

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862.

We can take no netice of anonymous commun War We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for

THERE IS AN ARRIVAL of European nows to the 14th inst. The most notable item from England is the clearance of several Confederate steamers, at English ports, with munitions of war for the rebels in the South. Yet. there are several Neutrality proclamations, issued in Queen Victoria's name, and Lords | will make upon them. PALMERSTON, RUSSELL, and BROUGHAM boast of the strict neutrality which England has proserved all through this Rebellion which the National arms are putting down.

The London newspapers discussed the retreat of BANKS. One set of Editors declared that it was a great Confederate success, another considered it a surprise of no importance. The Morning Post (PALMERSTON'S own paper) denounced General Burner's proclamation respecting the women of New Orleans who should unsex themselves by insulting our flag and its patriot defenders. Perhaps the Post has never heard how, in 1814, when the British were before that same New Orleans, their General tempted the license of his soldiers by the watchword 'Booty and Beauty." General BUTLER's proclamation, which has had the desired effect, was to announce that all females who insulted our flag or our soldiers should be committed to the prison wherein, for misconduct, ill-conducted women expiated their offences by being held in durance vile.

There was some discussion, arising out of a rumor in the Paris Patrie that France and England would, could, should, or ought to offer their mediation to North and South. The Times endorses this, and suggests that if mediation be declined, the recognition of the Confederates may have to be considered. This taxed for his prudence. At the time too. had no effect on the cotton market, and Lord RUSSELL told the House of Lords, echoed by Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons, that the rumor as to mediation was unfounded; that no proposition on the subject had been made; and that there was no present intention. of making any.

France, impatient of the defeat her arms has sustained in Mexico, will send an army thither, to secure victory, if possible, but not until October. It must be a large reinforcement, for by that time the European troops will be thinned out by the fatal vomito.

THE MANY friends of Brigadier General JOHN C. BRECKINKIDGE, C. S. A., now in the city of Philadelphia, will be glad to know that we have further news from their idol and and has been making a speech. He tells his to hope from the Lincoln Government;" that the Northern troops " neither respected age, female loveliness, nor infantile weakness, when in their power." He was sorry for Kentucky; it had been betrayed while endeavoring to stay the "fratricidal hand," every Democratic paper we read. They talk doing it. about "fratricidal hands;" so does the Brigadier. They think "there is nothing to hope from the Lincoln Government," as well as the Brigadier. They appeal to history about "free prople being conquered" and so on; the Brigadier does livewise. Altogether, there is a remarkable similarity of sentiment that must be mutually gratifying. They are harmonious now as they were harmonious before. The Brigadier, however, commanded at Shiloh-his friends remained at home to mourn over his discomfiture. The only difference between the illustrious rebel and his zealous friends is one of courage. In sympathy, sentiment, and animosity to our cause. they are the same.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY feels aggrieved that all foreign nations should so imperfectly understand us; every public utterance of our voice is hoarse with indignation, because some foreign nations will so resolutely misunderstand us. Every speech in Congress, every issue of the press complains, and apparently with fair reason, that the nature of the contest in whichl we are involved is totally misconceived, that its causes are either deliberately falsified, or stated with unpardonable egregioulness of blundering, and that its issues are darkened by the worst omens which malicious jealousy can imagine. The expressions that thus find public vent are not trumped up by politicians for partisan ends, nor are they individual opinions, promulgated to subserve personal interests; they are not the overflowing scum of boiling passions, nor the venom exuded from the fungs of stealthy malignity; they are honestly indicative of a deep national sentiment, and fairly represent the feelings of our people. For if the loyalty of the North is nowhere tainted; if it is now held together, in closer bonds then before, by a unanimous devotion to the Government; if its action has always expressed but one design in regard to the rebellion-not less certain and prevalent than his outward purpose towards its mutinous partner is its inward feeling towards European States. The very heart of the North is sore that it should have appealed for sympathy at that juncture when but indifference, or scoffs or threats.

sympathy was most needed, and found nothing We are far from b'aming the ebn lition of an emotion as natural and as national as this; we do not wonder that every private conversation bears its angry impress, or that the tone of the country at large has been embittered by the heartlessness and selfishness of foreign diplomacy. Yet we do deprecate its increase. It can lead to no possible good, but will lead to many probable harms, to have a spirit of vindictive hate smouldering in a great people, and only waiting its chance to burst out into revengeful flames. Powerful though we are, we can best display our power by restraining it within the legitimate bounds of international commerce and courtesy. War is too fearful a thing to be fomented gratuitously, or even indulged in, because of such intangible affronts as negligence or misunderstanding. If it must come, let it come on some definite basis, and with some definite intent; but for a nation to spirit of retaliation, betrays want of control upon itself, rather than power over another. We shou'd demean ourselves, also, and forfeit the high moral position which we had won, if, after crushing a rebellion that had jeopardized the poblest political life in the world, we should stoop to give vent to our impatience with any other State. It would be a spectacle as absurd as pitiable, to see a people toil through every lator and danger to reach the proudest eminence of earth, and, having enthroned itself above all rivalry, suddenly forget the bitterness of its past experience. cancel the splendor of its present condition, and destroy all hopes of a more glorious future—that it might descend to the level of bickering and wrangling, and identify its purposes with all the meannesses of the rest of the political world. We are constantly boasting that America's mission is a new one; admited, but let it also be a true one. It is a new power to maintain a self-governing political aggregate. It is a new thing for the red hands of war to be moved by any other mainspring than lust of power or arrogance of pride. But it will be a newer thing and a aristocracies, and monarchies have tolled midpure Democracy peal out high noon. Herein is our noblest mission—to recognize the brotherhood of all peoples, and make our We are now working and suffering with the preservation of our own integrity as our im- and imperative duty it is made the target of

mediate end in view. When this individual

purpose is accomplished, we can proudly look engaged fighting for the Republic are deeply

back and say, Here is the grandest work of | commiserated by domestic traitors, while they

controlling us that we may be able to claim | the rebellion; but so inconsistent is treason in the sublimer privilege of looking forward and | the free States that the very men who express seeing that another Power than our own has the most sympathy for our gallant soldiers are shaped the ultimate effect of our work; that | preparing to resist, with "powder and lead," our personal intent has been caught up in the great march of Providential design, and made a regenerating force in Man's blind struggling towards a loftier humanity.

THE TAX BILL, having been legislatively discussed, modified, and adapted, will go into effect on the First of August. It will expire, by expressed limit, in 1866, but may be continued, by the action of Congress and the Executive, after that time. The exigencies of the time-in fact what we may call the Crisishave made it a necessity, and, however novel this general imposition of taxation may be, few persons really attached to the Union will object to the demand, large or small, which it

No doubt, all its provisions will not please all people. Here or there, one moneyed or industrial interest or the other may dissent from the pro rata taxation which it imposes. But it is impossible to levy money, by taxation, and please all who have to pay it. Thirty or forty years ago, Lord CASTLEREAGH upbraided the people of England for having what he called "an ignorant impatience of taxation." If he had said natural, justead of ignorant, he would have been nearer the truth. There is no use in denying the fact,-but all persons object to paying taxes. Nevertheless, when the tax-gatherer comes round, his demands will be met with alacrity-because the exigencies of the country demand the sacrifice. If the Union is to be preserved, the people must pay what is necessary for that

Looking through the items in the Bill, we see only one to which we would offer an objection. It is that which the insurers will have to pay upon their respective policies. We object to this because the per-centage, thus leviable under the Act, is really a tax upon prudence. A man who pays all that he can spare to insure his property from the casualty of fire, or to secure a provision to his family by insuring his life, ought not be when we adopt this principle, it is being rejected by the British Legislature.

Months ago, when it first became apparent that a National Tax was inevitable, the prices of a great number of articles in ordinary consumption ran up, thanks to the retailers. in a manner perfectly oppressive to persons with small incomes, whether fluctuating or fixed. It is to be hoped that these prices will come down. The price of lump sugar advanced from 9 to 11 cents a pound, and the duty now imposed is only two mills per lb. The commonest quality of tea, which seven-tenths of the public use, has advanced from 50 to 75 cents a pound, and the new bill leaves tea untaxed. Ordinary coffee ran up from 15 to 26 centsper pound, and the extra tax upon it is only three mills. All these, and other advances in chieftain. The Brigadier is in fine health, price, have been made before the articles were taxed, and now, it is to be hoped that the refellow citizens of Mobile that "there is nothing | tail prices will come back to something like what is fair. There was no fair pretext, from the first, for anything like the advance in

price which the grocers made seven months ago, and have adhered to. Were the taxes now imposed still greater than they are, they would be paid without any and would go with the South in the complaint or regret. Other countries are end. The Brigadier, it will be seen, like beavily taxed to meet the cost of campaigns many of his friends in Philadelphia, has undertaken to crush the laws and liberties of not changed his opinions. He talks in the the people, or to indulge in the aggressions same strain, and is as abusive of the Government | emanating from a desire for conquest. We as his followers in the North. We hear such are in arms with noble purposes. We desire speeches as the Brigadier's very frequently, to maintain the Union and the Constitution, and find their sentiments echoed in almost and, at whatever cost, we shall succeed in

> WE MUST again felicitate the people of Bucks and Lehigh on their new Representative in Congress—the "Douglas Democrat," Mr. E. D. STYLES. Whatever quality he may lack, his moral courage is at least undoubted. The tax bill, which, as reported from the Conference Committee, on Monday, passed the Senate without a dissenting vote, and was not even objected to by Senators BAYARD, SAULS-BURY, and POWELL, was opposed in the House by Mr. STYLES, on the yeas and nays, in company with Hon. BEN. WOOD, of New York, PHILIP JOHNSON, of Northampton county, and others. Probably Mr. STYLES intends to resist the payment of taxes when the bill becomes a law.

> > LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL" WASHINGTON, June 24, 1862.

Whether Richmond is occupied by the

Union forces previous to the 4th of July, or whether the rebels are able to hold out beyond that day, nothing can now prevent their complete defeat belore that city. Their strength is the strength of despair; their weakness, the knowledge that a Federal reverse would only make the conquest of their conspiracy more exterminating and bloody. The people of Virginia and the South have no real interest in allowing their betrayers to win a victory at Richmond. They at last realize that the Government of the United States. even in the midst of manifestations of magnanimity, is daily making the most formidable military preparations, and that, if repulsed at Richmond, it will only make the Secessionists feel its power on other and more sanguinary fields. But Richmond must and will be taken, and the army of rebellion dispersed or captured. You will perceive that every boast of rebel strength at Richmond is accompanied by confessions of scarcity of food and other necessaries of life. "The city is one vast hospital," says a correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, under date of June 7. "The country round about is devastated and ruined," says another rebel authority. Add to these the remorse of the wounded prisoners, and the tearful oppressions of the people by drafting and conscription acts, and you can decide what sort of a resistance will be made to General McClellan. I do not doubt that it will be fierce, but it cannot be protracted. The fall of Richmond will probably hasten the adjournment of Congress. It will greatly disembarrass the President. Strong in the affection of the people, and powerful in the unlimited patronage at his disposal, he can execute the laws of Congress with vigor and uccess, when the last great army of the traiors is captured or scattered. The most unwavering and undoubting confidence may be reposed in the President. If any man can be entrusted with the enormous responsibilities of this dreadful crisis, it is Abraham Lincoln. He knows much is expected of him, and he will not shirk his duty or his destiny. Congress has given him all the legislation necessary to the work before him; and with one or two more great victories of our army and navy, he can do everything to close out the OCCASIONAL.

No Wonder We Pay High Taxes.—Washington city is swarming with emancipated slaves. They are a lazy, ragged, homeless multitude. Their former masters refuse to employ them. The poor house and latt are refused to employ them. The poor house and latt are refused to employ them. The poor house and latt are refused to employ them. The poor house and latt are refused to the species starving and unemployed, as well as poor whites. The Administration has rented from Duff Green, a block of fine brick dwellings, in which from one hundred and fifty to two hindred emancipated slaves are fed, lodged, and clothed at the expense of the Government. Every Abolitionist in the Union ought to have his property "confiscated" for their support. Verily, the wickedness of the present Congress is without parallel in all former times. They have copious tens for their colored brethren, but none for the deceived and betrayed white man, whose wife and tens for their colored brethren, but none for the deceived and betrayed white man, whose wife and children this accursed Abolition war has sent begging their bread. No sympathy for the people who have to pay taxes to support these negroes in idleness. Beware, despots! The people are butsleeping lions. When the outraged people are called upon to pay these taxes, they will pay them "in powder and lead." To this complexion they are hastening the country.—Greensburg (Pa.) Argus. We copy the above as a fair specimen of the operations of the men in this State who are thing to establish a permanent republic. It opposed to the Government and the war. A is a new thing for man to wade through few days ago one of the most distinguished blood and all suffering, that he may Democrats of Indiana exposed a secret conspiracy in that State for the purpose of resistrace to a higher level, by asserting its ling the payment of the tax necessary to the prosecution of hostilities against the rebels, and it will be perceived from the foregoing extract that this plan is to be enforced with "powder and lead." These wretched traitors. in their complaints on the increase of contratruer thing not to keep the time thus regis. bands in Washington and elsewhere, boldly tered to ourselves alone, but to make our his- lay the responsibility for this evil upon the tory the world's chronometer. Oligarchies, present Congress, thus convicting themselves of a shameless falsehood. The fugitive slaves night long enough for the nations; now let a | in Washington have run off from rebels who precipitated the war, and are now engaged in aiding and comforting the enemy. All that the Government has done is to see that these own elevation conducive to universal aspiring. | friendless and harmless outcasts are not permitted to starve, and for discharging this holy

calumny and abuse. The white men who are

gio nativi,

any single nation; but let such a spirit be are shot down in cold blood by the banditti of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill to-day.

No Wonder WE PAY HIGH TAXES .- Washing

the payment of the taxes necessary to the maintenance and support of the army.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press." Highly Important from the South JACKSON LARGELY REINFORCED

HOW THE REBELS GET NEWS GEN. MANSFIELD NONPLUSSED REBELS PUZZLED ABOUT MCCLELLAN. THEY GET THE NEWS FROM THE WEST

The Rebels Sick and Hungry CHANGE IN SOUTHERN SENTIMENT &c.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1862. How the Rebels Get News. Two well-known citizens of Norfolk walked through our picket lines at Suffolk on Monday last, arrived sef or Petersburg, and gave the rebel Government important information, a New York *Herald*, Philadelphia *Inqui* ispatch published a complete and very correct list of reciments in this Department, and a roster of their off

Gen. Mausfield and a Secesh Lady. A Secreb lady had arrived at Petersburg from our lines at Suffolk, under a flag of truce. She told the following tory to the editor of the Richmond Dispatch: When parting, General Managinal bowed gallantly and said · Madame, I hope to see you soon again in Richmond, "I hope it may be so " said the lady. "How's that?" asked General MANSFIELD, a little "Why," said the lady, "You know there is plenty of

com in the tobacco warehouses there, and we will give on full scope and a good apartment " The Dispatch says the General was nonplussed. Jackson Reinforced. The Richmond Dispatch says that it can be no lone denied that Jackson has been reinforced recently—the troops merching directly in front of McClellan's right, with their right flank exposed. This, the Dispatch says, is another proof that "Mr." McClellan intends to dig

lichmond up by inches. The Losses at Fair Oaks. The Southern papers still publish lists of losses among lifferent regiments, and it now turns out that the rehal had seventy-eight of their "crack" corps-regular and an-engaged in that bloody battle. Sickness in the Rebel Army.

The newspapers are complaining bitterly of the ravages made by the fell destroyer Death in their ranks, by fever of the most malignant and obstinaite types, and acknow edge that their army has neither medicines nor good an

Loss on James Island. Gen. Gist was believed to have been killed at the bate of James Island, Col. LAMAR wounded, and fiftee line 'officers killed, with double that number wounded the loss is known to have been heavy.

Getting Milder. The Dispatch, the most enterprising newspaper in th South, comes out now printed on a halfs-heet, with standing apology under the editorial head. The papers are not near so bitter as formerly. The rebels are sorely puzzled over MCCLELLAN'S movements and affant sort of nouchalance about it by making sport of his The news of the occupation of Cumberland Gap by Gen. Morgan, and Chatteneoga by Gen. Mircustl. auses great apprehensions for the safety of the Cotto States as a place of final retreat.

Swamps Drying Up. The weather has been very warm and dry for some to days past, and the Chickshominy swamp is rapidly drying up. During the summer months, it should be remembered, droughts are common in this region, when high tand awamps dry up, and considerable rivers simme down.

War Intelligence. WASHINGTON, June 24-10 P. M .- Despatches all important points.

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association. A very full and interesting meeting of the Executive Finance, and Visiting Committees of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association was held at the rooms of the was of the most enthusiastic and patriotic character. Every one present seemed to be determined to do his attermost in the good work. The reports of the Visiting Committees were very ably and intelligently drawn, and exhibited the fact that our brave men in hospital here lescent, and many of them eager to re urn to their regiwants, and a thorough system was agreed upon in ancial massenger is to be sent to day to co-operate with sylvanians to Washington as may be sent here after the

Money is coming in from all quarters, to swell the fund for the care of our sick and wounded soldiers now here, and probably soon to be increased by the coming battle fore highmond. Col. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senater Stone, & Co, and \$50 from John B. Bund, Esq., of Philadelphia; also, \$50 from A. Dallas Bache, Esq., Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey. Send on your subscriptions. They will be wisely and beneficially ap Government Contracts.

The following order has just been issued from the War

"The Secretary of War is of the opinion that the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers en-trusted with the making of contracts on the part of the lovernment, approved June 2d, 1862, applied only to orce at the time of its passage, were required to be in writing. The execution of the act in any other sense is atterly impracticable, and an attempt otherwise to enntterly impracticable, and an attempt otherwise to enforce it would everywhere instantly arrest the operation of all our forces. It is therefore—

"Ordered—That all contracts which, by the present regulations, are prescribed to be made in writing shall be rester be made in quintuplicate, of which four shall be disposed of according to each regulation, and one shall be sent by the officer making and signing the same to return to the office of: the Department of the Interior within thirty days after the contract is made, together with all the proposals, and a copy of any advertisement published by him touching the same, attached and verified in the manner required by the act above specified."

Passes for the Army

Passes for the Army.

The Secretary of War to-day ordered that all appli ations for passes, and permits for persons or property within the lines of the United States forces, shall herea ter be made to Brigadier General Wadsworth, Military governor of the District of Columbia, and be subject to uch terms and conditions as he may prescribe. The Extradition Treaty with Mexico. The treaty between the United States and Mexico, for the extradition of criminals, is officially proclaimed. The offences are confined to the principals, accessories, counterfeiting, larceny, &c., and kidnapping, the last beson by force or deception. The provisions of the treaty are not applied in any manner to any crime or offence. of a purely political character, nor do they embrace the

A Rebel Schooner Trapped. The Navy Department has received despatches stating that, on the night of the 7th instant, the schooner Rowens, formerly the Garibaldi, seventy tons burden, built opposite New Orleans, ran into Stono river, and ossession. She way, therefore, a prisoner, we having even gunboats in that vicinity. She was last from Nassan, and had a cargo of lead and a few shoes. She was taken by the Pawnee, and sent to Philadelphia. Members of Congress to have Access to the Public Records. The following bill has just been introduced in the

the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmaster General, and the heads of the several bureaus in their Depart ments, respectively, to allow members of Congress to inspect all records and reports on file in their Departnents, whenever they shall desire so to do, for the pur cose of seeking information as a basis of legislation, or to revent, detect, or expose fraud on the Treasury or Go-

The Overland Mail. Information has been received at the Post Office Dewas recommenced on the 19th inst. The mails from by the heavy immigration which has gone thither this spring, while the presence of an increased number of roops at Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie will account for an increase at those points. On the night of the 18th inst, there were received at St. Joseph's, Missouri, twentyock, being mail matter which has been delayed by the late troubles. During the past two or three days, several post offices

have been reopened in Tennesses, and mail facilities are being gradually extended throughout the State. Minors in the Service. The act of February 13th, 1862, published in General Orders No 15, although prohibiting the discharge of minors from the service, does not authorize their enlistment or muster into the service, excepting with the written consent of their parents, masters, or guardians Sword Presentation.

Surgeon McKAY, of the 6th Regiment of New York Volunteers, has been presented by the hospital stewards with a beautiful sword and belt. Rejection by the Senate. MOSES KELLY, former Chief Clerk of the Interior De-

partment, was to day rejected by the Senate as Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Diplomatic Dinner. A diplomatic dinner was given this evening to the Mexican minister. A number of Senators and other distinguished gentlemen were present. The gathering is

supposed to have a significant bearing just now. Gen. Wool's Department. It is understood the military protection and defence of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Cumberland to the city of Baltimore, and of the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, is especially assigned to the command of Major General Wool. The officers of the line of that road will, accordingly, report to him.
The operations of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad will remain under the direction of Gen. BANES.

The Pacific Raitroad.

The members of the select committee on the Pacific

Railroad are rejoicing with their friends to night, over

er Domes de la meser de la marche de la march La marche de la mar

The New Philadelphia Navy Yard at Lengue Island — Speech of Senator Grimes in favor of the Bill. The Senate to-day took up the bill for a new nav yard at Lengue Island, Philadelphia.

yard at Lengue Island, Philadelphis.

A BILL to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to the League island, in the Delaware river, for naval purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and nels hereby, authorized to receive and acceptfrom the city authorities of the city of Philadelpha the title of League island in the Delaware river, within the First ward of the said city of Philadelphia, togother with all riparian rights and privileges thereunto belonging and appertaining, to be used for naval purposes by the Government of the United States: Provided, That said title shall not be accepted and received unless the same shall be perfect and indefensible to the whole island to low-water mark; nor, if upon more thorough exponination and survey of the premises by a competent board of officers to be by him appointed, he shall discover that the public interests will not be prosnoted by acquiring the title as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be if further enacted, That if the title shall the accepted and received as aforesaid, then, for the purposes of sorveys, piling, dredging, filling, occavating, building walls, houses, and shows on said island, the sum of two hundred thousand dellars be, and the same is bereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Grimes said that the events of the past year have Mr. GRIMES said that the events of the past year have taught us many important lessons, among the most vasable of which is the entire truth of that apothegm o the Father of his Country, that it is the duty of the nation in time of peace to prepare for war. When this rebellion began we were not only comparatively without

an army and navy, but we were apparently without the neans of building a navy. The four steam war vessels belonging to the Government were scattered over the world; most of our sailing vessels were dismantled and dilapidated, and nearly worthless in their best estate; two of our important navy yards were surrendered to the enemy, and the remaining ones were contracted in size and capacity for labor, and nearly stripped of material for construction. Yet the navy was suddenly called upon to maintain the most extensive blockade known in history. The efficiency of that blockade the whole civilized world knows and ha such an amount of energy and maintained such resource as have been shown by this country during the past year -certainly no country ever put affoat such powerful and well-appointed fleets in so short a time, and conducted them with such eminent success. But the great dance is that these very successes may full us into security for the future, and thus betray us into danger, if not juto ruin. It must be remembered that in this country we have derived immense support from the merchant marine; that we have had the use of large numbers of merchant steamers which were admirably adapted to al of the purposes of blockade, but which would be comparatively worthiess as war vessols against s great naval Power. Our present war has been agains pelligerents who were almost destitute of shins, seamen and naval resources The light-draught, light-built stoomers, with which we have so well kept up the block ade, would be but a slender resource to us in case of a war with England and France. In such an event we would be constrained to rely upon vessels built for war purposes with heavy armaments, and in a great measure upon iron-clad ships and floating batteries. He then proceeded to show the necessity of iron-clad vessels, and quoted the late letter of the Secretary of the Navy in support of the revolution going on in naval warfare. He agrees with the Secretary fully, that we have none of the requisite conveniences for building and maintaining such a navy as the safety and power of the nation required. He contrasted at length the magnificent naval establishments of Eugland and France with the pigmy navy yards of the United States. The Philadelphia navy yard has a surface of only 15% acres, 1% of which requires to be filled to make it useful. Here is a floating dock, two building slips, and a water front of about 600 The bill before the Senate authorizes the se lection of League Island, in the Delaware river,

for the purposes of a navy yard, and looks to ladelphia navy yard. It is proposed to erect on this island the necessary works for rolling plates and building fron vessels. The whole argument in favor of this proposition is summed up by the Secretary of the Navy in his recent letter. The capacity of our present yards is works, unless one of the largest shall be entirely abandoned for the purpose for which it is now used, and that would be unadvisable. No one believes that iron vessels will entirely supersede wooden ones. One class will continue to be principally built of wood, and their ports of departure will be Now York, Boston, and Portsmonth. It has been the policy of all Governments, and it ought to be our policy, to make different yardsits principal manufacturory and depot for certain articles, as of anchors and chains at one, ordnance at another, wooden ships at nother, iron vessels at another. For the manufacture of the latter class of vessels, League Island posses es peculiar advantages. The advantages of this position for the purposes for which it is particularly desired, were, in his opinion, unsurpassed by any other in the Atlantic or Gulf States: First. It contains the requisite amount of land. There are on the island four hundred and nine acres of what is called. "fast land," being high, dry, and tilleble, susceptible of use without embankment or other praparation; one hundred and twenty-four acres of marsh land east of Broad street, and sixty-seven acres west of Broad street, embracing in the aggregate an area of six hundred acres, or more than five times the area of the largest of our present navy yards, and twice the size of the largest yard in Europe.

Second. The island possesses the necessary amount of from the nave the witch, which is most important acres the second. frontage upon the water, which is a most important consideration, and the want of which is one of the great defects of all our present yards. The water front of the island will exceed six miles, furnishing room for

of sigs when a change in their positions may be necessery, and in wharfage and rent of docks when private property is used, will be very great in the course of a single year, and, of course, greater with the lange of time and the necessary additions to our navy. By possessing an expansive frontege workmen, materials, and stores can be placed on board at the wharf, instead of being put on board of tenders and transports into the stream, as is required to be done at all of our yards, where there is an insufficiency of frontage, and as there is in a peculiar degree at the Philadelphia navy-yard at the present time.

Third. There is an abundant depth of water for all of the purposes of dovernment along the outer shore of the island, while near to its edge, and for more than three miles in length, there is a sifficient depth of water to float the largest class of war vessels.

Fourth. The greatest advantage of this location is that the jard will be in water wholly fresh. [Mr. G. stated the fact that iron decomposes and corrodes much more repidly in salt thau in fresh water.]

Fifth. The proximity of the island to a large maritime and manufacturing city is one of its greatest advantages for a naval station. Whenever an extra supply of naval stores needed, they can be procured at short notice and at no extra expense, as was quite the reverse with the Southern yards.

Sixth. Another consideration of the highest importance is the susceptibility of league Island for perfect defecce against foreign invasion or domestic insurrection.

Seventh. The accessibility of coal and fron commands League Island very strongly to our favor. Stituted at the junction of the Pelaware and Schujkill rivers, it is the natural entropot of the whole anthractic coal trade of the United States. Pennsylvania, if not possessing the largest iron recorrect to be found in the country, certically has these resources in by far the highest state of development, and in close proximity to the saaboard. Phlacelphis is the great iron mongering metropolis of Philadelphia is the great from mongering metropolis of the country. Her furnaces and shops are numbered by hundreds, her artificers by thousands, and her capital invested in the production of all nations.

Eighth. The island is below the bend in the Delaware, and hence mainly out of danger from ice gorges, from which the present yard suffers to a considerable extent. Ninth. It is to be observed also that the insular position of the proposed yard will effectable extent specialtions in real estate as far as the Government property is concerned. rty is concerned.

Tenth. The selection of this site for a navy yard by sent yard in Philadelphia can be sold, the estimated value of which is one million of dollars. After alluding to the donation by Philadelphia of this island to the Government, Mr GRIMES said : Considering racter and depth of water by which it is surrounded; its susceptibility of defence; its proximity to a large me-chanical population and commercial city; its proximity

economy of substituting this for the old yard, I have no hesitation in saying that I know of none, and I have heard of none on this continent, that can frankly some n competition with it as the great iron navy yard of the United States. Mai. Gen. Pope in Washington Mei. Gen. Pors arrived here to day, and is enthusiavress, and is not generally recognized while moving about his hotel this evening. He was requested to visit Wash-ington to consult with the military authorities, if con-sistent with his duties in the West. Gen. Bousseau, of Kentucky, is smong the distin-

guished visitors in Washington. He met with a warm reception at the Capitol. FROM SALT LAKE CITY. A SPECK OF WAR IN UTAH

SALT LAKE, June 16 .- A band of persons, numbering ,000 men, women, and children, under the leadership of one Morris, who claimed to be the prophet Moses reappeared upon earth, has formed a settlement 30 miles north of this city, and committed numerous depredations upon citizens of the vicinity. They refused to labor for their Three of their number, disgusted with the Imposition. finement, and heavily ironed. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Chief Justice Kenney, which was treated with contempt. A sufficient time having clapsed for the production of the prisoners, a second writ, with an order for the arrest of Morris for contempt, for the arrest of the leaders of the gang, and for false implisonment, was issued. For the execution of these, two hundred and fifty infantry and artillery were ordered out on the 11th by the acting Governor Fuller.

thoroughly armed. Fighting ensued, and two of the ter ded to surrender, but resisted anew as soon as the attacking party approached. A hand-to-hand fight ensued: Morris was killed, and another leader mortally wounded. and the rebels were finally overcome. Several wome and children were killed during the siege. Morris refusing to put them in a place of safety. The prisoners captured number 147. They will be brought before the court to

FORTRESS MONROB, June 23 .- Surgeon A Owen Stille, of the 28d Pennsylvania Volunteers, died sude the General Hospital, here last night. He arrived on the The steamer Pert Royal arrived at Norfolk, this morn ing, from Newbern, but brings no news. The steamer Metamora will proceed to City Point tomorrow, under a flag of truce, and convey thither a score of female Becessionists, from Baltimore and Washington, besides several paroled rebel surgeons and line

The United States steam sloop of war Wachusett, arrived from City Point, this morning, and reports that on aturday last the steam gunboat Jacob Bell proceeded up James river to reconnective, and when abreast of Tur-key Island, ran hard aground on a shifting sand-bar, which accident the rebels soon discovered and took advantage of, by bringing a battery of field-pieces down on the south bank, and opened upon the Jacob Bell from rifled guns, with shell and solid shot. The gunbont did what she could to drive of the rebels, but did not succted till she was considerably injured.

A new steamer called the John Tucker, arrived this morning from New York, having made the run from

wharf to wharf in twenty-two hours.

The steamer Empire City sailed for Port Royal this erning, having in tow five schooners for Hatteras The British steamer Jason dropped down from Norfolk this morning, to prepare for a cruise.
The steamer George Peabody, from Hatteras, bound to New York, put in here this morning, with the loss of her starloard paddle-wheel, by an accident.

FROM GENERAL HALLECK. WHITE RIVER OPENED FLIGHT OF THE REBEL GOVERNOR OF

WASHINGTON, June 24 .- T e following was received day from General Halleck : CORINTH, Nies., June 23—8 15 P. M. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Unofficial information has been received that the White river has been opened for 170 miles, and that Governo Regan and the rebel Government have fled from Little Rock, on a flat-bont, towards Fort Smith. H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, June 24.

SENATE.

Mr. SHEBMAN (Rep.), of Obio, from the Committee
on Finance, reported a bill making appropriations for
the payment of the bounties to the volunteer forces.
After a discussion, the bill was postponed till to-morrow. The Bankrupt Law.
Mr. HABRIS (Rep ), of New York, presented severa petitions from clitzens of New York, seking for the imme-tiate passage of a general bankrupt act.

Fraudulent Contracts.

Fraudulent Contracts.

Mr. WRIGHT (U), of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the statements, evidence, &c., in the reports of Joseph Holt and Lobert Hale, in regard to certain contracts to furnish arms to the Government, and inquire what legislation is necessary to punish Senators and Representatives who shall lend their official influence to procure contracts, and who shall accept, directly or indirectly, any morey or other reward or compensation, either certain or contingent Adopted. The League Island Navy Yard.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, moved to take up the bill authorizing the Government to accept of League Island, in the Delaware river, for mayal purposes. He spoke at some length in favor of the passage of the bill claiming that the events of the war have conclusivel shown that the Government must have a large and well appointed navy, and must have some point, convenion

appointed navy, and must have some point, convenient and accessible, at which to commence the creation of euch a navy. At present, we have not the conveniences for building such a navy as the honor and interests of the country demand. He referred to the immense nave establishments of England and France as compared with the scanty conveniences of, the United States for navy yards, etc. England has an area, at her seven principal navy yards, of five hundred and thirty acres, and including the Island St. Mary, eight hundred and fourteen acres, with a water frootage, not including slips and decks, of nearly five miles, forty-one building slips, and twenty-ine dry-docks. France has an area, at her five principal yards, of 1,127 acres, with nearly twelve miles of water front, seventy-five building slips, and twenty-six large dry-docks. principal yards, of 1,127 acres, with nearly twelve miles of water front, seventy-five building slips, and twenty-six large dry-docks.

This Government has in its remaining yards 218 ½ acres area 4,500 feet of water frontage, twelve building slips, and four dry-docks, two of which are comparatively users. This Government has no conveniences at all for building iron vessels. Learne Island has great advantages for a large paval establishment, has an area of about fix hundred acres, and a water front of nearly six miles. It is expecially advantageous for building iron ships, being in fresh water, as salt water is injurious to iron vessels. This island is also near a great commercial city, and near to the great iron and coal field set Penns, ivania, and from its position is entirely defensible.

The Confiscation Bill.

The confiscation bill was then taken up.

The confiscation bill was then taken up. Sperch of Mr. Saulsbury.

"Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, said history would hand down to the future, with exceration and condemention, many acts of the present day. An arbitrary and deepotic power now, not satisfied with trampling on every constitutional right of citizens, handared protacely to enter the temple of Justice and drag her ministers from the altar. He who thus invades a court of justice proves himself a tyrant, capable of any assault on the liberties of the peop's. Under the protonce of suppressing a canacless rebellion, the Executive Department of this Government, in his judgment, were dealy engaged in the grossest violations of the fundamental law. Who are they who are thus mandering civil liberty? Those who, in the presence of philanthropy, have plunged the country into all the horrors of a civil war, and now evidence sincerity by shouting loyalty, while engaged in destroying the liberties of the people, and even go so far as 10 dare to impeace the Speech of Mr. Saulsbury. rors of a civil war, and now evidence sincerity by shouting loyalty, while engaged in destroying the liberties of the people, and even go so far as to dare to impeach the loyalty of those men who stand by the Constitution. He said it was his deliberate and solemn conviction that either sholltionism or constitutional liberty must forever dic—the two cannot exist together. Abolitionism has, for the time being, dissolved the Union, and while it lives, it will remain dissolved. No free people either will or ought to submit to its sway. It has been the author of all our political woes. Abolitionism al ways has been aggressive on the liberties of the Government, and had culminated in an attempt to invade a peaceful State. Then the Bepublican party, in the same aggressive spirit, nominated a man who declared that "A house divided against itself cannot stand" The war clouds immediately began to threaten. A Senator (Mr. Crittenden) offered a compromise, which would have averted the war, but the Abolitionist's refused compromise, and deliberately chose war. Then acrose the cry of "On to Bichmond," when it was met with a bloody defeat at Manassas. Then Congress passed a resolution that the only object of the war was to suppress the rebellion, and nothing else, and the loyal people of the Border States took heart and courage. How has, Corgress kept this pledge? They abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, and established a paradise for free negrees from Delaware and Maryland, where they were supported by taxing white men. They are paying negros teamsters theiry dollars per month, while our white soldiers are working at thirroon (13) dol-

and he thought it settled that where a revolution is inaugmented under circumstances where success geems probable, it may become the duty of every citizen to yield allegiance to the new Government, and where there is only a reasonable probability of success, such support to the new Government is not a felony which would subject them to imprisonment and death, or confiscation. It was not right to visit severe punishment on men for doing what they conscientiously believed to be right. A large mass of these men at the South believe that they have the right, and that they owe allogence to the State as well as to the Government, and they had always given great weight to the former. Humanity, charity, and all the usages of the civilized worlder, out against a severe punishment to those who yield allegiance to Government de facto, where a Government de jure casact to protect them, or have any power. He denied that there was any justification or cause for the present revolution. He admitted the right of the Government to prevent the secession of any fatte, but such right was not derived from any authority in the Constitution, but from the right of self preservation. He thought that if there had been no slavery in the South. thought that if there had been no slavery in the South-en States, there never would have been any confiscation bills. The passage of this bill will only tend to prolong the war, and make the separation complete. A Veto Message from the President The VICE PRESIDENT here laid before the Senate a message from the President, returning the bill authorizing the issue of small notes in the District of Colum

the bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill which has passed the House of Representatives
and Senate, entitled "An act to repeal that part of an
act of Congress which prohibits the circulation of bank
notes of a lose denomination than the dollars in the District of Columbia," has received my at entive consideration, and I Low return it to the Senate, in which it originated. fice, and I now return it to the Senate, in which it originated.

The bill proposes to repeal the existing legislation probibiling the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, within the District of Columbia, without permitting the issuing of such bills by banks not row legally authorized to issue them. In my judgment, it will be found impracticable, in the present condition of the currency, to make such a discrimination. The banks have generally suspended specie payments, and a legal sanction given to the circulation of the irredeemable notes of one class of them will almost certainly be so extended in practical operation as to exclude those of all classes, whether authorized or unsuthorized. If this view be correct, the currency of the District, should this act become a law, will certainly and greatly deteriorate, to the serious injury of honest trade and honest abor. Second, this bill seems to contemplate no end which cannot otherwise be more certainly and beneficially attained. During the existing war, it is peculiarly the duty of the

vernment.

Entertaining these objections to the bill, I feel myself constrained to withhold from it my approval, and return it for the further consideration and action of Congress.

ABRAHAM LINUOLN.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1862.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1862.

Speech of Mr. Howard.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, was carnestly in favor of the passage of the bill from the House, and as carnestly opposed to the passage of the bill as reported by the special committee, as he thought the latter, in many of its provisions, was entirely without the support of the Constitution, and in violation of some of its most important provisions. In the first place, it mitigates the punishment of tresson. Tresson has always been regarded so the most heimous of crimes, and he did not think it proper to reduce such an offence down to an equality with petty farceny: Again, the bill from the special committee serios the property of every rebel of every class, whether a ringlesder or a person ferced into the robel army, without any distinction. It also provides for the criminal prosecution in a court, not according to the proceedings prescribed by the Constitution, dispensing with the jury and with the right of persons to be present at the trial and taking away his property contrary to the due process of law prescribed.

Be argued at some length, and quoted from various authorities to show that the due process of law prescribed by the constitution required a trial by jury and the prescribed of the next of the process of the p

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bounties to Volunteers.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating five millions of dollars for the payment of bounties to volunteeus, unfor the act of July last Passed.

A similar bill was recently lost in committee of conference, the managers failing to agree on some of the amendments.

Another Ship Canal.

Mr. VAN HORN (Rep.), of New York, introduced a esolution, which was passed, referring to a select comresolution, which was passed, reserving to a select committee of seven all the papers and memorials on file relating to a ship canal around Niagara Falls, on the American side.

The bill authorizing an additional issue of \$150,000,000
United State-treasury noies was considered.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, ineffectually
sought to add a proviso, that no new noies shall be issued
under this act, when the bonds of the United States can be sold or negotiated at not less than par. The bill was pas ed—yeas 76, nays 46. The bill is exactly the same as introduced by Mr. Ste vens, with the amendments made yesterday.
The nays are as follows:
NAYS.

The nays are as follows:

NATS.

Alley (Rep.) | English (Dem.) | Bicbardson (Dem.) |
Buker (Rep.) | Goodwin (Rep.) | Sheffield (U.) |
Browne (U.), R. I. | Grider (U.) | Shick (Rep.) |
Browne (U.), Clements (U.) | Johnson (Dem.) |
Clements (U.) | Johnson (Dem.) |
Clements (U.) | Hording (U.) |
Cobk (Dem.) | Menzies (U.) |
Cosking R (Rep.) | Merzil (Rep.), Vt.
Corning (Dem.) | Cristfield (U.) |
Dawes (Rep.) | Perry (Dom.) |
Dawes (Rep.) | Phelps (D.), Mo. |
Vickliffe (U.) |
Delano (Rep.) | Porter (Rep.) |
Duniap (U.) | Bibe (Rep.), Mass. |
Vood (Dem.) |
Frinting the Tax Bill.

yeas 104, nays 81. gard to the course that the Government might think fit sult was very successful. The coroner was notified. AND REPORT OF THE

The consideration of the bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Messlesippi river to Leke Michigan was post-poned till Monday.

Polygamy Prohibited. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the House bill, prohibiting polygany in the Territories of the United States, and disapproving and annuling the laws of United States, tubject." The offence is made punishable with a fine not exceeding \$500, and an imprisonment of five years. of five years.

Much miscellaneous business of comparatively little importance was transacted, and the House adjourned.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Steamers Etna and Arabia.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE DEFEAT OF BANKS. New Rumors of European Mediation Bussell and Palmerston Declare them Unfounded

EUROPEAN POLITICAL NEWS. Interesting Commercial Intelligence. New York, June 24.—The steamship Etna has arvived, with Liverpool dates to the 11th instant.

The steamer Anglo Saxon had arrived on the 10th, and has Great Eastern and Oity of Bultimere, from New York,

on the 11th

The steemer Columbia had left Plymonth for Nassau, with warlike stores, believed destined for the Southern Con ederacy.
Two other steamers, the Merrimac and Sylph, had also rarrived at Plymouth, believed to be intended for the same lestination. arrived at Plymouth, believed to be intended for the same destination.

The brig E. Fleming, from Charleston, had reached Liverpool, with a cargo of rosin and turpentine. She left Charleston in company with seven other small vessels.

The London Times, regards the defeat of General Banks as "one of the most important successes of the Confederates, on account of the losson it teaches to the North, showing that efforts and sacrifices greater than any that have gone before must be made, if even a Bordor State is to be won back to the Union. Their hopes of an early solution must be dispelled, and in the meantime increasing debts and mutual harred tend to make a new Union more and more impracticable." time increasing debts and mutual dataset to be a mutual waters to be under the Union more and more impracticable."

The Daily News treats the defeat of Banks as quite the best of Banks as quite to be stripted decrea calculated. unimportant, and not in the slightest degree calculated to disconcert General McOlellan's plans. It was nothing ore than a mere raid of the Confederates.

The Morning Post denounces in the bitterest terms. General Busier's proclamation, relative to the women of New Orleans, and thinks the Government is bound to recall and court martial him. It says that such an act s this, if not promptly disavowed, would soon turn the scale finally and decisively in favor of the Confederate auge.
Parliament was not in session.
The Japanese Ambassadors had left England for Hol-

and.
The visitors at the Great Exhibition, during Whitsunweck, were numbering about 60,000 per day. FBANCE. The Paris journals assume that it has been decided to erd reinfercem nts to Mexico, but not till October.

The Emperor and Empress have gone to Fontainbleau.
The Corps Legislatiff had been prorogned till the 27th of June.
The Bourse was flat. Rentes 68f. 65c.
ITALY.
The Italian Minister of Finance announces the deficit for 1862 at 225,000,000 lire. He recommends the eals of the public domain and clurch property, and an increase of treasury bonds to meet it.

of treasury bonds to meet it. The fete at Rome, in celebration of the canonization of The fete at Rome, in celebration of the canonization of the Japanese martyr, was magnificent and orderly.

The bishops, in their address to the Pope, deplore the oppression of the Church, and declare that the temperal power is necessary for the independence of the Pope. They approve of all the Pope has done, and entreat him to remain firm in resistance.

The Pope, in an allocution, deplored the step of the revolutionary spirit, the oppression of the Church, and the effects to weaken the temporal power, and urged the bishops to redouble their efforts in arresting these errors.

Garibaldi was at Belgrade.

PRUSSIA

The Prussian Chambers amended and finally voted the address to the King by a vote of 219 to 101. The King, the address. expressed his pleasure to the on receiving the address, expressed his pleasure to the deputation, and declared himself in full accord with the BUSSIA. The free export of silver from Russia is permitted.

The Emperor has signed a decree appointing the brand Duke Constantine "Namiestuic," and not Viceroy of Poland.

PRUSSIA.

TURKEY. The Turks had assaulted and carried the entrench-The Latest, via Queenstown. THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION REVIVED —The Paris Patrie gives a numer of approaching negotiations for a city offer by France and England.

The London Times editorially approves of the mediatior, and says that Europe ought not to look calmly on, and if the offer of mediation is delayed a mere important question, that of the recognition of the Confederates, may have to be considered.

The London Times' advocacy of mediation had no ffect on the Liverpool Cotton market. Commercial News by the Etna.

Commercial News by the Etna.

Livebrool, June 11—Cotton.—The sales of Cotton for two days have been 31,000 bales, closing buoyant at an advance of \$\chi\$ of since Friday. The steamer's news caused an advance.

Breadstuffs.—The market closes steady. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady and firmer; red Western Wheat 93 3de108 3d. red Soundern 108 3de108 6d, white Western 11sm118 6d, white Southern 11s 6dm12s. Corn quiet and steady; mixed Corn 27, 6dm27s 8d.

Provisions.—The market closes very dull Beef dall. Pork heavy and prices nominal. Bacon still declining. Lend caster; sales at 40m49s. Tallow quiet.

Produce.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar inactive. Coffee has a downward fendency. Bice steady. Common Rosin quiet at 13s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine no sales; quoted at 75s.

Loxoox, June 11.—Sugar steady. Coffee flat and 6d. \$\sigma 18 \text{ linsed Oil firm at 39s. 3d \$\sigma 39s. 6d.}

Livebroot. June 12.—Cotton firm and uncharged. 39s. 30 @ 39s. Cd.

Livenrool, June 12.—Cotton firm and unchanged gales to day 8,000 beles, including 4,000 to speculator nd experiers.

Flour is steady. Wheat firmer, and with an upwar. Flour is steady. Wheat in mer, and with an isoldency. Corn quiet, steady, and unchanged. Provisions very dull.
LUNDUM, Jane 38:—Consola al 34 e 91 76.—Albemonties at sedy and unchanged.
Illinois Central, 45 discount

Later News by the Arabia. BALIFAX, June 24.—The steamer Arabia has arrived, with Liverpeol cates to the 14th inst.
The bullion in the Bank of Bogland had decreased \$450,000. The steamer Bornssia arrived out on the 12th, and the The steamer Borussia arrived out on the 12th, and the Scotia on the 13th.

The Great Eastern was to sail July 1st for New York. The Arabia has sixty three passengers. She has no specie list for Boston, for which port she sailed at 9 o'clock this morning.

The question was put to both Honses of Parliament relative to rumors of mediation, and Gen. Butler's proclamation regarding the ladies of New Orleans.

Lords Russell and Palmerston said the mediation rumors were quite unfounded. No proposition on the subject had been made, and there were no presentiatentions of making it.

of making it. Gen. Butler's proclamation was denounced, and it wa hoped the Government would disown it. In the House of Commons, on the 12th, Mr. Clay asked if the attention of the Government had been directed to the repeated interferences of the United States cruisors with Brilish vessels in the West Indies, and particularly o the case of the stoamer Circasuan, captured in neutral waters, while bound from St. Thomas to Havana, and Mr. Layard could not give an answer at present, the case of the Circassian being under consideration of the law officers of the Crown. Lord Dunkellin asked if the Gevernment had con-Lord Dunkellin asked if the Gevernment had considered the memorial of the Aliantic Mail Company (Galway line), and if they had determined on renewing postal service between Galway and America?

Lord Palmerston said the subject was still under consideration, and it was impossible to say what the decision would be, or when it would be given.

During the debate on the supply bill the course pursued by the Government at Lagos towards the slave trade was called in question, but ministers offered satisfactory explenations, and the vote was acreed to. Exception was also taken to the vote of £40,000 for the continuation of the North American Boundary Commission, but upon Government explanations that little more wand probably be required, the boundary having been traced, it was agreed to.

ble consideration.

Earl Russell said that from Lord Lyons' despatches the Government believed the proclamation was authentic, but with respect to any action of the United States Government, in the way of approval or disapproval, they had no information. Lord Lyons had made no representations to the American Government on the subject, and he did not appear to have any official information concerning the proclamation upon which he could do so.

For his own part, he (Russell) hoped the American Government would for its own sake refuse its sanction to it, and disavow it. The proclamation was important to the whole world. The usages of war should not be aggravated by proclamations of this character. He thought that such a proclamation, addressed to a force which had just captured a bosille city, was likely to lead to great breatily. He thought there was no defence for this proclamation, and he sincerely hoped the American Government would disavow it.

With respect to the rumors of mediation, he was glad the question had been put for such rumors were likely to lead to much mischief. He r Majesty's Government had made no proposal to France in reference thereto, and the French Government had made no proposal to France in reference thereto, and the French Government had made no proposal to Brajent had not be subject between the two Governments. Without, however, giving any opinion as to the propriety of offering mediation at some future day, if circumstances should prove favorable, he must say that the present tune appeared to him most inopportune. He conceived that in the embittered state of feeling in America it would lead to no good, but retard the time for such an offse being favorably made.

Lord Russell also said, in reply to Lord Brougham, that now the American flag was not likely to be used for slavers, the attention of the French Government had

French flag, but no reply had been received.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th inst, Lord Dunkellin gave notice of his intention to bring the posi-Mr. Hopwood asked it there was any ritted in the me-diation rumous?

Lord Palmerston said that no communication had been received from the French Government on the subject, and as to the British Government, they had no intention at present to offer mediation.

Sir J. Biphinstone asked if the Government had any information of a Federal steamer having fired into an English and a French steamer, killing the capitals of the latter, news to that effect having been just received at Lloyd's.

loyd's.

Lord Palmerston had no information on the subject.

Sir G. C. Lewis stated that a 600-pounder Armstron
un was being constructed, and would shortly be experented with.
Sir J. Walsh made inquiries as to the authenticity of Sir J. Waish made inquiries as to the authentity of Gen. Buffer's proclamation, which he desounced as re-pugnant to the feelings of the 19th century, and moved for any correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Gregory deprecated any fussy or meddling inter'erence in the affairs of foreign States, and entirely disapproved of the homilies which were continually being read to foreign Powers by her Majesty's Govern-ment. This bewever, was an exceptional case. A proclamation had been issued by a general of the United proclamation had been issued by a general of the United States repugnant to decency, civilization, and humanity, which was to be put in force against a people to whom we were connected by every tie of family, language, and religion. It was the duty of the Government to pratest against such a proclamation, and appeal to the moral scene of the world against an outrage so wicked, so in-Aftey (Rep.)
Baker (Rep.)
Browne (D.), R I
Buffinton (Rep.)
Browne (D.), R I
Buffinton (Rep.)
Galvert (U.)
Cobb (Pem.)
Cobb (Pem.)
Cobb (Pem.)
Cosking R (Rep.)
Corling (D.)
Corling (D.)
Corning (D.)
C

to take, that was a matter for their discretion, but he was persuaded that there was no man in England who would not share the feeling so well expressed by Sir James Watch and Mr. Grogory.

The motion was then agreed to.

The case of Mr. Watson Taylor, who purchased the selection of Monte Christo, and who was very hardely treated by the Sarcinian Government on auspicion that he was in correspondence with the Grand Duke of Testany, was debated at some length, and the course of the Italian Government was generally condemned. The ministers deemed that they could not legally do a than they had in the matter; but Lord Palmerston no objection to make a friendly representation at T

ministers deemed that they could not legally do more than they had in the matter; but Lord Palmeraton had no objection to make a friendly representation at Turin on the subject.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the rumors of mediation, says: "You will observe that, according to the wording of the Patrie's note, nothing more is affirmed than that France has determined to sek England to join in mediation—a proposal which, in the present state of public information as to the views of the British Government, it might be thought would be certainly refused."

Other Paris correspondence speaks as if France was ulready assured of the co-operation of England in her schemes for intervention. It says that "after two discussions in the French ministerial councils, one of which was held yesterday within a few hours of the Emperor's departure, for Fontainblean, mediation was resolved upon, and that simulianeous propositions should be made by England and Brauce at Bichmond and Washington, and that in case of their refusal, either by the North or the South, the two Powers will impose pasce upon the beligerents by force of arms. I believe the French Government is capable of proposing this project, but I cannot for a moment suppose it will be accepted in England."

Paris papers state that the approaching visit of Count Perigry to London is exclusively political, and, according to the Esprit Public, he will submit to the English Cabinet the private views of the Emperor relative to arrangements for joint mediation. It gives to a mere wish formed by public opinion the character of a diplomatic fact. Up. to the present time, all a confined to mainfestations of the European press in favor of pacification. The Daily News argues strongly against interference in America, and ceutends that England has good reasons fer not wishing to see carried out the intervention policy of Napoleon, which seeks to establish an empire with slaver for its corner stone.

The Daily News says from the moment European and pavel power, w

surcessful, that the seceded States can be restored to the Union

The Morning Herald, in strong terms, asks "how long is America to be indulged, and Europe to endure?" and after expatiating on the insurmountable difficulties of the North, it contends that separation is the only basis for peace. It denounces General Butler and his proclamation in the strongest terms, and says it is enough to epilst universal sympathy for the South.

The Marchester Guardian contends that the time for England to interfere has not come, if, indeed, it ever will, and attaches little importance to the French reports of negotiations. It hinks France can go further in the natter than England, and would rejoice to see the struggle ended without the interference of England.

Mr. Beresford Hope writes to the Times in favor of mediction. He claims to have felt the popular pulse in England, during the course of lectures which he has been giving on America, and asserts that a great majority of the people would fain see the strife terminated by the establishment of the Southern Confederacy.

The city article in the London Times again speculates on the impending financial crisis in America, regarding it, cooner or later, as inevitable,

It is estimated they the cotton throughout England on the area of the last year.

George Francie Train, on being fined five hundred

the same dute last year.

George Francis Train, on being fined five hundred pennels, in default of imprisonment, on secount of the non-removal of his street railways at Kensington and London, protested before a full bench of judges, in the name of all foreigners, against being found guilty without the shadow of a trial.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in each of a little over two million francs.

The Constitutionnel publishes the following article signed by its chief editor:

Nothing has been received confirmatory of the news of the engagement disastrous to the French before Mexico. Such an engagement before Mexico or before Puebla would in no way change the ultimate result of the expe lition. The honor of our flag is engaged. Should rein dition. The honor of our flag is engaged. Should reinforcements be necessary, they will be sent. The object
of France will be attained. We shall obtain reparation
for past grievances, and avenge outraged justice and
humapity. Our soldiers will return from Mexico as they
did from China, with a fresh title to the gratitude and admiration of the country.

The Prince of Wales, or route through Paris for England, visited the Emperor and Empress at Fontainbleau,
on the 12th inst., breakfasted with them, and returned to
Park. Paris.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower under the Mexisan news. The Rentes on the 13th inst. clossi 68f, 65c

ITALY. It was reported the Papal Government had officially informed the French Government it will listen to no proposition modifying the conditions of its temporal power.
It is stated that Russia has announced willingness to recognize the Kingdom of Italy, if the Government will undertake to prohibit any organization of Polish re-It was asserted that the principal legitimist chiefs were about to assemble at the residence of the Duchess of Parma, in Switzerland, under the Presidency of the Count de Chambord. BELGIUM.

The King's health had again becand bulletins were again published. are of an improvement. HESSE The new Ministry has been constituted, and is reported to have been approved by the Electors, but further pro-gress depends on the Electors' approval of their pro-

TURKEY. Engagements between Devish Pasha and the Monte-begrins continue to be daily reported, generally in favor Latest Intelligence.

[Via Queenstown.]
LIVERFOOL, June 14, P. M.—The steamer Scotia's advices of two days' fighting at Richmond was eagerly canvased on 'Change to-day. There has been no time for newspaper comments as yet.

The news by the Social has no apparent effect on American securities or cotton. The advance in the latter to-day was caused by the Ministerial regulation of the mediation rumors. cons was caused by the printer and the midstion rumors.

In NADAL January Theorem in an elitorial on the midstell stage there will be no disposition updated with the decision of the Cabinet, and the country will gladly leave the mestion in the hands of the dovernment to choose such an opportunity and mode of action as they no choose such an opportunity,
may deem proper.
The Times admits that advice from England would
not be acceptable, but would repote to see the Emperor
of France or the Czar of Eussia press on the Americans
the coursels which would be indignantly rejected if ofthe coursels which would be indignantly rejected it of-fered by England.

The Times then speculates on the disastrous effects of either a Northern conquest, or the reverse, and argues that if the Southerners continue to protract the struggle, the time must come when the intervention of Europe will be demanded by the interests of humanity, and pe

hars accepted willingly by the exhausted combatants England may then, with prudence, hold itself in readiness to support any proposition urged by its more eigbbors. In another editorial the *Times* seeks to encourage the development of new cotton fields.

The Morning Post says that Lord Palmerston's announcement that no mediation was intended will be re-

retived with satisfaction, as well as an indication of the good sense of the Governments of France and England, and of their respect for international law.

After expatisting, however, on the uselessness of any present offer of mediation, the Post says the time may present and that shartly when if will become the page rome, and that shortly, when it will become the para-mount duty of the neutral States to interpese in the mount duty of the hoursal states to interpese in the American troubles, but now, as at the commencement of the war, they are undoubtedly to stand alooft.

Paris letters say that a telegram, deted Brussels, last night, holds out little hope of the King's recovery.

The Prince of Wales reached Windsor to-day. VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, June 15.—The Moniteur says that the Emperor intends sending immediately considerable reinforcements to Mexico.

The Bourse is firmer. The rentes closed yesterday at 151. 64c.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—In the London Commercial News by the Arabia. Common-Crail News by the Arabia.

Cotron.—The sales for the week were \$4,000 bales, closing buoyant and \$4.00\fo, higher.

Breadstuffs were film and a trifle higher.

LONDON, June 14.—Consols 91% 201%.

AWRICAN STOCKS.—Bailing's Circular says the disposition to fell American stocks continues, and tends to decreas prices. Illinois Central shares, 45% 044% per cent discount; Erie B R., 32033.

At Friday's market Flour was unchanged. Wheat 2 03d higher. Corn 60.01s higher, and Beef 2s.60.05s lower.

Liverpool, June 14.—Cotton—The Brokers' Circular

het has been buoyant, and prices are 100 May. The market has been buoyant, and prices are 100 May. The sales to speculators have been 22,000 bales, and thore to exporters 23,000 bales. The sales on Friday were 7,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and ex-

The stock in port is estimated at 289,000 bales, of which 92 600 are American.

STATE OF TRADH.—There have been no sales Breanstuffs.—Bichardson, Spence. & Co., Wakefield, Nash. & Co., and Bigland, Athya, & Co., report Fiour quiet, but steady, at 24æ30s for American. Wheat active and 2æ3d higher. Bed Western 1950æ16sd; red Southern 1050æ1050d; white Western 11550æ1150d; red Southern 1050æ1050d; white Western 11550æ1150d; white Southern 11640æ12s. Corn firm, at an advance of 60æ1s. Mixed 28sæ28s6d; white 32æ33s.

Provisions.—The same authority report Beef. heavy and 2.66æ5s lower. Pork is tending downwards and is nominal. Bacon is dull and drouping. Lard is dull and muchanged. Tallow firm at 45.

Provisions.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes steady at 35s for Pots, and 35s 6d for Pearls. Rosin is quiet but steady. Spirits of Turpentine 74. Sugar is still declining. Coffice steady. Rice quiet but steady. Coal Oil steady at £41. Linseed Oil firm at 41s.

\*1.ONDON MARKETS.—Barlug Brothers report Wheat firmer and 1s higher. Iron dull and tending downward. Sugar quiet but steady. Tea steady; common Congou 1s. Coffice declined 1s. Rice firmer. Tallow tending upward; quoted 46s 9d. Spirits Turpentine active at 7s. Sperm Oil dull at £91. Linseed Oil declining: cales at 39s. active at 78. Sperm Oil out at 191. Inseed the de-clining: selfs at 398.

AMEBICAN SECURITIES.—Barry says the disposi-tion to sell American Stocks continues, and tends to de-press prices. Lilinois Central shares, 43% \$\pi44\fomega\$ disc.; Etic. 32\$\pi33\$. CONSULE.—Consols closed, on Friday, at 91% @91% THE BANK.—The bullion in the Bank had decreased LATEST PER ABABIA. LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton, on Saturday, advanced 16d, with sales of 12,000 bales.

Breadstoffs firmer. Provisions flat. The news by the Scotia was eagerly canvassed, but had

refutation of the mediation rumors.

LONDON, June 14.—Consols, 91% 291%; Eric Railroad shares 31% 232%; Illinois Ceptral, 45% 244% discount, bales. The market closes active and firm, at an advance of \$20 francs; New Orleans tres ordinaire 179 francs; Bas 173f. Stock in port 34,000 bales. The President and General Pope at are thus consulted will not hesitate to avail them-

New York, June 24.—The President and General Pope are stated to bave arrived at West Fourt early this morning, and stopped at the hotel at which General Scott is a guest. Fire at St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, June 24.—The house of Partridge & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, on Second street, was burned last night. Loss between \$40,000 and \$50,000—fully insured. Brendful Steam Boiler Explosion. Bosrey, June 24.—A boiler in the Bridgewater Iron Works exploded this morning, killing seven and wourding six men. One wing of the building was com-pictely destroyed.

Arrival of the Bremen.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The steamer Bremen arrived this evening. Her advices have been anticipated.

FROM MEMPHIS.

NEW YORK, June 24 .- The Tribune has received the following special despatch :

Mempuss, June 22.—Over two hundred merchants have taken the cath of allegiance.

Preaching the Guspel of treason has been stopped by Seneral Wallace. The rector of the Episcopal church, who offered prayers for the Southern Confederacy, last Sunday, has been effectually admonished.

The citizens of Brownsville, Hayward county, raised the stars and stripes vesterday. General Coles, of the rebel military, originally a Secessionist of Hayward

FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Reported Capitulation of the French Army in Mexico. San Francisco, June 10 .- A letter received in this city

county, sends word to General Wallace that since his

otton was burned he wants to take the oath of alla-

from Governor Alvarez, of Guerren, Mexico, states that Mexico that the French army had capitulated. SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 .- Arrived steamer Sonora, ship Storm King, 49 days from Hong Kong; bark Peter Clinton from Glasgow. Sailed ship Bomance of the Sea for Hong Kong.

Advices from Oregon to the 6th state that an election tank place on the 2d inst. But two tickets were runismely, a fusion of the Douglas Democracy, cal Union ticket, and the Breckinridge ticket, called the Re gular Democratic ticket. The entire Union ticket was elected by nearly 3,000 majority, making the relative vote about 2 to 1 for the Union. Addison C. Gibbs, the

> NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. The Battle of Stone Island.

Governor elected, is a Douglas Democrat, who emigrates to Oregon from Central New York. John McBride elected member of Congress, is a Republican, formerly

The Battle of Stono Island.

[From the Charleston Mercury, June 17.]

A little before noon yesterday, our city was thrown into a state of feverish excitement by the vague tidings that there had been bloody work at Secessionville, on Jemes leland. From the first, the news was of an encouraging character, inasmuch as we were assured that a mere headful of our brave troops had repulsed a heavy column of the enemy, thrown forward to assault the battery at Secessionville, manued by a portion of Coloned Lamar's regiment of srtillery, South Carolina Volunteers. From the various accounts which we have received, we have collated the following facts in relation to the battle:

The Advance of the Enemy. The Advance of the Enemy.

About dawn yesterday morning our pickets in front of Lemar's battery were driven in, and almost simultaneously the enemy's column was seen some four hundred yards off, advancing with the bayonet at double-quick to the assault. Our treeps within the battery had been hard at work the evening before in throwing up another battery, and were almost worn out with fatigue. The first round that was fired at the Yankees was by Col. T. G. Lamar himself. His men hastened with alacrity to their pieces, and were soon pouring grape and cannistor against the rapidly-approaching enemy. At each discharge great gaps were visible in the Yankee ranks, but still they came on, without firing a single volley. It was afterwards ascertained that their muskets were empty, and that they had actually hoped to carry the battery with the bayonet alone. But the rapid and fearful cannonade and Jusikee kept up against them were too severe for their nerves, and when close to our out-enchmanta they wavered, reside, and finally fled in disorder. The Advance of the Enemy.

Second and Third Charges. But a very short time clapsed before the enemy's column, reinforced by infastry and artillery, reformed, and again came forward. This time, they did not disdisin the use of cartridges, but poured heavy volleys against our battery as they advanced. But again, the terrible discharges of grape and caonister mowed down the approaching line, and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of their officers, again the Yankess broke, and retreated pell-mell from the field. A third time, the enemy formed his line and advanced in a last desperate effort to gain the battery, but again in vain. The availenemy formed his line and advanced in a last desperate effort to gain the battery, but again in vain. The awailants had reached the ditch, and some of them succeeded in menuting the embaukment, but they paid for their rashness with their lives, and their comrades behind, taking warning from their fate, fied once more—this time, not to be railled to a direct charge. Our men all bear witness to the obstinate bravary of the contraction. his occasion. Between the charges which proved so disastrous to the Bitween the charges which proved so disastrous to the Yankes, a galling fire was kept up against our battery from three gunboats in the creek, about 1,700 yards east of our position. A cross-fire was also steadily mainstead from the laud batteries which the enemy had erected—one on the edge of the wood in which the fight with the 47th Georgia Regiment occurred last week, and another between that point and the position occupied by the gunboats. Sherman's famous field batter; also took part in the engagement, being divided into two fections, which played upon different parts of our works.

It had now become evident to the enemy that the who held our battery had no ides of yielding it, and the plan of strack from the front was given up.
Flanking bodies were thrown forward to assault our works from the direction of the marshes which skirted our battery on either side. On the east side of the hattery the movement was speedily frustrated, and the few bold men who ventured close enough to pour their fire into the post soon fell. No less than seventeen were killed outside the ditch, and one who had mounted the parapet fell on the top, pierced by eight balls.

Flank Attack of the New York Seventy-Ninth. (Highlanders.) Ninth, (Highlanders.) On the west side of the battery the attack v serious. The remous New York Serenty-unita Beginent took up a position so as to endiade our guns, and kept up a constant and effective fire of musketry to drive off our gunners. They were met by the Charleston Battalion and the Eutaw Regiment. For a time the fight was desperate, but the Louisiana Battalion, under Lient. Col. McHepry, came up at the critical moment in gallant style, and the repulse of the Highluniers wee no longer doubtful. The enemy was, for the latt time, forced back with great slaughter, and the day was won. Casualties.

The Flank Movement.

The list of casual ties is given by the Mercury. Among them is the name of Col. Lamar, of the battery, who was wounded, but continued to fight with his guns. Capt. Samuel J. Reed, Lieut. Humbert, Lieut. J. J. Edwards, and Lieut. R. W. Greer are among the officers killed, and Capt. B. C. King, was mortally wounded.

The Relative Losses.

Our total loss, as near as we can ascertain, was about forty killed and one hundred wounded. The enemy's was far heavier. We buried yesterday one hundred and forty dead. Tankees, left upon the field. We say Yankees, left upon the field. We say Yankees, using the designation as one common, to the whole army of invaders; but, in truth, the nen who did the fighting against us yesterday were nearly all Furopeans, and in the killed the Scottish type was markedly protonimate. We captured seventy prisonre. As for the number of the enemy wounded no correct estimate can be made. Glad to get rid of the unwelcome task of caring for maimed vandals, our men suffered the enemy's ambulances to approach within point blank range of their guns, and to carry off the wounded, who must have numbered three hundred at least.

The Mercury Preparing to Leave. The Mercury Preparing to Leave.

[From the Charleston Mercury, June 7.]

For the present, this newspaper will be printed on a half sheet. While we have determined upon the change, with reductance, we have advected it in view of existing facts in this neighborhood, as a maker of inatice, no less to our reader; than to ourselves. We have purchased an extra press, from which the Mercury is now issued, in order to remove our fart Hoe press beyond the orager of bemberdment. Its place could not be supplied within the Confederacy, and we are determined to contains the publication of the Mercury at Columbia, even if Charleston is destroyed.

publication of the Mercury at Columbia, even if Obarjeston is destroyed.

Our small press has not the capacity to issue our lave edition on duble sheets. Hence the temporary curtailment of the paper's dimensions. The Mercury, in the views which it has advocated from the time of its establishment, is identified with the present struggle more closely, perhaps, than any other journal in the South. Our readers will be gratified to know that its circulation is very large, in spite of the independent stand taken last summer and winter, and the clamor against our 'efforts to expose to view Executive weakness, Congressive subserviency, and the popular ignorance, notwitstanding the difficulties of the times, and the cash system on which the paper is now conducted.

A Speech from Gen. Breckiuridge. A Speech from Gen. Breckinridge.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register, writing from Meridian, Mises, under date of 10th inst., notices the arrival at that place of Gen. John C. Breckinridge. During the day Colonel Colbert's Regiment "made a call" on Gen. By ochipridge at the "Meridian House." The correspondent aggre tem. pleasings a like waterman rouss.

Being informed by a gentleman present that the assemblege was in compliment to him, he appeared in the front piazza, when repeated calls and cheers from the soldiers and citizen made it incumbent on him to say something, as the assemblage appeared determined to hear lings.

Own sons.

The Mississippians, he would say, without disparaging the parsensippears, in would say, without insparaging the bravery of the volunteers of other states, that be had the bonor of commanding them at Shiloh, and that no braver mer fought there; that in one instance it was important a formidable battery should be taken from the enemy; be told his Mississippian soldiers so, and they at once charged it with their bayonets, with not a load of powder or ball in their possession, and took it over all opnessition.

lond of powder or ball in their po session, and took it over all opposition.

He cloied by pledging himself to our cause, as long as there was a foct of soil to defend, and any of her sons would rully in the face of the common enemy. He assured his countrymen that when the sword was put saide (if ever) and Kentucky was left to deride whom she would join, it would most certainly be the South. His remarks were eloquent in their inception and delivery, and were listened to with profound attention by ladier, soldiers, and citizens, and elicited much applause. At the close, the ladies came forward and were introduced to him, and each one shock him by the hand.

Gen. Stuart in Richmond.

Gen. Stuart in Richmond.

[From the Richmord Whig, June 18]

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart rode into town Monday afternoon, and was paying his respects to the Governor in a very quiet way, at the executive mansion, when, it becoming known to the large crowd of strollers in the Capitol Square, who were looking on at the evolutions of the Second Class Hillin, unat the bold dragoon was near by, the building was immediately surrounded by an enthusiastic multitude, vociferating for Stuart. The gallant General, in a few minutes, made his appearance upon the portice and acknowledged the complimens paid him in a few remarks full of spirit and good cheer. Among other things, he said he had been to the Chickaheminy to visit some of his old friends of the U. S. sruny, but they very uncivilly turned their backs upon him. Seeing a manifest desire on the part of the crowd to make for him an ovation, the General then mounted his charger and galloped off, amid the shouts of the crowd, which, by this time, had increased to more than a thousand persons.

Fort Morgan.

This exhibition will close next Saturday. It is by far the finest we have ever had in this city. The price of admission, during this last week, is reduced to ten cents for an adult, and half price for children. We hope that the classes whose pockets selves of the judicious liberality of the directors. SALE OF BLOODED HORSES .- Mr. Mailliard's third annual sale of blooded horses will take place on Friday next, near Bordentown, New Jersey. Catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneer, Mr. A. M. Herkness, of this city. Most of the animals . are highly blooded, and fit for immediate use. Trains leave Walnut street wharf, for Bordentown, at 6 and 10 o'clock A. M.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM WAS received last night:

Wishington, June 24, 1862.

To W. Platt, Jr., Supt. U.S. Sanitary Commission:

"The Sanitary Commission's stores here are nearly exhausted. Can you spare any, or got some to send on at once? First, common cotton drawers; second, cotton undershirts, cotton bespital shirts, and old shirts of all kinds; third, cotton books."

The Hospital steamer Louislans, which sailed on the 17th inst., took all we had of these articles. Further contributions are much needed, and can be sent to 1235 Chestnut street.

AN OLD CONTBABAND.—Bose Brown, a colored woman, died in Norwich on Baturday, aged 100 years, 7 ments. She was born in Norwich or within the limits of Montville, and passed the whole of her long life near where the was born and died.

COMBENDABLE—At a private residence in Wilminston, Del; recently, a couple of young ladies gave a feetival for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. The result was very successful.