The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The President's Visit.

To-morrow, for the first time in three years, the President of the United States will visit Philadelphia. From the moment he took the oath of office, Mr. LINCOLN has been at his post. Once he visited Gettysburg, once Baltimore, but, with the exception of these brief absences, he has given his entire time to his country. Yet, if he had been a man to whom popularity had been dearer than duty, he would have found more extended visits to the loyal States to be triumphal tours; he would have been welcomed with the acclamations of a people. But Mr. LINCOLN has literally refused to rest, and has won something more than even the enthusiasm of the nation, in commanding its confidence and trust.

The committee of our citizens to escort the President left the city last night, and will bring his Excellency hither by special train, leaving Washington at 4 P. M. tomorrow, and arriving at the depot, at Broad and Prime, at 9 o'clock in the evening. In Philadelphia, where he will remain for a day or two, we need not predict for him an enthusiastic welcome; in no city has the President warmer friends, because there is none whose loyalty is more unconditional and intelligent.

Our Friends Abroad.

The Palmerston Ministry has sustained its *seventh* defeat, this session, in the House of Commons. The Opposition do not think it necessary to have any trial of strength in the Upper House, where the Government can be outvoted at any moment, on any question. To be in a minority of even *ten* (as in this instance,) shows the Government to be weak. But, such are the peculiar relations of parties in England, at this moment, though the Opposition is strong enough to defeat the Ministry, it is not sufficiently powerful to enter into office, as their successors, with any prospect of holding it permanently. Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI, acknowledged heads of the Tory party, can scarcely desire to drive Lord PALMERSTON into such a strait that he will resign office.

The third, or People's party, is too feeble, as yet, and, while directly opposed by the Tories, would receive only a show of support from the Whigs. For, it must be remembered, above all, that while administrative official power, in the British Empire, is a bone of contention for the two sections of the Aristocracy, both would resist its falling to the share of the People's party. Lord DERBY would rather continue Lord PALMERSTON in office than consent to Mr. COBDEN or Mr. BRIGHT being allowed to form an Administration. Lord PALMERSTON will probably be defeated two or three times more, during the brief remainder of the present session, but will scarcely resign office. In the coming Autumn, after the harvest has been got in, he will probably dissolve the present Parliament, which was elected in May, 1859, and has nearly run to the full length of its tether, the present being its *sixth* session, and it not being likely that it will be allowed to have a *seventh*. Yet, Lord PALMERSTON, if it suited him, could continue to work with the present Parliament even longer; for, as the Septennial Act (1 Geo. I., c. 38), provides that a Parliament ceases to exist after seven years from the day on which, by writ of summons, it was appointed to meet, this one will not naturally expire until the 7th June, 1866.

The elections would terminate greatly in favor of Lord PALMERSTON if he would go to the voters with such a Liberal party-cry as the recent speech of Mr. GLADSTONE, in favor of giving the franchise to every man of twenty-one years and over. But, there is great doubt whether that declaration is to be considered as a mere escapade, as a foreshadowing of Ministerial purpose, ambitious politician for popularity. If Mr. GLADSTONE's ultra-liberal speech was made with Lord PALMERSTON's approbation, and the public learn that he sanctioned it, the elections will give a strong working majority to the present Ministry in the House of Commons.

Why do we discuss these matters? Because it is of the utmost importance to our interests as a nation that England should continue to be governed by a Ministry friendly to us. During the early part of the war, we scarcely had fair play from England, with her proclamation of neutrality on one side, a merely nominal pretence, and her pirate-ship building and equipment on the other, a tremendous reality. Greater wisdom and fairer play have found their way into the Cabinet of Queen VICTORIA, and, during the last twelve months, we have found the British Government showing a strong desire to act impartially during this our great struggle to put down rebellion, restore the Union, and annihilate Slavery. Let the Tories drive the Whigs out of office—which the People's men have no chance of obtaining—and this country will be opposed by Lord DERBY, or whoever may succeed Lord PALMERSTON. Therefore, we are interested in calculating on the possibilities and probabilities of continued Whig policy in England.

The Partition of Denmark.

Everything seems to point to the conclusion that Denmark will lose Holstein and South Schleswig (to be governed as part of the German Confederation, by Prince FREDERIC, of Augustenburg), and that North Schleswig will be retained by Denmark. The small Duchy of Lauenbourg, which has only 50,000 inhabitants, also claims to be separated from Denmark. The contemplated severance will reduce the population of Denmark to less than two millions. The new State will be allowed to decide, by universal suffrage, what form of internal government and what ruler they shall have. If England gave her consent to this, we cannot see how, with any consistency, Ireland shall be denied the same privilege of deciding, by popular vote, *how* it shall be ruled, and by *whom*. An Irish *plebiscite*, we suspect, would not allow "the emerald set in the ring of the sea," to continue under Saxon rule.

The End of Speculation in Gold.

In passing the gold bill Congress has at the least attempted the reduction of speculation, and we doubt not that its legislation will have a permanent and beneficial effect. If it does not at once bring down the premium on gold it can hardly fail to prevent further advance and embarrass speculators who hitherto have been unrestrained by law. The provisions of the act are so broad, and the penalties attached to its violation are so heavy, that, if it is energetically enforced, gold speculation must cease to be the great financial evil of the day. The act requires gold to be delivered on the day of sale, thus striking at the root of speculation, and its other provisions meet all the possible evasions of this just decree. It imposes upon those who break the law a fine not exceeding $10,000, not less than $1,000, or imprisonment for a period not more than one year, not less than three months. It is plainly false to say that this act, in any way, interferes with legitimate contracts; it, on the contrary, protects the true interests of business. New York city needs but two hundred thousand dollars a day to pay importation duties and meet foreign balances, and no one can fail to see that the speculation which forces the sales of gold up to twenty millions daily is an embarrassment and expense to the mercantile community. Congress has justly reaffirmed, though not to its full extent, the principle which the English Parliament embodied in the act which declared the sale of the coin of the realm, at nominal rates higher than its legal value, to be felony.

A Distinguished Exit.

At last the odious fugitive-slave law has been wiped out of the Statute Book. This act is not so much for the sake of justice or retribution as for very decency. Since the war begun what taskmaster would have dared to claim a slave in the cities of the North? What officer, indeed, would have been hardy enough to have returned a fellow-being into slavery? For the last four years it has been a dry dead letter, and everything that supports or encourages it is no less a dead letter. No slave will ever again be surrendered in the North. More than this, there shall be no slaves North or South. Though of no vitality, the fugitive-slave law was still a malediction, and while it remained a part of the law was an insult to every defender of the flag. Congress has not blotted it out one moment too soon. While its repeal gives satisfaction, shame and indignation do not cease that it ever existed, and was, indeed, a part of our national existence, a nightmare death-in-life. All this will pass into history.

Under the old rusty iron decree, the South Carolina planter cracked his whip in our courts of justice, and was a hero of the law. It was as though the auction-block, the slave-jail, the stocks, and the whipping post were in the North. The dark ages were side by side with the era of light and intelligence. Thousands of miles from his master, and after all the terrible hardships of escape, the slave was seized, and, without even fair trial, sent back in chains. It was worse than returning a prisoner to "Libby"—worse, indeed, than anything short of death. The chevalier of the South pursued his victim with a zeal cruel even in the drivers of brutes—but it was not always that he came hundreds of miles into a crowded country to recover his chattels. He was rich, and could readily have spared the man-machine who had twenty times earned his price. Yankee-master then as Yankee-hater now, the cotton lord, with an inhuman ambition, was bent on testing the law and making his free rival live up to the odious compact. Much may be said on both sides, but both have shared in the responsibility of the act. The South had a fearful disease, and the North stood in a political and moral dilemma such as has afflicted no other people. In the danger of the country, the wrongs of the slave, at the very heart's root of our suffering, were resolutely overlooked, and the North lived up to its bond with a patience remarkable. Never was there a more hateful enactment than the fugitive-slave law. In the moral constitution of things, under no system could there be more heart-burning and heart-breaking. Yet even to the straw which broke the camel's back, the North endured, gathering moral strength, till at last the war began, and the South opened the battle.

But for this unnecessary and monstrous fugitive-slave law there would have been no war, and gradual emancipation, the dream of the conservative, would long ago have been in operation. Had the South been magnanimous enough to have made one concession to humanity, it would have saved itself a volume of agonies.

Maximilian in Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN, by the will of NAPOLEON and the misfortunes of JUAREZ, nominal Emperor of Mexico, landed in Vera Cruz on the 29th of May, and by this time, doubtless, has been solemnly crowned in the capital. This event marks a new era, not only in Mexican but in American history. It is the formal end of the Napoleonic policy on this Continent, though by no means its real conclusion. By the power of his army, and in insolent defiance of the known wishes of the Mexican people, the Emperor of France has given them a German ruler, and under the shallowest of pretences established his own tyranny upon the ruins of Mexican liberty. The history of monarchical outrage in this century has many instances of national oppression, but none that equal this arbitrary act. MAXIMILIAN's throne is sustained by foreign bayonets; withdraw the French army, and his Imperial dignities will end in ignominious flight. The Empire was manufactured in Paris, and, if it and Mexico is now forced to accept it, as the prisoner is compelled to stretch out his arms for his fetters.

There is some subtle irony in the telegram which states that MAXIMILIAN, on his way to enslave a nation, paused at the jail-doors to liberate some half-dozen of his enemies, and, with a sublime generosity, attempted to compensate for the ruin of a republic by distributing two thousand francs in the prisons. It is not by such economical magnanimity that Mexico will be reconciled to his rule. JUAREZ is yet unconquered; and the principle of American independence has not yielded to the Napoleonic idea. Though MAXIMILIAN has been crowned, Mexico has not been conquered. The permanence of his reign is impossible.

The Passenger Railroads.

A card has been published, without signature, defending the action of the city passenger railroad companies in increasing the rate of fare. It mentions the increased cost of iron rails, horse feed, and timber, in apology for their action. To an argument thus based, it is only necessary to quote the amount of cash originally paid on the stocks of the different companies and the present selling price at the Stock Board. The following table we take from the *Evening Bulletin*:

	Paid.	Selling price now.
Second and Third	100	87
Fourth and Eighth	5	10
Fifth and Sixth	50	65
Tenth and Eleventh	20	51
Thirteenth and Fifteenth	15	35
Seventeenth and Nineteenth	12	20
Spruce and Pine	10	46
Chestnut and Walnut	10	64
Market-street	50	73
Arch-street	20	38½
Race and Vine	18	15
Green and Coates	15	40
Girard College	16	31
Ridge avenue	15	20
Lombard and South	20	30

It will be noticed that the selling prices of some of these stocks are six times their original value. This advance, and the large dividends paid, compel the public to disbelieve that poverty has caused the increase of fare.

The American Revolution was fought not because England laid a small tax on tea, but a very heavy tax on principle. We think there is enough public virtue in Philadelphia to create a strong rebellion against monopoly. We are unable to print all the remonstrances we receive against the action of the railroad companies, but it is well to state that thousands of our citizens have already resolved to use the passenger-cars only in the case of absolute necessity, preferring the moral satisfaction of an independent walk to indolent acquiescence in extortion.

THERE was a Fremont meeting in New York, on Monday, which is reported at length in the *Herald*. The following seems to be the most important business transacted:

The Chairman said he liked the resolutions, but he had not like them better if the name of Fremont was in them.

The youthful Bochus suggested that Fremont might die.

The Chairman said that he prayed morning and evening that God would spare his life, and he believed his prayer would be answered.

THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.—From T. R. Callender, Third and Walnut streets, we have a handsome sheet, containing the above public document in full, with fac-similes of the signatures of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, and of Mr. Seward as Secretary of State. It is of a size adapted for framing, and is surmounted with a portrait of the President, and with a border representing, on one side, negroes working under the whip-hand overseer, being sold by auction, and being hunted by blood hounds; but, on the other side, exercising free labor, instructed at work, and engaged in commerce. At the foot is the storming of Fort Sumpter.

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GRANT.—On Saturday we noticed the portrait of General Grant, published at New York, by C. B. Richardson, proprietor of the *Historical Magazine* and of the *United States Service Magazine*. It will be seen, from an announcement in another department of *The Press*, that Mr. T. B. Pugh, corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets, is the sole agent in Philadelphia for the sale of this fine engraving. It is taken from a recent photograph, is admitted by his family, friends, and staff, to be *the* likeness, and has been engraved by O'Neill, one of the best artists in New York. Mr. Pugh can send the portrait by post, in pasteboard cases, whereby it is impossible that it can sustain even the slightest injury.

THE PRESIDENCY.

ANDREW JOHNSON IN 1860.

We republish the following articles from THE PRESS, to show what high ground Andrew Johnson took in 1860-61, and with what ardor and power he placed himself in the front rank of the defenders of the Union. From the first day that treason was uttered on the floor of Congress to this, it has had no enemy more determined and inveterate than the Andrew Jackson of Tennessee.

[From The Press of Dec. 21, 1860.]

The Great Word for the Union Spoken at Last.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

The cloud that has been hanging over the Capitol and the country has lifted. The Union has found a gallant defender in the American Congress, in the person of the living Andrew Jackson of the South—namely, Andrew Johnson, Senator from Tennessee.

He concluded his two days' speech at half past four o'clock this afternoon. His manner and his language carried consternation to the hearts of the fire-eaters. They listened to his strong sentences with amazement. He recognized the existing Union as the greatest blessing conferred by God upon man, after the Christian religion. He argued that to increase the number of States under the present Constitution was to enlarge the benefits to humanity, here and all over the world, while a diminution of them was to cause disaster and death.

In the course of his remarks he reproduced the history of the purchase of Louisiana, Florida, and the annexation of Texas. In alluding to Florida he turned to Mr. Yulee, the Senator from that State, and reminded him that the time was when he had come to Congress imploring for the admission of his State into the American Union. He asked him, in the event of the secession of Florida, could that State set up a claim to sovereignty when the very soil of the State belonged to and was paid for by the Union whose sovereignty she had recognized on her admission? If so, she could destroy the parent who gave her birth and vitality.

Mr. Johnson introduced with overwhelming effect the Ostend Manifesto, which originated in the South, and was based upon the idea that when an adjoining State became troublesome to its neighbor and dangerous to our safety, the doctrines of natural self-preservation demanded the subjugation of that State, even by the force of arms.

If South Carolina, a small member of the Confederacy, went out of the Union, for the purpose of destroying it, plunging millions of human beings into distress, and annihilating the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world, she must and could be subjected, according to the terms of the Ostend Manifesto, in order to save the Republic.

His whole speech was crowded with points and facts, and when the Senate adjourned the hearts of the Union men beat proudly. The tide has been turned. The word has been spoken from the home of Jackson. Our threatened liberties have at last found a Southern defender. The Reign of Terror inaugurated by disappointed Southern Presidential aspirants, is fast passing away.

Andrew Johnson, at the age of twenty years, did not even know the alphabet. He has carved the steps through which he climbed to present elevation out of the rock of adversity. He is the most earnest advocate of the homestead bill in the Southern States, because, having risen from the ranks of labor, he desires to see all of his former class protected. Sympathizing with the theory of Judge Douglas in the late Presidential campaign, he supported Breckinridge because he believed him to be the strongest man to unite the Democratic vote of the State of Tennessee.

Mr. Johnson, therefore, speaks to many classes: To the Republicans, on account of his earnest advocacy in favor of opening the public lands to honest settlement; the Breckinridge men, because he supported their candidate for Presidency; and to Douglas men, because he agreed with the great Senator of Illinois as to the mode of treating slavery. One of his main claims to public attention is founded on the fact that he was a most courageous and constant defender of the rights of adopted citizens in the perilous times of 1854 and '55.

Hail, then, to Andrew Johnson, the living Andrew Jackson of Tennessee!

J. W. F.

Letters from "Occasional."

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1860.

If anybody doubted that the Union still lives in the hearts of the Conservative people, it was only necessary to hear the great speech of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to dispel any such illusion. The man himself seemed to be inspired, and in proportion as he rose to the magnitude of his subject, he seized and held the sympathies of the vast audience that clustered in the galleries. We shall now have Union speeches without number. It was only necessary that the good word should be spoken, and spoken boldly. There was a peculiar propriety in such a speech coming from such a man. It required nerve and disinterestedness, and no one of our statesmen possesses those qualities in a larger degree than the self-made Senator from Tennessee. Had a Northern man given utterance to such opinions, they would not have fallen with the weight that has necessarily attached to them falling from the lips of a Southern Senator. He did not mince matters. He laid down the doctrine, traced it to its irresistible conclusion, and held up before the Disunionists the fearful realities of the doom they were provoking. Alternately eloquent and satirical, he portrayed the advantages of the Union, and laughed to scorn the efforts of those who are seeking its disruption. It was impossible, during the delivery of this speech, to avoid the conclusion that Governor Johnson, entirely self-educated as he is, is a man of the highest intellectual development. He seemed to have gone to the very root of the issue, and to have risen to the loftiest and most comprehensive consideration of it.

In Tennessee, you will recollect, Judge Douglas received a comparatively small vote, Breckinridge, the Secession candidate, to the surprise of all, having absorbed a great deal of the men who followed Johnson, while agreeing with Douglas, gave Breckinridge a cold support. Had Johnson gone for Douglas, such is his strength among the masses of the people, that the Democracy of Tennessee would have rallied around the regular Democratic candidate. You will perceive, therefore, that his demonstration on Tuesday and Wednesday will produce much more healthy and practical results than if he had taken a different course during the Presidential election, for he is entitled to speak to the friends of Breckinridge as well as the friends of Douglas, to the South as well as to the North. His defence of the Constitution and the Union will be made a text-book by all who cherish the recollections of the Revolution, and who believe that the only way to preserve our free institutions, is by adhering to the present Government.

JULY 28, 1861.

Andrew Johnson, on Saturday last, in probably the boldest speech ever made in the United States Senate, stated his understanding of the duty of the Federal Government and to the loyal men of the Southern States. After showing that the whole object of the rebellion was to establish a monarchy in the Southern States, and after describing, with wonderful skill and clearness, the aristocratic proclivities of Davis and his accomplices, he stated that if free government was to be maintained in Eastern Tennessee, if the patriots in that section were to be delivered from their blood-thirsty tyrants, the Government must send arms and ammunition to his people, and that, too, at the earliest moment. Under any circumstances, he said, the people continue to contend for freedom, and will die, if they must, hurling defiance at their oppressors. The Government appreciates the necessity of prompt action; but at the very moment when Tennessee asks its aid, Kentucky, through some of her Union men, asks that the soil of Kentucky should not be used to convey arms to East Tennessee until the August election is decided. There is also but one way of reaching that part of Tennessee save overland through Kentucky. Meanwhile, the loyal men of Kentucky, Western Virginia, and Missouri, are demanding the protection of the Government against their local secession despots. This protection has been, and is being given, so far as the obstacles of the times will admit, but there remain many wants unsupplied, and many grievances unredressed. It is unnecessary to repeat that, to defend these brave men, is probably the very first of the obligations of the Administration.

National Union Committee.

A meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Raymond, of New York; Sperry, of Connecticut; Claflin, of Massachusetts; Clark, of New Hampshire; Ward, of New Jersey; Purviance, of Pennsylvania, and Senter, of Ohio, will be held at the Astor House, on Tuesday, June 21, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee for the Western States, consisting of Messrs. Lane, of Kansas; Boyd, of Missouri; Stubbs, of Iowa; Cook, of Illinois, and Simpson, of Minnesota, will be held at the Lindall House, in St. Louis, on Friday, July 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Chairman of the Union Committee.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1864.

Serenade to Secretary Chase.

At 11 o'clock Jack Leland's brass band, of Cleveland, attached to the 105th Ohio, serenaded Secretary Chase at his residence, corner of Sixth and E streets, in this city, and the Secretary having appeared to recognize the compliment, and been warmly greeted by the large crowd attracted by the impromptu demonstration, responded as follows:

"I am glad to meet you, fellow-citizens of Ohio. While we are all eagerly longing for prosperous results of the gallant efforts now making for the suppression of the rebellion, I am so anxious that I prefer to wait for its happy consummation before I meet you devoutly pray, looking to Him alone who can give us the victory, rather than make speeches upon what is transpiring.

[A voice: "There's no bad news yet."

"There is no bad news. All the news is good. Everywhere there is hope; everywhere confidence. But, how can we feel like talking, when every message brings us tidings of some dear relative who has laid down his life upon the altar of his country—our country. Only a day or two ago a near and very dear relative of your speaker gave up his life. His loss was a trying one; it came home to me. But he was no dearer to me than others are to their relatives. For the present my heart is too full of sorrow and anxiety for the result to admit of my speaking, as I otherwise might, of the war and other matters. But I look with confidence for success.

"My friends from Ohio, we have reason to be proud of our State, when the gallant Grant, our own gallant Sherman, and others are so nobly leading, and so many of her sons are bravely fighting among the hosts of freedom. How glorious is the record of Ohio in this struggle! How proud we should be of our noble Governor and of all our people, when they are among the foremost of the defenders and supporters of the Union, both at home and in the field.

"I rejoice that it devolves upon me, however humbly, to contribute in this glorious struggle. Not only has Ohio contributed her full proportion of men, now veterans, but she has sent her thirty-five thousand hundred-days-men. And who are these? Why, the very choicest of her sons, her most precious offering. They are men very many of whom I know well. They leave every walk of life, giving up the pleasantest homes and the most lucrative pursuits, not going to command, but to represent her in the rank and file. God bless Ohio and her brave men in the field. God bless our country. Let us pray to Him that He will give her deliverance and secure to us the permanent blessings of freedom."—*Washington Chronicle, yesterday.*

PUBLIC SALE—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY FAIR.—Will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Saturday next, June 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the FLAG STAFF, Union avenue, Fair Grounds, a Building Lot, West, near Nineteenth street, presented by the Hon. H. D. Moore to the Sanitary Fair.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIRING IN THE DIRECTION OF RICHMOND.

UNION OFFICERS IN LIBBY PRISON.

FURTHER DETAILS OF MORGAN'S DEFEAT.

THE RECAPTURE OF GENERAL HOBSON AND HIS STAFF.

DEFEAT OF GEN. STURGIS

Loss of His Wagon and Ammunition Train.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13.—The steamer John A. Warner, arrived this afternoon from Bermuda Hundred, reports no news from that section.

Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Richmond.

The following are the names of Union officers reported in last Saturday's Richmond *Examiner* as having arrived at Libby Prison:

Captain D. B. McGibbon, 14th U. S. Regulars.
Captain Chas. O. Dodge, 20th Michigan.
Captain Henry R. Kellogg, 118th Pennsylvania.
Captain Gilbert Pettit, 120th New York.
Lieutenant E. S. Huntington, 11th U. S. Regulars.
Lieutenant Chas. L. Noggle, 2d U. S. Infantry.
Lieutenant Henry Gibbon, 140th New York.
Lieutenant Sylvester Crosby, 118th Penna.
Lieutenant George M. Custer, 140th New York.
Lieutenant H. E. Wentworth, 14th New York Artillery.
Captain W. B. Pease, 17th U. S. Regulars.
D. D. Shirkley, 11th Pennsylvania; J. Millward, 188th Pennsylvania, and Thos. T. Jones and J. Griffith, of the 97th Pennsylvania, have died in the Hampton Hospital.

THE EXPLOIT OF CAPTAIN HESS.

HEADQUARTERS OF U. S. ARMY, NEAR COLD HARBOR, VA., June 10, 1864.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

The following is an account of a dashing affair, derived from the statement of a participator in it. It was attributed to the 5th New York Cavalry Regiment, by the writer of an erroneous report in a New York city daily newspaper:

On the 10th of May, at Milford Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, F. W. Hess, senior captain of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a detachment of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, mostly recruits, was ordered to take some rifle-pits defending the enemy's position at a bridge over the Ma-ta-pony river. Dismounting his men, he led them over a field, about 300 yards, without cover of any kind from the enemy's bullets. The number of men at Captain Hess' disposal was less than 100, armed with Sharp's carbines and pistols. The pits were taken in the most gallant style; and it is to be noted that they were held by more than strong and elaborately prepared positions; but he still confronts us. Vital still in all its parts, he will not, save with mortal wounds, die. There is the difficulty. The spirit in which the war has been carried on has made the resistance of the rebels fierce and desperate. The North might cease from its efforts to conquer the Confederacy to-morrow, and feel little or no inroad upon the control of its laws and liberties. But for the South to yield would be social ruin, more extensive than the most protracted war can produce. The army of the South reflects the feeling and temper of the population more fully than the troops of the North. An abuse has drawn more largely from the European immigration; and this difference must soon begin to tell on the relative military strength of the rival powers, if it is not already visible in the desperate resistance to this last Northern invasion."

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The Conference met on the 2d inst., but nothing definite was done.

A proposal was made and accepted for the prolongation of the armistice fifteen days longer.

The Conference will meet again on the 8th of June.

Years gain ground that hesitatingly will recommence between the Danes and Germans.

The London *Morning Post* points out that the prolongation of the armistice is a matter of immediate importance, and it consoles Denmark by stating that her contracted frontiers must henceforth be her strength, and that she should regard the riddance of a disaffected people as a benefit rather than a loss.

It is represented that public feeling energetically demands the resumption of hostilities the present season, it being especially favorable to the Danes, while delay will neutralize the Danish naval strength.

The *Dagbladet*, of Copenhagen, says: "Should the London truce be annulled, and the Duchies become tenants of a monarchy themselves decide on their destiny, the settlement of the succession will become void. The Danish inhabitants will then demand their rights in choosing for themselves a monarchical or republican government. They will also decide whether to join Germany or Sweden."

The leading Danish papers violently denounce England's proposition at the Conference for a division of Schleswig, and call for earnest resistance.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.

The telegrams announcing the recovery of the Pope are only half believed. The exclusion of all strangers from the Vatican during the last few weeks leads some of the most suspicious persons to suspect that the Pope is really dead, and that his death is being concealed while his successor is being appointed and established on the Papal throne. These surmises, however, appear to have no better ground than those which held that the Queen of James II. did not give birth to a son, but had an infant introduced by stealth into the Palace. In the meanwhile, great excitement prevails in Italy, and there seems to be very cordial feeling between the Governments of Turin and Paris.

FRANCE.

The political news is unimportant.

The Bourse was firm on the 2d inst. at 66f. 95c. for the Rentes.

A French block-house has been captured at Senegal, and fifteen hundred French soldiers massacred by the blacks.

SWITZERLAND.

Great political agitation prevailed in Basle, and fears were entertained of a collision between the opposing parties.

PORTUGAL.

A bill has been introduced in the Cortes to establish free-trade in corn.

A new loan of fifty millions was spoken of.

THE CORVETTE ST. LOUIS.

The United States corvette St. Louis arrived at Tangier Bay on the 31st of May.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were inactive and generally easier. Money was in limited demand. A reduction in the Bank rate of discount was expected on the 2d inst., but no change took place.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, June 13, 1864.

RUMORED ARREST OF A NEW YORK EDITOR.—The most excellent authority states that Mr. Scoville, the Reader of the Common Council, the widely-known "Manhattan" of the London *Telegraph*, was this morning arrested in pursuance to orders from the State Department at Washington. My informant did not ascertain the exact substance of the charges which were made against him, but it is presumed that the matter of his London letters afforded the Government grounds for the action it has taken. "Manhattan" is at large, upon parole.

COURT MATTERS.

The Hunter wife-murder case has at length reached its ultimate. This morning, Recorder Hoffman pronounced the sentence of life-long imprisonment upon the prisoner. Hunter had drawn up a long statement, in which he argued, apparently, for the propriety of a mitigated sentence. He did not deny that he had caused the death of his wife, but referred the frenzy in which the act was committed to an injury of the head, received a few days previous to the commission of the crime. He also took exception to the action of the Recorder upon his trial.

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GENERAL NOTES.

It is rumored in political circles that the New York delegation to the Chicago Convention will use their influence to induce the nomination of General Hancock.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and daughter, of Boston, are, at present, guests in our city.

Fitz Hugh Ludlow, Esq., is engaged upon a new work, probably to be issued by the Harpers.

The Century Club has appointed a committee to report proper steps for a tribute to the memory of the late General Wadsworth.

Only nineteen bodies have thus far been recovered from the Berkshire.

STUYVESANT.

DINNER TO NEW JERSEY COMMISSIONERS.

The New Jersey Commissioners to establish the external line in New York bay were to-day the guests of the Chamber of Commerce. Eloquent speeches were made by Moses Grinnell, Esq., Hon. James M. Scovell, Senator Chandler, and others.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

The steamer Western Metropolis, from Alexandria, has arrived with 600 wounded and sick soldiers. Some very bad cases were included in the number. They were received from the steamers Webster and State of Maine, lying off Fort Monroe, and had been transported thence by steamers from the White House. Seventeen died on board these vessels and eight on board the Metropolis during the passage.

EFFECTS OF THE LADIES' COVENANT IN FRANCE.

A letter from Paris says: "The formation of the Ladies' Union in the United States against the use of foreign goods has scattered terror and confusion among the European manufacturers. The Jury of the houses of A. T. Stewart, Arnold, Constable & Co., and others, whom I have met, say that their occupation is gone; that they have ceased to buy until further orders, but that they do not expect to buy any more so long as the covenant exists. The number of American buyers in France is very large, and they find themselves all at once out of employment."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Mississippi Steamers Fired at from Columbia, Arkansas—Position of the Rebel Forces—A Large Force Sent by Gen. Canby to Drive them off.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The steamer Daniel Webster, from New Orleans on the 6th, has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

The passage of several steamers by the rebel batteries at Columbia is reported, including the Brilliant and Mississippi, which boats had reached New Orleans. They were convoyed past the batteries by gunboats. The latter were repeatedly struck but not much injured.

The capture of the gunboat Exchange was seriously but not mortally wounded.

It appears that Marmaduke's main force is at Bayou Macon, with Shelby and Cabell at Columbia.

General Canby had despatched a large force to drive off the rebels.

The New Orleans markets were dull and unchanged.

EUROPE.

Further News by the Belgian and Saxonia—A Liberal Victory in Parliament—The Times and the Virginia Campaign—The Danish Question—The Health of the Pope.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st inst., the Government was asked whether the offer to sell the Mersey rains for £300,000 was made by their owners, Messrs. Bravay, or by Messrs. Laird, the builders.

The Attorney General replied that the offer came from Messrs. Bravay, as the owners. There was no communication with the Messrs. Laird in regard to the sale.

On a motion that the House go into committee on the bill to abolish the religious list at the Oxford University, an amendment was proposed by the Conservatives, rejecting the bill, but the Liberals gained the victory by a majority of ten in a full house of four hundred and sixty-two.

A Mr. Rowell, one of the directors of the International Telegraph Company, has been giving explanations, at Liverpool, of the design of that company to construct a telegraph to America, starting from Brest via the Azores and the French Islands off Newfoundland, etc. A concession has been obtained from the French Government in favor of the enterprise. A capital of half a million sterling is required.

The London *Times*, in referring to the Parliamentary debate on China, says that it was proved by Mr. Cobden that at the present moment the position of England towards China is the model attitude of non-intervention.

Sherrard Osborne has returned with his squadron.

The instructions to British naval officers are to confine themselves strictly to the defence of treaty ports in China, and the small circuit around them, and the order is now on its way, if not already arrived, which will detach Major Gordon from the service of the Imperial Government.

THE "TIMES" ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The *Times*, after a review of the situation in Virginia, concludes that:

"After all the fighting from point to point, the relative positions of the two armies are clear enough. There is a pause in the contest, but it is only a pause, and the interval the prosperity of the invading army are sufficiently gloomy. As one Federal report says, dating from headquarters: 'We have fought, we have manœuvred, and massed; we have delivered bloody battles; we have withstood the assaults of a desperate foe, and we have driven him from strong and elaborately prepared positions; but he still confronts us. Vital still in all its parts, he will not, save with mortal wounds, die. There is the difficulty. The spirit in which the war has been carried on has made the resistance of the rebels fierce and desperate. The North might cease from its efforts to conquer the Confederacy to-morrow, and feel little or no inroad upon the control of its laws and liberties. But for the South to yield would be social ruin, more extensive than the most protracted war can produce. The army of the South reflects the feeling and temper of the population more fully than the troops of the North. An abuse has drawn more largely from the European immigration; and this difference must soon begin to tell on the relative military strength of the rival powers, if it is not already visible in the desperate resistance to this last Northern invasion."

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The Conference met on the 2d inst., but nothing definite was done.

A proposal was made and accepted for the prolongation of the armistice fifteen days longer.

The Conference will meet again on the 8th of June.

Years gain ground that hesitatingly will recommence between the Danes and Germans.

The London *Morning Post* points out that the prolongation of the armistice is a matter of immediate importance, and it consoles Denmark by stating that her contracted frontiers must henceforth be her strength, and that she should regard the riddance of a disaffected people as a benefit rather than a loss.

It is represented that public feeling energetically demands the resumption of hostilities the present season, it being especially favorable to the Danes, while delay will neutralize the Danish naval strength.

The *Dagbladet*, of Copenhagen, says: "Should the London truce be annulled, and the Duchies become tenants of a monarchy themselves decide on their destiny, the settlement of the succession will become void. The Danish inhabitants will then demand their rights in choosing for themselves a monarchical or republican government. They will also decide whether to join Germany or Sweden."

The leading Danish papers violently denounce England's proposition at the Conference for a division of Schleswig, and call for earnest resistance.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.

The telegrams announcing the recovery of the Pope are only half believed. The exclusion of all strangers from the Vatican during the last few weeks leads some of the most suspicious persons to suspect that the Pope is really dead, and that his death is being concealed while his successor is being appointed and established on the Papal throne. These surmises, however, appear to have no better ground than those which held that the Queen of James II. did not give birth to a son, but had an infant introduced by stealth into the Palace. In the meanwhile, great excitement prevails in Italy, and there seems to be very cordial feeling between the Governments of Turin and Paris.

FRANCE.

The political news is unimportant.

The Bourse was firm on the 2d inst. at 66f. 95c. for the Rentes.

A French block-house has been captured at Senegal, and fifteen hundred French soldiers massacred by the blacks.

SWITZERLAND.

Great political agitation prevailed in Basle, and fears were entertained of a collision between the opposing parties.

PORTUGAL.

A bill has been introduced in the Cortes to establish free-trade in corn.

A new loan of fifty millions was spoken of.

THE CORVETTE ST. LOUIS.

The United States corvette St. Louis arrived at Tangier Bay on the 31st of May.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were inactive and generally easier. Money was in limited demand. A reduction in the Bank rate of discount was expected on the 2d inst., but no change took place.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, June 13, 1864.

RUMORED ARREST OF A NEW YORK EDITOR.—The most excellent authority states that Mr. Scoville, the Reader of the Common Council, the widely-known "Manhattan" of the London *Telegraph*, was this morning arrested in pursuance to orders from the State Department at Washington. My informant did not ascertain the exact substance of the charges which were made against him, but it is presumed that the matter of his London letters afforded the Government grounds for the action it has taken. "Manhattan" is at large, upon parole.

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