DAILY POST.

The Union as it was:
The Constitution as it is!

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5.

☞ **Reading matter on every page.**

☞ **DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION**—In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A.M., to nominate candidates AUDITOR GENERAL AND SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,
Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com.

☞ **DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION**—The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence met at the SAINT CHARLES HOTEL on SATURDAY MORNING, 10th inst., pursuant to call. The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of Allegheny county meet at their respective places for holding primary meetings on SATURDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, to elect two delegates from each township, ward, or borough, to meet in Convention at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, June 18th, at 11 o'clock, to select delegates to the State Convention, which assembles at Harrisburg on the 4th OF JULY NEXT.

The meetings in the cities and boroughs will open at 5 P.M., and continue until 7 P.M.; and in the townships the meetings will be held between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. By order

THOMAS DONNELLY, Chairman.
SAMUEL HARPER, Secretary.

THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

The telegraph having failed to bring us intelligence of the late battle before Richmond, on Saturday and Sunday last, and knowing the intense anxiety of our citizens to learn the details of these bloody engagements, we shall publish several columns of special correspondence from the scene of action, which we will issue in an extra at 10½ o'clock this morning.

THE EXTENSION OF GEN. McCLELLAN'S COMMAND--THE ABOLITIONISTS.

President Lincoln, it appears, has absolutely taken command of our war matters. He extended the Military Department of Virginia so as to include all territory south of the Rappahannock, and east of the Fredericksburg Railroad, and all this is now under the command of General McClellan. The promulgation of this order by the President is hailed with general applause in Washington.

We have in this act another evidence of the fairness and patriotism of the President, if left to his own convictions of right and duty. Abolitionism has him hemmed in, however, in every department, so that he is unable to accomplish much in opposition to their exactions. But the time seems to be rapidly approaching when he will be compelled to yield to them entirely, or cast them off forever. And they, too, seem determined upon their own course; the total annihilation of slavery, or the destruction of the Government. Here is an additional evidence of it:

Our readers are aware that the President has appointed Mr. Stanley Military Governor of the State of North Carolina. The instructions given to him by the President were to administer the laws of the State precisely as they were before the rebellion began; thus recognizing the doctrine that no State had been destroyed because of the lawless acts of a portion of her citizens. When Mr. Stanley arrived at Newbern, he found an Abolitionist doing great mischief among the ignorant and prejudiced, and who was concealing his real intentions in the State by the thin partition of being a negro school teacher. Mr. Stanley ordered this teacher to cease plying his vocation. As soon as this news reached Washington, Senator Sumner noticed it in the Senate, and John Hickman, in the House, by both introducing resolutions calling upon the President to inform Congress the nature of the instructions given by him to Mr. Stanley.

The intention of these proceedings is plain; it is to coerce the President into the adoption of the extreme opinions of those who introduced them. It is an attempt to embarrass the President in his effort to bring back North Carolina to the Union; and for this Sumner and Hickman are more guilty of treason to the government and the Union than if they refused to vote supplies for carrying on the contest against the rebels. The time is approaching when the President will be compelled to either yield to these disunionists, or by a vigorous stroke crush them forever. The great fear, indeed, of a restoration of the Union, is from this set of fanatics. Their thin disguise will be soon thrown off, when they will proclaim their eternal hostility to any Union unless it be one of their own construction. Listen to that pioneer of Abolitionism, Wendell Phillips, upon the President's late proclamation recalling Hunter's order; he is but the avant courier announcing the intentions of his followers. He said:

"The President, with servile, lick-spittle haste, runs before he is bidden to revoke the Hunter proclamation. If Hunter had issued a pro-slavery proclamation, be sure the government would have waited for red tape. It showed the old pro-slavery leaning of the government. Mr. Phillips believed that President Lincoln's decree in relation to the Hunter proclamation had lost a quarter of the chances of preserving the Union. What were the anti-slavery people to do now? They must educate public opinion, that was all, and force the government up to the proper anti-slavery point.

English Money.

A Baltimore letter in the New York *Post* states that new events have come to light which show that English money finds its way South. Scarcely a dead body of the rebel soldiery on the fields of the Peninsula but the pockets contained English silver. Last fall, English Bank of England notes were very common in Richmond amongst the rebel magnates.

THE President has ordered a Military Commission to meet in Juiv for the trial of editors and letter writers who have violated orders in the publication of war news. Gen. Kearney and Cols. Taylor and Craig will be members.

HORACE GREELEY.

This monster, or prodigy, seems to have been scaled, in his nativity, the very slave of nature; he was thrown upon the world scarcely half made up, and that so lamely and unfashionably, that, it is said, "dogs bark at him as he halts by them." At his birth lamentations were heard in the air; the raven croaked; hideous tempests shook down trees; the earth was feverish and did shake. It was evident that something astounding was about being accomplished; and there was. A man was born unto the world, who for twenty-five years has been its scourge and torment. Every subtle scheme, calculated to corrupt society, has always found in him a champion. Commencing with Fourierism, he soon advanced to Communionism, or free love baseness. Perdition indeed seems to have cast him upon the earth, to be its bane and minister. His abolition conspiracy broke up the old Whig party, preparatory to his inauguration of abolitionism; his virulent abuse of everything not abolitionised, has poisoned the minds of his followers to such an extent that nothing short of universal desolation and wholesale negro emancipation in the South, will satisfy their wolfish cravings. Having corrupted human nature itself, and sown the seeds of lasting discord in a once happy and prosperous country, this fiend has, at length had access to the pulpit, there, if possible, to defile and corrupt the teachings of the Bible. Taking advantage of the indisposition of the Rev. Dr. Chapin, Greeley has crowded himself into his pulpit. The Doctor is a Universalist, believing in universal redemption, but Greeley improved the occasion to inculcate his notions of universal equality here, without much accountability being feared hereafter. How long is the country to be cursed with this terrible innovator upon religion as well as morals? Acting, politically, with open infidels, who impiously prate of an Abolition Bible and God! he now obtrudes himself into a pulpit, devoted to the teaching of universalism, for no other purpose than to disseminate his debasing theories.

RECOGNITION OF HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

More Abolition Progress.

On Monday last in Congress Mr. Lovejoy, rep., of Massachusetts, reported the Senate bill for recognition of Hayti and Liberia.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of Ohio, offered a substitute that there be appointed consul-generals to negotiate treaties of commerce with Hayti and Liberia. The object designed was not so much to increase commerce, but to give a sort of dignity and equality to these republics because their citizens happen to be black. He argued that consuls were the more appropriate agents to promote the interests of commerce.

He asked the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he expected a minister to come from Hayti?

Mr. Lovejoy replied that he wished to see Hayti on the same footing with other independent nations, and, if the people should send a minister, to receive him just the same as England and France do.

Mr. Cox said the laws of Hayti declared all whites to be aliens. As a consequence, she would send a negro minister here with all the rights and dignities enjoyed by Lord Lyons and Count Mercier.

Mr. Fessenden (Rep.) of Maine, wished to know what objection the gentleman from Ohio had to that.

Mr. Cox replied that he objected because it raised the black man to an equality with the white. He had thought that our Government was for the white man. He recollected that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Fessenden] had said something like this the other day—namely, that he would prefer that the Union should not be restored than that slavery should be continued. The gentleman would destroy a commonwealth for the purpose of raising the black man. Mr. Cox, in his argument, said the people of Hayti had not the power to rise above the ignorance, corruption and superstition of the race for the last seventy years. The only object of this bill was to dress up the negro minister who might be sent hither in gold and lace, with the right leggings and shoe buckles of the old style, and perhaps put a wig on his head, and send him to the White House, to be the laughing stock of all who congregate there. He was not to be considered so much the representative of Hayti, as of the free negroes of this city, a being to whom they would look as the god of their idolatry.

Mr. BIDDLE (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, said the present condition of the African race, and the momentous political question connected with it, should induce the House to reject this bill, which was a part of a policy which had contributed to sever the Union, and is the greatest obstacle to its restoration and to the successful prosecution of the war. This was the day of double danger to the Constitution from the Secessionists and Abolitionists. It was no part of the latter's policy to send the negroes away. They want to keep them to support their power, which is waning among white men. This was not the time to give an inch to those who would take an ell. He would not stick a new feather in the cap of Abolitionism. To pass this bill would be an acknowledgment of the equality of the races.

Munificent—Very.

When J. L. Turner's house, in Monticelle, was burned down, a few weeks ago, two rolls of bank bills, containing several hundred dollars, were supposed to have burned up. But two Irish boys found them safe the other day, and restored them to the owner's agent, who generously rewarded them with *twenty-five cents*.

A COLORED lawyer of Boston, who has been in Washington, was on Friday refused admission to the cars to return home unless he could give surety for $1,000 that he was not a fugitive slave, in accordance with the rules of the railroad. Several Senators interfered, but nothing could be done until a military pass was procured from Secretary Stanton.

A PARSON, reading the funeral service at the grave, forgot the sex of the deceased, and asked one of the mourners, an Emeralder, "Is this a brother or sister?" "Neither," replied Pat, "only a cousin."

THERE are several parties at Washington to get authority to raise the sunken vessels at Norfolk. One has $75,000 on board, and it is supposed that only the upper part of the Merrimac is destroyed.

THERE is a magazine at Yorktown which has not yet been opened, every one fearing that some secret spring will blow it up. It is understood, however, that it will be blown up.

More Mormons.

Another batch of Mormon emigrants from Denmark, Sweden and North Germany, numbering in all 407, reached New York on Friday, on their way to Salt Lake.

THE iron plating on the Roanoke (razee) is to be five inches thick above the water line and three below.

BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

The N. Y. Tribune on McClellan.

The malignity of that abolition, traitorous combination of scoundrels who control the New York *Tribune*, toward General McClellan, is utterly astounding. In their issue of Monday, when the entire country (except the cold-blooded wretches of the *Tribune* school) was rejoicing over our victory at Richmond, and painfully awaiting the details of the battle, which afterwards announced the death of some we all loved, this vile sheet, the *Tribune*, contained the following:

The Reverse Before Richmond.

"The news from the army before Richmond, which we publish this morning, *though not disastrous, is not cheerful*. To be surprised again, by a superior force, if not an evidence of a want of *careful generalship on our side*, is, at least, a proof that the enemy is ever vigilant, and never permits an opportunity to escape when he may strike an effectual blow. To a wary General, a dark night or a time of violent storm is the moment when he would be most likely to attack an inferior force, cut off by a running stream and a swamp from immediate assistance. It was such a moment that was chosen for the attack, on Saturday, on a portion of General McClellan's army on the Chickahominy. *The mistake seems to have been committed on our side—by no means for the first time—of so placing our troops as to invite such an attack.* That succor finally arrived, brought forward with great difficulty: that the enemy were at length repulsed at the point of the bayonet; that they renewed the attack the next day without success; and that in all these operations their loss was probably very great, *do not alter the fact that we were at first beaten*, with the loss of baggage and artillery; that the ground was strewed with our dead and wounded; that only by great exertion and the most determined bravery we were saved from a signal defeat; that one division was overwhelmed by superior numbers, and is convicted, before the country, by the Commanding General, of want of bravery. Whether bravery would have avoided them, whether the fault was not rather that they were put in a position so exposed that the inevitable result was that they should be scattered like chaff when an overwhelming force came suddenly down upon them—on this point we have not details enough to decide. But while we hope that there are extenuating circumstances, and that the event will show either that the surprise was one which could not be foreseen and guarded against, or that General Casey's division fought as well as men could in their position, *we nevertheless are compelled to acknowledge a reverse, with all its demoralizing effects on our side, and encouragement on the other.* Why this happened, time will show."

This is the sort of cold, sneering slander to which the Major General is treated, for the very finest exhibition of generalship which has been made since the rebellion began. Were he now to be beaten and driven back to Washington, the disaster would be excused by the *Tribune* conspirators throughout the country, if he, like Hunter, would only announce himself in favor of unconditional emancipation. From the conspirators of the *Tribune*, we turn to the New York *Evening Post*, a paper, although intensely Republican, not so blind to all sense of fairness as to be constantly engaged in malicious slander.

A correspondent of that paper, writing from New Bridge, Virginia, near Richmond, furnishes the substance of a conversation between himself and a rebel officer now a prisoner. The following is an extract from their dialogue:

General McClellan.

"What do your officers think of the military ability of General McClellan?"

"A—I. It is universally conceded by our officers that he has no equal in either army. They have long and well known his military ability. They knew it when he was in the old United States army with them, and they fear him more today than all your other generals. He has from the commencement done just what we hoped he would not do, and avoided to do just what we desired him to do. One of our most encouraging hopes was, at one time, the probability that he would be superseded. Our former United States officers in the old regular service consider General Scott to be the greatest military genius of the age, but that his great age would have prevented him from successfully carrying on the war. They were many of them under General Scott in the Mexican war, and they greatly admire his military ability, but they consider General McClellan quite equal to General Scott in his best days. We would willingly have any two of our best generals retire from the field if you can induce your politicians to lay General McClellan on the shelf."

The New York *World*, another Republican journal, contains the following:

"The following communication is sent us by a gentleman of position and standing, who has done his part in advancing means for the suppression of the rebellion, and whose opinion, we doubt not, is shared by a large part of the community:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD:—I would ask how much longer is the daily *Tribune* to be allowed to go on traducing and denouncing our generals, who are fighting for their country? You no doubt read the article in the *Tribune* of Monday headed 'Reverse before Richmond.' Do the facts, as they come to us, warrant any such article? Is it not evidently aimed at Gen. McClellan, whom the *Tribune* hates politically, and whom the people love for the good he has done and is doing? I trust that an expression of some kind will be made by the public against a paper that is constantly leveling its poisoned shafts at our best men."

UNION.

Upon this communication the *World* remarks:

"The *Tribune* is without an equal or a second in unscrupulous malignity and unreasoning detraction. It hates Gen. McClellan because Gen. McClellan does not adopt its crotchets nor ride its hobbies, and so it evinces its appreciation of his services by not merely belittling his victories on Saturday and Sunday, but by insisting that they are disasters. The *Tribune* is the only paper in the country that takes this perverse and ungenerous view of the splendid and succesful fighting of our troops. The rebels make a sudden and desperate attack and are driven back with terrible slaughter, and the *Tribune* calls this a 'reverse' to our arms. They renew the assault the next day, and are again and again triumphantly repulsed, and the substance of the *Tribune's* comments is an inculpation of the capacity of our commander. It was so swift to condemn that it could not wait to learn the position of our men at the time of the attack, but assumes, without a particle of proof or the slightest warrant, that they were improperly exposed. The truth is that Gen McClellan compelled the rebels to attack him by the same means by which Gen. Halleck compelled them to retreat. By cutting off their supplies, both by the James river and the railroads north of the city, he rendered it impossible for them to await the slow operations of a siege. They had to fight or run away, and they took advantage of the flood and the hour of dinner to make a sudden and impetuous onset."

GEN. D. E TWIGGS arrived in Mobile on the 5th. The gallant veteran abandons his invaded home in New Orleans, and is, we believe, en route for Georgia.

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH!

FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND REBEL PRISONERS.

Most of them Arrived at Pittsburg Landing.

1,600 Federal Prisoners Released.

The Rebel Soldiers Say they are About "Whipped Out."

Pennsylvania Wounded Arrived at Philadelphia.

Jackson Closely Pursued.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—The Nashville train from Columbia brought here this evening 1,600 federal prisoners of General Prentiss' division who were taken at Pittsburg Landing. They came from Tuscaloosa, Macon and Montgomery, and were paroled in consequence of the rebels being unable to feed them. They report universal discontent among the rebel soldiers, who are anxious to go home. The privates say they are whipped out.

Four hundred more paroled prisoners will arrive here to-morrow.

A dispatch, to Gov. Johnson, from Gen. Negley, of yesterday, says that Wynecoop's Cavalry made a dash into Winchester and scattered Storn's rebel Cavalry in all directions. Our men are chasing them all over the country.

The speech of Ex-Governor Brown is exciting a powerful influence over hundreds who have been led into Secession.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Specials from Cairo say: On the occupation of Corinth, forces from Pope's division were sent out in pursuit of the rebels, to push after such of them as fled westward. General Grainger, in command of two regiments of cavalry, soon came upon the rear of the enemy, six miles southwest from Corinth, and engaged them in battle. The Federals lost fifty men, but were afterwards largely reinforced, when they surrounded the rebels, and captured, it is said, from five to ten thousand of them. A portion of these are at Pittsburg Landing, *en route* for the Northern military prisons.

At last accounts General Pope was nine miles southwest from Corinth, at which point his whole corps had arrived.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Gen. Pope with forty thousand men is 30 miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports ten thousand prisoners and deserters from the enemy and fifteen thousand stand of arms captured. Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A deserter says that when Beauregard learned that Col. Elliott had cut the Railroad on his line of retreat, he became frantic and told his men to save themselves the best they could. We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars, and one is already repaired and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days. The result is all I could possibly desire.

Signed,

H. W. HALLECK
Major General Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, VA., June 4.—Reliable statements from Strasburg say, that Jackson's whole force with his baggage train and prisoners succeeded in passing through towards New Market.

The firing on Monday was occasioned by an attack made by Gen. Milroy on Jackson's rear guard at Fisher's Hill, a strong strategic point a mile and a half South of Strasburg. From the best information that can be obtained, it appears that the enemy held his ground and resumed his retreat during the night.

It is reported that Jackson's advance guard were at New Market on Monday night. The rebel Generals Smith and Longstreet were in the valley with 15,000 men, but their exact position was unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The steamer Whilden, the floating hospital, arrived at this port this morning, with a large number of Pennsylvania wounded soldiers, among whom are the following of western regiments:

57TH PENNSA.—Col. C. F. Campbell, gunshot wounds in groin and forearm; Capt. Cornelius S. Chase, co. K, fracture of leg; private James B. Bell, co. E, gunshot wound forearm; private Benj. J. Ossler, co. C, gunshot wound leg; private James M. Barnes, co. E, gunshot wound shoulder and side; Sergt. McQuinlan, co. F, contusion and rheumatism, discharged.

61ST PENNSA.—First Lieut. Wm. Gold, co. C, gunshot wound in thigh; Second Lieut. G. W. Brady, co. A, gunshot wound in shoulder; Sergeant Samuel P. Stewart, co. I, gunshot wound in thigh; Second Lieut. Wm. R. Jones, co. I, gunshot wound in forearm and leg; Corporal Thomas A. Hicks, co. I, gunshot wound in chest and forearm; Corporal Wm. O. Cole, co. E, gunshot wound in elbow; Corporal Casey Atherton, co. D, gunshot wound in left arm; private Isaac N. Brady, co. A, gunshot wound in arm; private Joseph Murray, co. B, gunshot wound in the arm, slight, discharged; Private Baxter Logan, co. B, gunshot wound in the wrist; private Wm. Scharfer, co. A, gunshot wound in the forearm; private Alexander Walker, co. A, gunshot wound in the forearm; private John Upenft, co. F, gunshot wound in the chest; private Jermiah Evans, co. E, gunshot wound in the chest; private P. D. Hipsley, co. C, gunshot wound in the thigh; private James Bellew, co. I, gunshot wound in the hand; private Martin Andrews, co. F, gunshot wound in the left shoulder; D. A. Sockhart, co. H, gunshot wound in the elbow; private Lemuel Brady, co. H, gunshot wound in the elbow; private Hugh Brady, co. A, gunshot wound in forearm; private Andrew Cooper, co. B, gunshot wound in foream; private Mike Keshinger, co. F, gunshot wound in scalp, slight, discharged; private Levi B. Albertson, co. I, gunshot wound in hip; private Samuel Dolph, co. D, gunshot wound in neck; private Jas. L. Crawford, co. A, gunshot wound in umbilical region.

63D PENNA.—Lieut. Col. A. S. M. Morgan, gunshot wound in hips; Second Lieut. Wm. H. Jeffries, co. H, gunshot wound in left thigh; Fourth Sergeant T. J. Coates, co. E, gunshot wound in thigh; private Jonathan Jameson, company A, gunshot wound in toe: private G. W. Allison, co. E, gunshot wound in hand; private K. Wilhem, company G, gunshot wound in ankle; private Peter Young, co. E, gunshot wound in thigh; private Asa B Echoff, co. C, gunshot wound in right side.

85TH PENNA.—Lieut. Col. A. H. Purviance, gunshot wound in leg; Capt. George H. Hooker, co. B, gunshot wound in shoulder; First Sergeant David H. Lancaster, co. C; private Wm. Leighty, co. C, gunshot wound in thumb.

98D PENNA.—Colonel J. M. McCarter, stunned slightly, discharged; Capt. A. C. Maitland, co. G, compound fracture of thigh, severe; First Lieut. Samuel McCarter, co. E, contusion of back, slight.

101ST PENNA.—Lt. Col David B Morris, gunshot wound in left leg; Capt. Henry Chreelman, co. K, gunshot wound in the ankle; First Lieut. Ed. Lee, co. E, remittent fever, discharged; 2d Lieut. David W. D. Freeman, co. G, remittent fever, discharged. 2d Lieut. George G. Gaylord, co. B, gunshot wound in the hand; Corporal Conrad Snyder, co. K, gunshot wound in the leg; private L. H. Beers, co. B, gunshot wound in the shoulder; 2d Sergent. James S. Abbott, co. K, gunshot wound in the arm; Corporal Levi Regg, co. D, wound in the thigh, slight; Corporal John Kelly, co. B, gunshot wound in leg; private G. Cumming, co. B, wound in foot; private Daniel Colfort, co. K, gunshot wound, leg; private J. Adams, co. K, gunshot wound, arm; private William French, co. C, gunshot wound, leg; private John R. Houpt, co. A, gunshot wound, abdomen; private Teddy Patten, co. I, gunshot wound, leg; private David Adams, co. K, gunshot wound, side and back; private Henry L. Price, rheumatism, &c.

102d PENNSA.—Capt. John W. Patterson, co. E, gunshot wound in left side; 1st Lieut. Wm. B. Kenney, co. B, gunshot wound through the body, died, embalmed.

103d PENNSA.—Lieut. J. M. Cochran, co. C; Corporal N. N. Stephenson, co. E; private John Sharratt, co. K; Jacob Barr, co. A, James M. Bell and Jas. M. Jones, co. K; private S. L. Anderson, co. F, A. Turney, co. H.

104th PENNSA.—Col. W. W. H. Davis, John M. Grier, Quartermaster James D. Hendrie, Captain Jacob Swartzlander, Company D; Captain James R. Owen, co. B; Capt. John Corcoron, co. G; Lieut. Diller B. Groff, co. H; Color Sergeant Harrison Pursell, co G; Charles L. Porter, co. B; Sergeant Philip Burke, co. G; First Lieut. George W. Ashenwelter, D; H; Corporal Aaron Thompson, co. co. Corporal Thomas Arresin, co. K; Corporal Julius R. Lynn, company, C; private Wm. Solly, co. I; private Timothy Cadwallader, co. K; private W. S. Conner, co. B; private Joseph Wood, co. B; private J. E. Campbell, co. C; private Wm. Park, co. G; private Wm. B. Hare, co. K; private George W. Hare, co. K; private Andrew Blake, co. I; private John Martin, co. E; private Frank J. Arratt, co. K; private Joseph J. Anderson, co. G; private Christian Karns, co. K; private Henry Detwiler, co. K; private Jos. Sergeubuss, co. M.

107TH PENNSA.—First Lieut. Caisius C. Markle, co. E; Second Lieut. Albert J. Shipley, co. E; private Josiah Means, co. E, private Tice, Hadlauth, co. E; private H. P. Maires, co. E.

Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, head-quarters in this city, assumed command of the federal troops in Kentucky this morning. His appointment gives very general satisfaction.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 3.—In Convention little was done except offering and referring to the proper committees resolutions relating to the various subjects before the Convention. The Committee on Elections this afternoon determined to report in favor of repealing the ordinance passed at a previous session, submitting the action of the Convention to the people for ratification or rejection; against holding an election for State officers, until the term for which Claib. Jackson was elected expires, which is in 1864. They have not yet determined in regard to the election for members of the Legislature.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recognition of Hayti and Liberia—Crittenden's Speech—The Fate of the Emancipation Bill in the House Doubtful, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin, and Captain Wm. F. Magoulder, of the First Cavalry, were nominated Brigadier Generals to-day.

The bill concerning diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia occupied the attention of the House to-day. Among the Speakers in favor of it were Maynard of Tenn., Thomas of Mass., Reilly of Penn. and Fessenden of Maine. Crittenden and Cox strongly opposed it. The former made a speech in the superiority of the American over all other races.

The fate of the motion to reconsider the vote on the Emancipation bill, will be determined in the House in spite of doubt. Its friends are added to the conservative party since the last vote. Steagles, of Penn., Amen, of Ill., Goodwin, of Mass., and Colonel Leake, who was seen in the street here to-day.

Had General Fremont reached Strasburg twelve hours sooner, as he promised to do, or had he followed his original orders, Jackson would probably have been lagged.

Senators Latham and McDougal alone voted against the bill punishing polygamy, and amending the laws and ordinances of Utah, on the subject, which passed by thirty-seven yeas.

Six hundred and twelve petitioners have filed claims with the Emancipation Commissioners for one thousand nine hundred and seventy nine slaves.

The rebel spies who were recently in Washington—one officer, it is said, among them—visited the fortifications.

At a party last week, given by a wealthy rebel, a triumphant rebel song was sung.

The Baltimore American of this morning has a leader, showing that a great revolution has taken place in Maryland within a year, in favor of the Union.

The Public lands of Texas, for the confiscation of which Lane of Kansas, introduced a bill, are said to amount to one hundred millions of acres—about half the private property under the old Spanish Mexican claims of the Texan Government.

Several Congressmen, just from White House, where they went from Fort Monroe on Sunday, after hearing of the battle, say that two trains brought 1,000 wounded from Chickahominy, who were transferred to vessels to be distributed to different hospitals. Those in charge of them said as many more were to come, besides many too seriously wounded to be moved.

The wounded said Gen. Casey's division was led into ambuscade, the enemy drawing them on by a feigned retreat until made victims by the fire from the woods on each side which no troops could stand. On Sunday the enemy were driven at all points on the line of fifteen miles long, except Casey's division, which gained no ground. At four o'clock General McClellan in person went to Casey's troops, and made a speech, in which he said the enemy was routed at all points except in their front. If they did their duty they would bag the whole rebel army in six hours.

The fighting continued until Sunday at nightfall, when, it is believed at the White House, Casey's division still had failed to recover lost ground.

On Monday both armies were burying the dead. Among the wounded were Col. Briggs, son of Ex-Governor Briggs, 10th Massachusetts, and Gen. Divens.

Cincinnati Market Report.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Evening.—Flour remains dull, no sales of importance. Wheat a shade firmer, some country millers in market: red at 90@95, and white 90@95. Oats steady at 35. Corn quiet. The news from New York being much less favorable than had been expected; nothing done in provisions and prices nominal. Linseed oil is in good demand at 38c. Groceries firm and in good demand.

Run Away.

A private letter from a Union lady in New Orleans mentions the fact that the Rev. Dr. Palmer, the notorious Secession preacher, found it convenient to leave the city for the General Assembly, about the time Commodore Farragut got past the forts: and that, for some reason best known to himself, he took his whole family with him.

A letter from London states that there is a strong probability that Madam Goldsmith (Jenny Lind) will revisit this country early next autumn.

FROM COM. FOOTE'S FLOTILLA.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Evacuation of Fort Pillow—Your Correspondence, "T"—What Deserters say—Bogus Deserters—Col. Fitch on a Reconnoissance—Our Victoria Refugee—Lieut. Erben, U. S. N., after Sugar and Molasses—Fine Mortar Practice—Narrow Escape—Drowned—"Ram" Fleet—Scarcity of Pilots and Deck Hands—Farragut's Fleet Pilotted by Capt. Sam. Brickell—Capt. W. A. Stewart—Dr. Buckner Resigned—His Successor—Fleet Fifty Days at Pillow—Sam. Williamson—Two Illinois Cavalry Shot by Guerrillas near Hickman—Arrest of Knights of the Golden Circle, etc.

FOOTE'S FLOTILLA, IN PLUM POINT BEND, (Above Ft. Pillow) Mississippi River, SUNDAY, June 1st, 6 P. M., 1862.

EDS. COM.—We could communicate information of more than ordinary interest to the readers of the Daily Cincinnati Commercial, yet knowing and appreciating the design of the censorship over the loyal press, we must defer the publication of the interesting and important movements of this flotilla, its mortar fleet, Fitch's land forces, and last, though not least, Col. Ellet's proud array of "Rams"—swift and stiff. Suffice it to say, Com. Davis is very busily engaged, together with Cols. Fitch and Ellet, as is the case with all the officers and men connected with this live expedition.

Without speaking officially, we have reason to assert that the enemy are at present engaged in, or have already evacuated Fort Pillow, Flower Island, Fulton, and Randolph. The recent intelligence from General Etalleck, at Corinth, received at the Flotilla yesterday morning, necessarily renders Memphis, and the fortified points above named, ours, without a severe conflict or the loss of the lives of our gallant seamen and soldiers. In short the rebels here are cut off from all supplies, and by careful and skillful strategy, completely "bagged," as was the case at Island No. 10. Time, we opine, will show that we are not mistaken in the opinion advanced. Seamen and soldiers have confidence in their superior officers, and we must confess we are delighted with the generalship displayed here, both by our Commodore and Acting Brigadier-General Fitch. As your correspondent "T." intimated a few days since, the army and navy do not work harmoniously together. This is nothing new, however. We find gallant men in the army represented here, while we must say Commodore Davis has done all in his power, all that is consistant, to gratify the demands of the army, yet the latter are not satisfied, or at least will take occasion to grumble and find fault. So far as our reports or correspondence to the Daily Commercial is concerned, which, which, it appears, does not altogether meet with the approbation of "T." we can only say that we endeavor to write correctly, and give the facts as they transpire, regardless of the opinion of "T." or any other man." We feel honored to be assigned by you the pleasing duty of recording the advance of the "old Flag" down the Mississippi, and while we expect to be criticised by public sore-heads, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have impartially discharged that duty. We feel it is not our duty to puff or puke Brigadiers or commanders, but simply to record facts correctly as they may transpire from day to day. The seamen and soldiers have done their duty, covered themselves with glory, yet, at this important juncture, according to the restrictions on the press, we sensitively feel it would be "contraband" to narrate the facts of the hair breadth escapes of the mortar fleet, gallant exploits of the seamen, and brilliant reconnoissances and scouting of the soldiers. But, enough on this subject.

Yesterday some men employed on the rebel transports at Fort Pillow, arrived within Colonel Fitch's lines, and after communicating with the Colonel and Commodore were passed to Cairo on the Navy Dispatch steamer. They report the removal of four or five heavy guns from the fort to gunboats lying just below Pillow.—All the sick and wounded rebels were removed from Pillow on Friday—started down the Mississippi on a steamer. The steamers Victoria and New National are making daily trips between Memphis and Fort Pillow. Overhearing a conversation between the Pilots, they learned that seven transports were expected to arrive at the fort yesterday. Rumors of evacuation were rife among the men—the officers taking especial occasion to instantaneously silence all discussion on this tender subject. It was also rumored that General Price was on his way from Corinth to Pillow to take command of that post—supercede or relieve General Villapigue. These men reside in New Orleans, where they all have families. They are all Americans. They state that the rebel authorities owe them from $75 to $100 each, for services rendered on their transports, but the same old story—they are willing to sacrifice that amount and everything but life, to get away from the "played out" reg'on of terror. One of these men has found employment as cook on our steamer Mississippi men. If you had space, and inclination to publish in your crowded columns, we could give you "a column and half" daily, in agate type, narrating the hair-breadth escapes, privations, wrongs, and deplorable state of suffering of poor refugees and deserters from Dixie. Some are really sincere, and deserve our kind protection, yet we regret to state that we believe one-half are an ignorant, low bred set of cowardly cut-throat rebels, and being starved out in their mean, despicable calling, for self-protection and their way across our lines. The accumulation of this class of men in Cairo, many of whom bear mugs that would hang an eminent divine, or ornament a certain metropolitan Mayor's Police; may account for General Strong's order for preventing all persons from leaving Cairo by steamer, railway, wheelbarrow or Walker's Express, without first obtaining a pass from the Provost Marshal. We have known of cases where some of these re-called refugees and deserters, after being "passed" to Cairo with subsistence far better than our poor seamen and sailors enjoy, find fault because the Government does not provide them with transportation and subsistence to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cheviot or New York. When called on to assist in wooding or coaling the boat on which they are permitted to travel free, we have known them to peremptorily refuse, even when they were offered pay for their service. They appear to be too worthless and lazy to do anything save to gobble down Uncle Sam's free grub. Of course, one does not include all in this category, but we verily believe one half of these refugees and deserters are not worth the powder to blow them to—beneath the folds of our glorious Flag.

In our last letter we informed you of the arrival of two rebel transports and one gunboat, laden with troops, at Lanear's farm, in Social Bend. Colonel Bitch, on hearing of their arrival, through his scouts, yesterday, with a body of Indiana Infantry, and forty cavalry, the latter rigged out of his own baggage horses, visited Lanear's place. He is satisfied the enemy had been there on transports, but soon "left for parts unknown." He found the plantation deserted, the only stock left being a Mathuselah "nig," a lean, lame, spotted "purp," and a "yaller" colt, with both fore legs broken; evidently the result of our exploding mortar shells. Fitch's command have had no skirmishing with the enemy for several days. The boys are constantly on the move, however, hunting the enemy and late Memphis papers, wading swamps and bayous, and fighting mosquitos and the biggest kind of pestiferous gnats.

The poor fellow who escaped from the rebel transport Victoria, a few days since, on the last flag of truce, and was discovered on the tug Jessie by Lieutenant Bishop, and who, it was surmised, jumped overboard and swam ashore, has been seen, but not on board of one of our gunboats. It is only necessary to say that he is out of the reach of the rebels, and on his way home to his family in New York.

A few days since, Lieut. Erben, U. S. N., with two hundred sharpshooters and thirty mortar fleet men, mounted two twelve pound Dahlgren boat howitzers on the steamer Wisconsin No. 2, and visited Olly Mitchell's wood yard, on the Tennessee shore, five miles below Hale's Point, and there, at the request of the owner, took possession of a lot of sugar and molasses, which the rebels had threatened to destroy.

Lieut. Erben also landed at Barefield's Point, and rescued three poor families—the children were nearly starved—and brought them to the fleet, whence they were forwarded to Cario on the naval dispatch steamer W. H. B.

The Lieutenant could hear nothing of the enemy, notwithstanding guerrilla spies had taken occasion to notify Mr. Mitchell that they contemplated visiting his place soon, and burning 1,000 cords of wood, cut and ranked there on the river bank for passing steamers.

Mortar firing has progressed heavily during the past four or five days, on both sides, the practice of the rebels being admirable—the firing being close. The enemy's position being elevated, they can easily observe the smoke of our mortars, and direction. Yesterday, they fired over sixty ten inch shells pretty close. They also have a large casemated gun, which tosses the rebel pills in close proximity. Yesterday one of their shells or solid shot struck 2d Master Simonds's mortar boat No. 23, (Albany,) the ball passing directly through the bow of the boat, within five feet of where the men were standing. Strange to relate, no one was in the least injured, notwithstanding the splinters and fragments of the wreck flew thick around them. It must have been a solid shot, as it did not explode, even after passing through the boat or raft into the turbulent water beneath.

Yesterday, at 11 a. m., while this same mortar was lying low down in Plum Point Bend, one of the men named Andrew Morrell, while going into the river to bathe, stepped or slipped off from a perpendicular bank, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. His comrades immediately went to his rescue, but he sank before they could reach him. He was a sailor, born in Liverpool, England. Dr. W. Blake, Surgeon on the Judge Torrence, informs us that his parents still reside there.

The "Rams" are darting about in all directions, awaiting an opportunity to dive into the first rebel gunboat that appears in sight. Owing to the scarcity of river pilots, they are nearly all steered by coal boat pilots. The Switzerland, coming down, the other day, rammed a bar, her snout resting out on the sand. She went on under a full head of steam, but was not injured. The Switzerland was finally pulled off by another "ram." The only danger we fear is that, owing to the inefficiency of their pilots and the receding river they may run aground in action. In that unfortunate event, the aforesaid ram will be "gone up," and at the mercy of the enemy's gunboats, if not speedily relieved by ours.

Owing to the demand for legitimate commerce, and the low wages paid by the Government,