court, which it is said are extra-vagant, one-half of the remainder goes to the Government, and the other moiety to the officers and crew of the yessel that seized the prize. Congress has inquired why the prize courts of Phila

domning some of the rebel vessels, that have been capured. The result of the inquiry may produce facts of startling character. Three or four thousand seamen for naval service are immediately wanted. At present there are only thirty-nine men available in all New England. The question The Scott Cavalry Regiment, 900 strong, commanded the third time the regiment had been mounted, but the horses are under excellent subjugation, which is due to the fact that most of the men are excellent horsemen.

the fact that most of the men are excellent horsemen.

The tax bill will not be reported this week.

Mayor Henny arrived to night.

Surgeon General Hammond has, within the past five days, provided 15,000 beds for the sick and wounded in the hospitals here, and in the Northern cities. He has sent Dr. Noluu, one of the newly appointed medical inspectors, to the army of the Potomac, to relieve Dr. TRIPLER. This change could not have been made until now; the medical inspectors having been confirmed by the Senate only within the present week. The complaints heretofore existing will, therefore, at once be re medied.

The Surrender of Fort Morgan. NEW YORK, June 19 .- The New Orleans papers, reeived by the Ocean Queen, repeat the rumor of the surthereto by the Ocean Queen, repeat the rumor of the surrender of Fort Morgan. The True Delta, of June 8th,
says:

"We earn that Fisc officer Farragut has received an
official despatch from Commodore Porter, amouncing
the capitulation of Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobila Bay."

"The Delta, of June 8th,
Mr. WEB TER (U.), of Maryland, spoke of the impresent rebellion.

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FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 16 .- The Board of Aldermen have adopted a rescintion asking Colonel Slack to postpone the suppression of Confederate scrip for sixty days. Colonel Stack has not yet made a decision, but it is un-The Avalanche says that Beauregard's army is in exclient order as regards health, morals, and equipments,

and that all reports of disorganization are false.

MEMPHS, June 17.—About 150 rebel officers and soldiers, and about the same number of citizens, tack the oath of allegiance yesterday.

In Colonel Slack's reply to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen regarding the currency question issued to-day, he says those who have been the most active in getting up this rebellion are the very individuals whose pockets are loaded with Confederate notes and if sixty days' time should be given them, it would only be giving that much time for those who are responsible for its issue to get rid of it without loss, and the worthless trash will be found in the bands of the unsophisticated and credulous. Besides, should those notes be permitted to be used as a circulating medium where the flag of the United States floats, as far as such permission could give character to such treasonable currency it would do so, and the very basis of the rebellion be made respected by contract with the Government it seeks to destroy. The market would become glutted with merchandise which can only be sold now for Tennessee money, rather than to do which the owners are disposed to ship their goods back. The greater part of the stores are still closed, and the Secession owners of many of them refuse to rent them to Abolitionists at any price.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS, WHITE BIVER, } The expedition down the River Pass has reached here The tug Spitfire captured the rebel steamer Clara Dolson, to-day, in Bayou Lagreux. She had on board 1,000 bales of cotton, and is said to be worth \$60,000. She has started for Memphis with a prize crew on board

The steamers Thirty-fifth Parallel, Judge Fletcher, and several others are in India bay; also, the iron-clad gunboat Arkansas, lately run down from Memphis, in an unfinished state, which is expected to offer us battle.
The rebel steamer Van Dorn, which escaped from ou fleet at Memphis, is also said to be up the Arkansas river

Interesting from Halleck's Army NASHVILLE, June 19 .- The Union learns that 15.00 vill be raised for service in Tennessee. Several leading Unionists are engaged in the work.

A despatch from General Morgan to the Governor says

We have Cumberland Gap." A large Union meeting has been held in Smith, Dekalb, and Gill counties. The clergy of Nashville have been required to take the oath of allegiance.

CARO. June 19.—The work on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from the Grand Junction to Colambus, is pro-gressing rapidly. The road would have been in running order this week but for the burning of a bridge, 150 feet

in length, near Trenton, by the rebels, which has de ayed the work. The gunboat Sterling Price arrived to-night. From Manassas.

MANASSAS, June 18.—The rebel mail-carrier, Gran-ville W. Kelley, who was captured day before yesterday proves to be a man of considerable importance. He he owner of a large flour mill, cloth factory, and plantaop, near Culpeper, and since the rebellion has been constantly at work for the rebel Confederacy. He says the rebel Government is largely indebted to him, and the \$10,000 in Confederate bonds found upon his person were taken in part payment of the debt. Two deserters, who were formerly from the North, but mpressed into the rebel service at New Orleans, came within our lines this morning. They have been under Jackson, but could give no information of any value t anding general, and were accordingly allowed to go at large.

From Fortress Monroe and White House FORTRESS MONROE, June 19 .- Everything is quiet here, and there is no news of any importance trans The Elm City arrived this morning from White House with about one hundred and fifty sick soldiers, who with others from here, will be sent to Baltimora to.

The White House Point boat brought down thirty of he guerillas who made the assault on our rear on Friday last, making fifty four in all that have been cantured. Some of these men are farmers, dress gars' clothing, while the others belong to the First Virginia Cayalry. One is partially uniformed Six boys were brought in yesterday by our cavalry. They said that the rebel pickets on our left wing had pickets at night.

There is occasional skirmishing going on along the

whole line of the army of the Potomac, but a general engagement is not anticipated for some days. The sloop-of-war John Adams went to sea this after-Academy on board. The steamer Empire City will sail for Port Royal tomorrow with the mails, stores, and passengers.

The weather is very warm, and another storm is looked for. The roads are now in pretty good condition. Two sutlers were captured in the guerilla attack on Friday, one of whom had nearly \$5,000 in United States money, both notes and specie, and the other is said to

egiments, they were coming North to buy goods. Mutiny Aboard a Rebel Vessel. this port this evening. She reports that the steamer Columbia, from Hamburg or Nassau, with arms and ammunition for the rebels,

put into Plymouth, the crew having mutinied. The au ties are investigating the affair. Sent to Fort Warren. New York, June 19.—Pierre Soulé and Sheriff Maze-reau, of New Orleans, were sent to Fort Warren to-day.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and the Vice President being absent, Mr. Foot (Rep.), of Vermont, was chosen President of the Senate pro tem.

A New Port of Entry.

A New Port of Entry.

On motion of Mr. OHANDLEE (Rep.), of Michigan, the bill from the House to change the port of entry of Brungwick, Georgia, was taken up and passed. Time of Adjournment. Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, moved to take up the resolution fixing the time of adjournment. Negatived—yeas 14, nays 22:

Pay of the Army.
On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, acbill defining the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up. On the question of concurring in the amen On the question of concurring in the amendment of the House, striking out the section deducting ten per cent, from the pay of officers of the Government, civil and unlitary, during the present rebellion, and reducing the mileage of members of Congress fifty per cent.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep) was opposed to the Senate's concurring in the amendment. He thought this slight attempt at reform ought to be persevered in.

The amendment of the House was concurred in:

YEAS.

TEAS.

wining (Rep.) Hardau (Rep.)
ile (U.) Hencerson (U.)
k (Rep.) Howard (Rep.)
is (U.) Kennedy (U.)
m (Rep.) Howe (Rep.)
is (U.) Kennedy (U.)
m (Rep.) Lanc (Rep.) Kannel (Rep.)
tor (Rep.) Latham (Dom.)
tor (Rep.) McDougail (Dom.)
nes (Rep.) (Nesmith (Dem.)
v (Rep.) Nesmith (Dem.)

NAVS. Clark (Rep.) 🐭

Hale (Rep.) | Nesimin (Dem.) | NAYS.

Anthony (Rep.) | King (Dem.) | Ten Eyck (Rep.) | Chandler (Rep.) | Lune (Rep.) (Ind.) | Wade (Rep.) | Cillamer (Rep.) | Saulebury (Dem.) | Willey (U.) | Doolittle (Rep.) | Sherman (Rep.) | Wright (U.) So the section was stricken out. Pacific Railroad. The Pacific Bailroad bill being the special order, was laken up.
Mr. Collamer's amendment, providing for the reser-ration of a certain amount of bonds till the road was

completed, was adopted.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, moved to strike out the provision for the Leavesworth and Pawnee branch roads. Agreed to—yeas 22, nays 14.

Mr. CLARK further moved to strike out the provision for the Sioux Cityb ratch roads.

Mr. McDOUGALL and Mr. WADE argued against cutton of these branches as being necessary to the main. cutting off these branches, as being necessary retrievel was undertaking to build a great road scross the continent, but the moment we approached the Mississippi river we are held at hay, day after day, by local interests which demand that they must each have a branch leading to the main road, and we cannot get the road unless we will consent to have five or six outlets. He was willing that the Southwast should have a point of the leading to the main road when the southwast should have a point of Mr. HALLAN and Mr. GRIMES (Reps.), of Iowa, Mr. HABLAN and Mr. GRIMES (Reps.), of Iowa, coatended that this was a very important branch.
Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, said it made no difference whether we struck out the Sloux City branch and Omaha branch.

After further discussion, Mr. CLARK modified his smendment, so as to strike out the provision for the Omaha branch reads.

Mr. Clark's amendment, as modified, striking out the provision for the Omaha branch, was rejected—yeas 16, pass 23.

provision for the Omans orance, was rejected—year as, nays 23.

Mr CLARK offered an amendment, making a point of connection of the Hannibal and St. Joseph branch with the Kaneas road not to exceed fifty miles west of the Missouri river. Rejected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, offered an active mart the proceeds of the lands in Mr. DOOLITLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, ofered an amendment, setting apart the proceeds of the lands in alternate sections for the benefit of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad. Lost—yeas 13, nays 23.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 17, nays 20.

Mr. WILSON (Bep.), of Massachusetts, moved to reconsider the year on Mr. Collamer's amendment. Pending which the Eenate adjou

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

League Island Navy Yard.

Mr. LRHMAN (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, prosented the tender of the Philadelphia municipal authorities of League Island for a navy yard, and said that the city had purchased it for \$310,000, and offered the land as a free gift to the Government. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Yellow John Low Change of Navaleky, offered a research

Mr. MALLORY (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered a reso-lution, which was adopted, by a vote of 103 yeas to 23 nays, proposing, with the concurrence of the Senate, the adjournment of Congress on the 30th instant. A National Foundry. Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, from the select committee on the defence of the Northern Lakes, reported a bill establishing at Obicago a national foundry for the manufacture and repair of ordnance and munitions of war, and appropriating \$200,000 for the purpose. Also, establishing naval depots and navy yards on Liskos Erie, in ichigan, and Outarie, and appropriating \$250,000 for the purpose. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Purchase of Books.

Mr. WALTON (Rep.), of Vermont, from the Germittee on Printing, reported a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund about \$55,000, to carry into effect the resolution of May last, for the purchase of certain Congressional beeks from Gales & Seaton—the order for the books having been filled by them before the resolution was passed.

Mr. ROSCOE OONKLING (Rep.) moved to table the resolution. Negatived by three majority.

The resolution was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker, there having been a tio.

Property of Loyal Cilizens. Purchase of Books.

Property of Loyal Cilizens. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill relating to claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and the damage done there to by the troops of the United States during the

loyal people do not complain, they lock to Government for speedy redress, wi ich is their right.

The buil provided for loyal citizens only, to indemnify them for the property taken for the use of the United States, and for commissioners to investigate the claims, with a power to hold their meetings at the most convenient points; the reports on all cuses, with the proofs, are to be sent to Congress for final adjudication. He, however, wanted the bill to conform to the ons passed after the late war with Great Britain, which had no allusion to slave property. He stated his reasons for moving to strike out the section which provides that the cemmissioners shall not take cognizance of any claim for loss of the value or service of any slave or person of color. He had hoped that Congress would confine itself to wiping out this foul treason, and securing the right of all citizens of the country. He was convinced that Congress met in this spirit. It was so declared; but he confessed that he had been selfy disappointed. The Maryland delegation did not come here to insist on the perpetuation of slavery, but for high and patrictic purposes—namely, the preservation of the Union. If their constituents believed that slavery stood in the way of this, they themselves would lay violent bands upon and destroy the institution. There was no sacrifics they would not patriotically make; but they well knew all the legislation on slavery did not conduce to the preservation of the Union, but was a blow simed to destroy slavery in their own State. He appealed to the Roppulicans, now they had gone to the full extent of the Chicago platform, to close the agitation of the slavery question, and let the matter slone. It benefits not the Union men, but the omemies of the country, giving them aid and comfort. It fills the Secessionists with delight, while it depresses the loya people.

Mr. WALTON (Rep.), of Vermont, said we are not responsible for the casualties of war, but are for all property from unjuet and fraudulent claims, and such as do

staves, it hever mode any provision for those lost, Ellied, or captured in battle.

Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, in opposing the bill, said it ought to be deferred, at least until another Congress, in order that they might see something of the extent of the obligation, and the consequences of the legislation.

ation involved.

The House then adjourned. Gen. Strong Accidentally Shot. Carro, June 18.—Gen. Strong, commanding here, was severely wounded to day by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Capt. Dean. The ball passed through the General's right arm, and lodged in his side, whence it was extracted.

From Mauch Chunk. MAUGI CHUNK, June 19.—The telegraph line is now working to Weissport, four miles from Mauch Chunk. Alessages can be forwarded by spocial messengers to Mauch Chunk. The passenger trains will be set through to this place on Monday next, and the telegraph line will be completed in a few days,

Markets. BALTIMORE, Jone 19.—Flour dull; Ohio \$5.55.12. Wheat active; red firmer. Corn heavy; 13,000 bushels sold; white 58.550. yellow 56.550. Oats firmer. Whisky advancing; sales at 27.5c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 19% 20210.

Ocean Steamshins.

To the Editor of The Press: Sin: We have noticed of late some very inte-resting communications in your paper on the above topic. The argument in favor of the immediate onstruction by our citizens of a line of Randal to have arrived, when some decisive action should be taken.

We hear it said that the directors of the Ran-

dall line are about to convene a meeting of our townsmen in one of our public halls, with a view to concentrate into some active and efficient form the convictions of our people upon the necessity of the convictions of our people upon the necessity of our use of these ships.

We have now been waiting for years to consider whether it would not be best for us to do something which may prevent us from falling into a permanent state of stagnation and decline. Most of us have known very well that our neglected river and lack of means of ocean transportation are the causes of our waning commerce, and that there is no negroy under heaven whereby any portion of causes of our waning commerce, and that there is no agency under heaven whereby any portion of our foreign commerce can be saved, except the adoption and use of the best vehicles of ocean navigation. Without these we cannot export our own manufactures. We must become a suburb of New York, and see the enterprising, solf-respecting spirit which should characterize a proud and vigorous population depart from us forever.

The Randall ship, as can be proved to the satis-

The Randall ship, as can be proved to the satisfaction of candid inquirers, is the best of ocean vehicles. The approbation and endorsement of that ship by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in its late liberal subscription to the stock of a Randall Steamship Line, is powerful evidence of its right to be so considered. That company has no interest of its own to premote, by sharing in this enterprise, which does not harmonize, in every particular, with that of our citizens generally. She needs for has but taken the first step in the way, which we are bound to walk in, if we expect to go forward at all. She has approved her faith in steamships for this port that she may stimulate ours. She asks us, upon the score of a common interest, to unite

with her, that this great project may pass from the realms of theory into the world of fact. Indeed, she demands that we shall do our share, for she makes her own subscription conditional upon our taking a fair proportion of the stock.

We think that duty must be done some time or other, and that we will really assist, but not just now. Let some braver soul put down his name before ours on the subscription list. And thus we stand shivering, on the brink of a projectinto which we ought to plunge right heartily at once. It is to warm this chilly blood, by the electric fires of sym-pathy, that it becomes necessary to get our people together in town meeting.

pathy, that it becomes necessary to get our people together in town meeting.

Let us begin at once. Let the directors of the Randall line issue a call, through the newspapers, for such a meeting, at some conspicuous place. Let their names as such be appended to the call. with those of such other of our citizens as may in-cline to participate. The directors, who have themselves nobly subscribed to the stock of this line, owe it to the enterprise thus to cast upon its side the weight of their influence. We trust, therefore, to see them take prompt action of this sort.

ort.

It only needs that every man should subscribe as as is able—if not much, then a little. It is just as legitimate for him to buy a piece of steamship as it is to buy the goods which make his stock in trade. The goods need the ship, as the ship the goods. So let us go ahead, and with a will, and our word for it that, when our foreign commerce shall be transacted in our own ships, we shall be dazzled by the splendor of our success.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

June 17, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA.

Prize Money.

Prize Money.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: The whole of the loyal States are justly proud of our navy. It now scours the whole seabeard of the United States, and captures every contraband vessel that attempts to enter a rebel harbor. Our fleets have far outstripped in efficiency those of their fize and power that belong to any other nation. We see every day articles in the various papers extolling our "brave tars" and rejoicing that "poor Jack" has met with such a windfall of "prize money" at last, enough to make himself and his family independent for the rest of their lives. This theory is looked upon by us all with lively joy and satisfaction. But, practically, he does not get a cent of it. Through some action or other, none of the money for which prizes have been sold, has reached the treasury, not even an account of what the vessels and cargoes have brought, so that an immense amount of money which the Government should have and use at this brought, so that an immense amount of money which the Government should have and use at this present time, and an equal amount due to our gallant sailors, has never yet reached the Government; censequently, as yet, not a dollar of prize money has been paid. The effect of this is easily seen. Men are wanted for the navy and cannot be had. Plenty go to enlist, but when they ask the old salts about the sailor's talisman in war time—prize money—and find that none is paid, they will not ship. This information is given to the writer by officers in the navy, and inquiry proves it to be true. As you are pre-eminently noted for your zeal for the welfare of our soldiers and sailors, who have united heart and seal to sustain this great country. I heart and soul to sustain this great country, I conclude to send you this, knowing that when your attention is called to it, you will do your share to

obtain for Jack his deserts. I remain, sir, Secessionists in our Midst. To the Editor of The Press:
Sin: Will you permit a number of your subscribers to inquire, through your columns, into the truth of a report, which has been widely circulated, in regard to a certain member of the Phila-delphia Club? Those whom this concerns will at once know to whom this article has allusion. As the once know to whom this article has allusion. As the 'on dits' and doings of that institution, in connection with 'Secession,''. have been recently discussed in a series of articles in The Press, there is a indelicacy in making this inquiry, which some friend of the general with having said to a nay, who has a brother in the army before Richmond, "If all my friends were out of it, I should be glad to see the whole Union army annihilated—not to return, one of them." It is but an act of justice to this individual to give him an opportunity of denying this if it be not true. If it is true, the sublic have a right to know it." justice to this individual to give him an opportunity of denying this if it be not true. If it is true, the public have a right to know it.

The law-abiding and loyal people of our city have borne much with open, avowed sympathy in their midst with the enemies of our country. We have seen the lurking suite of exultation playing upon the features of some of these, gentry, when news of a disaster to the National arms reached us. We have heard of their hopes and prayers of foreign intervention, of their willingness to see this nation humbled before the thrones of France and Great Britain. We have seen the daughters of one of them refusing to rise at the "Amphion concort," when the whole audience rose, in deference to, the performance of the "Star Spangled Banner." We hear of another who openly boasts of sleeping with a "Secession" flag under her pillow. Every speech, every expression, every not of sympathy with the rebellion, in the North, fads its way into the lines of the enemy, gives strength and encouragement to it, and is, paid for by the blood of our gallant people.

We attribute, in a large measure, the frightful proportions of this rebellion, its activity and partial success, to the machinations, influence, and treasonable acts of Northern sympathizers.

It is well for these people to be reminded in time of that noint where forbearages cases to be a vir-

It is well for these people to be reminded in time of that point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Do not bend this bow too far. There is a deep feeling of indignation smouldering beneath the peaceful surface of society as we see it. It is unwise to test to a farther point the patience and endurance of a secole, who have almost as great endurance of a people, who have almost as great a horror of mob law as they have of disloyalty and treason.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A SUBSORI

A SUBSCRIBER.

"COERCION" IN ILLICOIS—Hiram Hester, a blatant Secresionist of Iroquois county, was whipped by one Kiggins, the other day, for giving utbrance to his disloyahem. Hester had Kiggins arrested for assault. The trial was to come off hefore a justice in Middleport. When the day wore round a large number of Union men from various parts of the county were in attendance, carrying the old flag, and accompanied by martial bands. Some parties had coils of rope conspicuously displayed. There was a significance about this which Hester was at to loss to understand. He accordingly wilted, begged every body 's pardon, withdrew his action, vaid the costs, took the oath of allegiance, and nailed up the old flag, and promised to keep it up.

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—
The Illiniois State Fair will be held at Peoria on the 20th day of next September. Among the premiums offered are the following: For best half acre of beets for sugar, \$10; best ten pounds of beet sugar, ten pounds on exhibition, \$10; best essay on flax for fiftee, its economical value entityation, etc., \$10; best essay on tobacco, its cultivation, etc., \$10; best essay on beet sugar, its manufacture, etc., \$10.

Marine Marine

FURTHER NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Six Men to be Shot for Violating their Parole. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 31, 1862. New Obleans, May 31, 1862. }
General Orders, No. 36.
Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edw. C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams, and William Stanley all enlisted men in the forces of the supposed Confederate States, captured at the surrender of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, have violated their parole of honor, under which they, prisoners of war, were permitted to return to their homes, instead of being confined in prison, as the unfortunates offishe United States soldiers, who, fall-ing into the hands of rebel chiefs, have languished to the unfortunates offithe United States soldiers, who, fulling into the hands of rebel chiefs, have languished for months in the closest durance.

Warned by their officers that they must not do this thing, they deliberately organized themselves in military array, chese themselves and comrades officers, relying, as they averred, upon promises of prominent citizons of New Orleans for a supply of arms and equipments. They named themselves the Mouroc Light Guard, in honor of the late mayor of New Orleans.

They conspired tegether, and arranged the manner in which they might force the pickets of the United States, and thus join the enemy at Corinth.

Tried before an impartial military commission—fully heard in their defence—these facts appeared beyond doubt or contradiction, and they were convicted.

There is no known pledge more sacred—there is no military offence whose punishment is better defined or mere deserved. To their crime but one punishment has ever been assigned by any nation—Death.

The sentence has been approved by the Commanding Greral. To the end that all others may take warning—that solemn obligations may be preserved—that war may not lose all honorable ties—that elemency may not be abused, and that justice may be done:

It is ordered, that Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams, and William Stanley, be shot to death under the direction of the Provost Marshal, immediately after reveille, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next; and, for so doing, this shall be the Provost Marshal's sufficient warrant.

By order of Major General Butler.

warrant.
By order of Major General Butler.
S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. General. REPRIEVED.

[From the New Orleans True Delta, June 5.]

Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kene, George L. Williams, and Wm. Stanley, were arraigned before the United States Commission the 18th ult, and found guilty of a violation of their parole of honor, given at Fort Jackson, in having organized a military company for service in the Confederate army. They were sentenced to be shot, which sentence was approved by the Commanding General. This morning thy, were taken out to receive the penalty awarded to their crime. They were drawn up, the guard were all rendy to cbey the command to fire, when a reprieve was read. The men are reported to have conducted themselves very coolly.

The Delta, of June 9th, says:

"The six prisoners of war who were condemned to be shot, and were reprieved by Gen, Butler, on the 4th instant, were this morning put on board the steamer Empire Parish, to be sent to their place of confinement, at Ship Island."

CUSTON-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

[From the Picayune, June 10.]

By the steamer Blackstone, which arrived here last week from New York, the newly-appointed custom-house officials for this port arrived. They are as follows: George S. Deunison, who is to discharge the duties of that office until a collector is appointed, and in his capacity of special agent for opening the custom house is also vested with the powers of naval officer and port surveyor; W. C. Gray, deputy collector; G. F. H. Young, entry clerk; Robert Sargeant, appraiser; and W. D. Cameron and George Burns, inspectors. Dr. M. F. Bonzano is superintendent of the mint, and T. B. Thorpe, clerk and collector.

THE FLOTILLA IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

[Picayune, June 10.1] CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

[Picsyune, June 10.]
Ten of the United States mortar flotilla, under Captain Porter's command, arrived on Sunday. The rest are comieg up. The flotilla comprises twenty mortar boats and eight steamers. BEAUREGARD ANXIOUS.

[Delfa, June 10.]
General Beauregard, the other day, netified certain persons on Red river that they must keep New Orleans supplied with provisions, "for," said he, "if you do not, fifteen hundred of my men, whose families are destitute in the city, will leave in a body." RAISING THE NATIONAL FLAG. From the Delta, June 8]

RAISING THE NATIONAL FLAG.

[From the Delia, June 8]

The Union Association, of whom Mr. Anthony Fernandez, a native of this city, is president, passed resolutions, and appointed Saturday, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock Ml., as the proper moment to restore our glorious flag, and trusting it to the breeze. A committee of thirty-four, one from every State in the Union, ascended the roof, and, forming around the flagstaff, hoisted our national ensign. As the colors reached the summit, a salute of thirty-four guns was fired, while the vast crowd cheered and appeared mad wift excitement. The shouts of the multitude, the booming of cannons, and bursts of triumphal music, loudly proclaimed that the Flag of our country did wave

Over the land of the free and the home of the brave. The enthusiasm lasted more than a quarter of an hour, and, after the firing of the salute, the president and the secretary (Mr. Dufau) repaired to Gen. Shepley's quarters, where the president addressed him with much feeling and warmth; to which Gen. Shepley answered in a most appropriate manner, touching upon the gratification they must experience in beholding the national emblem floating over their municipal hall.

Mr. Fernandez is also the President of this Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-15, and a warm friend and admirer of General Scott.

The assemblage was immense. A least 15,000 persons attended to see the spreat, glorious ceremony of the raising again, and, no doubt, forever, the flag of this our great country—the asylum of all the oppressed of the world.

Anv. 8. The duties of that executive committee shall be, in general, to attend to all business of this Association, of whatever nature any kind, except such as may be hereinafter excepted; but it shall be its special duty, first, to see that this association have always a suitable place for its meeting; second, to attend to the payment of all costs which this association may incur; third, to draw upon the treasurer for all sums necessary to that effect, and to give him a receipt therefor; fourth, to raise subscriptions among the members, when the shall think necessary; fifth, to order and make all strangements necessary to public meetings; sixth, to see that there be speakers for the occasion; seventh; to report twice a month upon the political and municipal affairs of this city.

city.

ART, 9. The terms of membership of this association ART. 9. The terms of membership of this association are; 1st, citizenship of the United States; 2d, citizenship of the State of Louisians; 3d, to declare the intenship of the State of Louisians; 3d, to declare the intention to become a citizen of the United States; 4th, the taking of the cath of silegiance to the United States, and signing this Constitution.

Art. 10. This Constitution, together with the following cath, shall be written in a book kept for that express purpose, and the members shall sign their names in said book.

Art. 11. All the officers and members of this Association shall take the following oath:

"I,—— do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will rue and taithful allegiance bear to the United States of America, and shall support and misiatain, to the best of my abilities, the Union and the Constitution thereof. So Helf MS GOD."

ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, President, Louis Duffau, Secretary.

Inhuman Treatment of a Slave—How

Inhuman Treatment of a Slave-How General Butler Punished a Brute. The Sunday Delta of Jone 8th gives the accounts The Sunday Delta of June Sin gives the accounts which we copy below:

Soon after the arrival of the United States forces in this city they received information that arms and tents were concealed in the house of one William T. Hunter, who had sworn he would shoot any danned Yankie who should enter his house to look for them. An officer, in due time, was sent to search for them. Fo his agreeable surprise, he was cordially received by the owner of the house, who informed the officer that it was true he had arms—a double-barrield gun, au old the owner of the house, who informed the officer that it was true he had sume—a double-bstreled gun, an old uniform or two that belonged to his son, and a small tent, which had escaped the wreck of Camp Lewia, which was pitched in his garden as a play-house for his children, and that he had no other such thing in his house. The efficer, being satisfied with this trank avowal, said he would not disturb the tent, children, uniform; or gun. Thereupon the proprietor politely invited him to take a dishk.

Thereupon the proprietor political intrins in take a dink.

(in the next day Hunter proclaimed on 'Ohange, or in his neighborhood, that he had a large quantity of tents in his garret; that the Federal officer did not got them; that he could buy the efficer with a drink; and further, that he could buy the whole set with drinks, from the commanding officer down.

This speech induced another examination, which resulted in the finding of Major General Lewis' marquee, thirtoen tents, and more funiture in Mr. Hunter's steite, and This lady's nerves were too sensor. Hunter's keeping. officer in the search, and she directed a negro woman to show the officer through the house. THE REBEL'S VENGEANCE UPON HIS SLAVE.

THE REBEL'S VENGEANCE UPON HIS SLAVE.

Upon removing the contraband articles to the railroad staten, Mrs. Hunter followed, and informed the efficer that the negro girl had left the house, and was intending to go away. The officer said that could not be permitted, and sent a corporal to conduct both women—white and black—to their house, and assured Mrs. Hunter that the girl had expressed no intention of loaving her mistress. Feating, however, lest the servants should be suspected of having given information, the officer assured the lady that no information had been received from the servants, and they ought not to be punished.

But the moment the officer retired, the girl was locked up to await the return of her master. When Mr. Hunter returned and ascertained what had occurred, he dema ded of hits wife "why, she cid not shoot the d—d Yalkees." She retorted, "They took away my arms." Upon this, Hunter went to the closet and took from it a heavy riding whip, and beat the servant over the head m such a manner as to cause heavy bunches. He then took her down into the back yard, chained her feet to a block, the mistress, who claims to be one of the tadies of New Orleans, fastening the shackles to the block.

The husband and wife then threw the servant down upon her back, fastened her hands to the feet of another servant, who was forced to hold the girl out to her full length. The suspected girl was then subjected to head-shaving; her clothes were next removed, and Enuter beat the exhausted creature with the horsewhip until he was too tired to stand. He then called for a chair, sat down, and finished his bruital beating in a sitting posture. The ecreans of the sufferer attracted the attention of the neighborhood.

General Butler's prompt punishment of the

state, upon his honor, why he washed the girl's back in brine, while recking in blood. He replied, "It was to ease the pain."

Thereupon the General informed Mr. Hunter that he would be committed to Fort Jackson untilifurther orders, and that he must behave bimself very well there, because it he efficiers in charge would be ansatructed to chastise him severely if he did not; because, if they exceeded in the severity of punishment, they would be instructed to transit would be short and the first would be turned over as a laundress, to the care of the 13th Conrection Regiment.

Mr. Hunter, upon this, said he had brought in a physician to prove that be had been sick for a number of menths. The General responded that if he was well errough to inflict the punishment that had been proved, he was in a physical condition to suffer the punishment which had been imposed. Hunter is a rebel, a thief, for he had stolen the tents : a llar, for he had belied the officer who had been rent in soarch; a brute, for he had a tolen the tent; a llar, for he had belied the officer who had been in the sourch; a brute, for he had a hipped the girl without causa. And we leave him in Fort Jackson.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Correspondence of The Press.

The case referred to as causing trouble in an up-tows

church in this city, in The Press, a day or two ago,

New York, June 19, 1862.

came up in the Court of General Sessions to-day. The nechanic is Matthias W. Howell, who is charged with disturbing public worship at the Madison-avenus Baptist Church; the District Attorney moved to have the case transferred to the Oyer and Terminer. The counsel for the defendant remarked that, as this was an extraordinary case, he had no objection that it should be tried in that court. The motion was greated, and thus a quietus is put on the matter until October.

There was a large meeting of Welshmen at Clinton Hall, last night, who denounced a circular, and the author of it. ("Robert D Thomas, pastor") reflecting upon the character of the Welsh in this country, and proposing the organization of a sort of missionary society in their behalf, but especially to help educate a certain Welshman for the work of converting his ccuntrymen here from the ways of profligacy and infidelity into which, it was charged, they had very generally fallon.

Yesierday on the arrival of Pierre Soulé and Adolphus Merrereau, at the Marshal's office, whither they had been tent from the Ocean Queen, Marshal Murray was absent, and his deputy stated his intention of transferring the prisoners to Fort Lafayette.

On the return of the marshal it was determined to keep them in custody until instructions were received from the Government as to their disposal. After waiting till late in the afterwoon for instructions, the marshal gave orders to have the prisoners taken to the Astor House, which was done.

This morning the marshal telegraphed a second time as to the disposal of the prisoners to Fort Lafayette. The marshal immediately detailed officers to the dutry, and the prisoners were taken away at one o'clock.

At the annual Commencement of the University of New York to-day, honorary degrees were awarded to the fellowing named gentlemen: D. — Dwicht M. Seward, Rufus W. Cark, Thomas S. Childs, N. Simpson Culvertson, Semuel Bergoe, James K. Campbell; that of L.L. D. upon Issac Taylor, and James Wynne; that of Ph. D. upon Beoj-min W. Daight; that of A. M. upon Edward J. Krars and T. De Witt Talmade.

The annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club took place to-day, and is still in progress. There is a large attendance of invited guests to witness the sporting canvass in the bay.

Asues.—The market is steady for Pots at \$5.75\omega\$ 5.81\omega\$; Peaks are selling at \$6.

Floux And Max.—The marke should be tried in that court. The motion was granted, and thus a quietus is put on the matter until October. The sales are 17,600 bbls. at \$4,10\pi 425 for superfine State and Western; \$4.40\pi 45 for the grades of Western extra; \$4.40\pi 55 for extra State, the latter for sound; \$4.60 for farcy do; \$4.90\pi 5.00 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, and \$5.10\pi 6 for trade bands. Canadian Flour is quite firm; the demand is fair for sound; sales of 1,150 bbls at \$4.40\pi 55 for the low grades of Spring Wheat extras, and \$4.70\pi 6 for trade brands. Southern Flour is more active, especially choice and family extras chiefly for Southern and Cartilly and Cartilly and family extras chiefly for Southern. choice and family extras, chiefly for South and Central America.
The sakes are 2,100 bbls at \$4,90@5,60 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, and \$5.60 m6.75 for extras; \$7.08.50 for caloric and family extras, including 400 bbls at the latter rate.

Corn Meal is steady, the demand fair; sales of \$50 bbls at \$2 90 for Jersey, and \$3.12½ for Brandywine,

afloat.

Rye Flour is firm; sales of 3500 bbls at \$2.75\tilde{\ti Rye is firm but quiet; sales of 1,700 bushels at 750 for State.

Corn is quiet and the supply light; the inquiry is mainly for the East; sales of 27,000 bushels at 480 for heated, 500 51c for new mixed, 51c for old do, in store, and 530 530 kg. for good do, dulivered.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is steady; the demand moderate. Sales of 800 bbls at \$10 for prime mess, \$10.25 for thim mess, and \$8.62\cdot as \$15 for prime.

Beef is lower and unsettled; sales of 350 bbls at \$11 20 12 for plain mess, and \$12.50 for extra.

Beef hams are quiet at \$15.016.

Cut meats are heavy; sales of 250 bhls Bacon at 4 1 00 4 2 for hams, and 3 10 2 50 for shoulders.

Lard is firm and in good demand; sales of 950 bbls at 7 2 50 km.

4% c for hams, and 3% 23% c for shoulders.
Lard is firm and in good demand; sales of 950 bbls at
7% 28% c.
The following were the sales of stocks at the second
board to day:
2000 U S & \$1 cp. ... 106½ 200 Harlem R. ... 17%
3000 Mb St & ... 51½ 100 do ... 17%
7000 do ... 15% 50 Harlem R pfd ... 42%
2000 Cal State 1... 97
2000 Brookl City WL 103% 200 Mich S & N IndR 27
1000 H0 den R bds. ... 98% 450 Mi So & N IndR 27
1000 H0 den R bds. ... 98% 450 Mi So & N IndR 27
4000 Mich S & F bds. 101
25 Mich Cen R ... 63% 400 do ... 830 46%
150 M Cen R ... 63% 100 do ... 830 46%
150 M Cen R ... 83% 1000 Mi & Rock Isi R ... 66%
100 Pac MSS Co.830.114% 1000 Mi & Rock Isi R ... 66%
100 do 850 93% 1000 Mi & Pr du Ch R ... 34
100 do 1000 Mil & Pr du Ch R ... 34
100 Erie R pfd ... 20 64% 50 Nor & Wor B ... 42%
20 Harlem R ... 17 THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMY CLOTHS.

The assemblage was immense. At least 15,000 persons attended to see the great, silorious sceneony of the raising again, and, no doubt, forever, the flag of this our great country—the asymm of all the oppressed of the Trully, there were no Secsai-noists there. They would not spreads usuch a place, where only the purset motives and patrictism had congregated such a vast assemblage of persons, respectable, and identified with the prosparity of this great city.

CONSTUTUTION OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION OF NEW OBLEARS. ADOPTED JUNE 4, 1852.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as "The Union ASSOCIATION OF NEW OBLEARS" In the observation of the season of the State of the Sta -We recently visited the large and extensive mill of the lesses. Bullock, situate about three quarters of a mile

RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS FROM THE

NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL AT GER-

MANTOWN.—The Government has secured the Town Hall in Germantown for the purpose of affording additional means for the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers. It will be under the supervision of Dr James Darrack, who is pseuliarly fitted for the responsible position he has assumed. The Doctor informs us that there is great need of clothing of every description, and begs to call the attention of the ladies of the vicloity to the fact, in oder that they may contribute articles of male appeals, being confident that his appeal will be generously responded to. TARGET-PRACTICE.—Company E of the 3d Regiment of Gray Reserves will parade this afternoon for target-practice.

The prizes consist of—1st A Maltese medal with crossed bayonets, enclosing a portrait of Capt. Jacob Londonland.

Londensinger, a silver medal with military devices. Fecond prize, a silver medal with military devices. The medals are unique in style, and were designed Mr. Edgar F. Baton said to have been discovered in the blue clay which underlies our city, to such an extent as to warrant the belief that in the ten square miles of area occupied by the built-up portion of the city there is ten times more gold in the clay than the product of all California. The experiments were made under the direction of an officer of the United States Mint.

WILL HAVE A HEARING .- John Dorsey, who was arrested yesterday, for passing \$5 notes on the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, N. Y., will have a hearing at two o'clock to day, at the Cen-tral Station, before Alderman Beitler. All who have such notes in their possession would do well to attend, and see if they can identify him.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- Charles Leacher. a driver on the Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets Pas-senger Railway, was kicked by one of his horses, yester-day morning, and had his face badly crushed. He was conveyed to his home at Seventh and Thompson streets. LAUNCH.—A small tug was launched

t evening from the yard of Hillman & Streaker. She intened for parties in New York. HOSPITAL CHAPLAIN.—The President has appointed the Rev. James H. McFarland chaplain at the United States army hospitals of this city.

sat down, and finished his brutal beating in a setting posture. The screams of the sufferer attracted the attention of the neighborhood.

REMERAL BUTLER'S PRONT PUNISHMENT OF THE SCOUNDESL.

Connected the set intelligence of what was transpiring to General Sulfer. Before word reached the General the monster had flayed the back of his slave until it became raw—washed her down with brine threw her into a wagon, and at nine o'clock at night conveyed her to the prine prison, with the pleasing information that the rest of the beating—to the extent of three hundred lashes—would be inflicted in the moorning.

The General ordered all parties to appear in the morning.

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