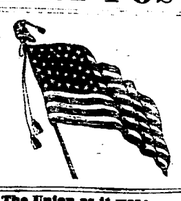
DAILY POST.



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

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 23.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

GENERAL ROSSEAU ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

This meritorious officer, belonging to Gen. Halleck's army, who is a native of Kentucky and a slaveholder besides, made a speech in Louisville on Monday evening last, which we take to be a fair expression of the sentiments and feelings of Union Southern men generally. In order to state the speaker's position in general, he is for "the destruction of slavery;" as he is for that of everything else standing in the way of success of the Union arms.—To be entirely explicit, he remarked that "if this rebellion lasted another year slavery is certain of being utterly destroyed." But we direct particular attention to the following paragraph, a portion of which, coming from a loyal slaveholder, fighting for the integrity of the Union, we deem worthy of emphasizing with italics. After announcing that the rebellion was based upon a lie, the General proceeded. Mark his words:

"There never was any cause for it. To begin and keep it up a system of wholesale lying was adopted, and is pursued industriously to this day. They could teach the devil himself much he never knew before about lying. *Wherever the army has gone it has met with this fell spirit of falsehood. We have taken none of their property; we have excluded their slaves from our lines; when needed we have placed guards of our soldiers around their houses to protect them; and yet they persist in calling us abolitionists and negro thieves. And in spite of our disclaimers and our soldiers' asseverations to the contrary, of our words and our acts, they have insisted that our object is to steal and liberate their slaves.*"

And if we fail to restore the Union "the everlasting nigger" will be the cause of the failure. They know what they say is false, yet they never cease repeating it. Behind and before us this has been the cry of the enemies of the Government. *Now, the army of Gen. Halleck is eminently conservative. I believe there is neither an abolitionist nor a secessionist in it. If there is one of either faction, I do not know of it.* So orderly, so patriotic, and so conservative a body of men I believe never before assembled together. That army in its intercourse with the secessionists *has pleaded and is still pleading for peace under the old Government, offering to our Southern brethren all they ever had, and claiming nothing except in common with them.* They want to take nothing from any one, but desire that their Southern brethren shall enjoy all their rights unimpaired. But the negro is in the way, in spite of all that can be done or said."

The chief obstacle, it will be seen, to a restoration of the Union, is the negro question: and that is rendered insurmountable by the infernal falsehoods of the leading rebels, charging the Unionists with a desire to set their negroes free. Gen. Rosseau informs us that in the army under Halleck, numbering two hundred thousand men, there is not "one abolitionist or secessionist;" that they are all for the Union and the Constitution as they were. They proclaim these to be their objects, and yet they are not believed; and why? Here is an army of overwhelming numbers, among whose officers and men there is not a single abolitionist, but thousands of slaveholders, carrying dismay and desolation into the very heart of the rebellion, all proclaiming their anxiety to live on terms of peace and equality with those who see nothing but annihilation before them, and yet their protestations are not believed. Can not the reader readily imagine the cause of this incredulity? It is easily comprehended.

The accursed, unceasing and malignant spirit Abolitionism is the cause. General Halleck, with the advice of General Rosseau and all the slaveholding Generals in his immense army, issued an order, informing the people of their military division that the object of the government in pursuing the war is "*not to interfere with local institutions, but to restore the Union.*" But this piece of information is no sooner proclaimed than a Fremont, instigated by Northern Abolitionists, issues another order, setting the entire slave population of Missouri free. Fremont's order is hailed by Abolitionism throughout the country as the right step in the right direction; the cry goes forth that slavery was the cause of the war, and the cause must be forcibly abolished. True, the President revoked the order of Fremont, but that did not modify the spirit of Abolitionism. Governor Johnston goes as Military Governor to Tennessee; he proclaims the intentions of the government to be those announced by Gen. Halleck; but immediately another General, Phelps, issues an order, not only freeing the slaves of Mississippi and Louisiana, but also in denunciation of Catholicity, the religion of two-thirds of the people of the latter State. He too is reprimanded by the President, but Abolitionism sustains the Abolition portion of Phelps' order. Hunter, in the district including South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, in which there are more slaves than whites, startles the nation with an order—prepared for him by the Emancipation League of New York—emancipating over a million of the most miserable bondmen on the continent, and is sustained and applauded by the entire Abolition press of the country. The President again steps in and revokes Hunter's order, informing the country, this time, that *he* reserves the freeing of slaves by proclamation to himself, and intimating that the contingency might arise for the use of that extraordinary power.

If the people of the South had not, in these acts, enough to rouse their suspicions of our Generals' and Governors' sincerity, our present Congress furnished sufficient to confirm them. At the beginning of the war Congress, unanimously, announced its object to be the restoration of the Union, without interfering in the local institutions of the States. The same Congress, at its present session, has rescinded this solemn declaration, and has by its acts and speeches demonstrated that Abolition determination is not the restoration of the Union, but the interference with local institutions, until the Southern States are reduced to the condition of conquered foreign provinces. The man now in Congress who talks of the Union and the Constitution is sneered at; and the Abolition press throughout the country sustain their injurious proceedings. Their motto now is "the Union as it ought to be, not as it was," which means a Union of their own construction.

With these notorious facts, these undisguised declarations of the Abolitionists in Congress and of the Abolition press, is it astonishing that even these honest declarations of General Rosseau and his comrades are utterly repudiated by the people to whom he alludes? Does he not see himself, that, notwithstanding his statement, that there is not "one Abolitionist" in the immense army to which he belongs; and that they all, Democrats and Republicans, rushed to the service for the protection of the Government, the Abolitionists in Congress and out of it are determined to make the army the instrument of their infamous designs? As long as Northern Abolitionism pursues its present course we shall not be surprised to see the people of the South repudiate even General Rosseau's truthful interpretation of the feelings of the Northern people. In his candid and ingenuous statements he unconsciously lays bare the workings of Abolitionism upon the Southern mind; and all the assurances of the General will amount to nothing, so long as it is permitted to rear its monstrous visage. Abolitionism was one of the chief causes of this rebellion, it is now the principal one preventing the reunion of the States.

THE DEMOCRACY OF BEAVER COUNTY.

The tone of the Democracy throughout the entire Commonwealth is very decided and inspiring: the resolutions already passed in their several County Conventions breathe a firm and patriotic and hopeful spirit. The latest demonstration of this character is that of the Democrats of Beaver County: we direct attention to the following synopsis of their proceedings.

First. Equal and exact justice to all men; the full enjoyment of speech, the press and religion; the preservation and support of both the National and State governments. Second. Opposition to unauthorized and violent arrests and seizures of peaceable citizens: as a ground work for this position "we take Article 4th of Amendments to the Federal Constitution, and Section 8th of Article 9th of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which are in letter and spirit alike, as follows: "The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, searches and seizures: and that no warrant to search any place, or to seize any persons or things, shall be issued without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation."

The legimate authority of the General Government is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming anything beyond them: and every friend of our free institutions should always be prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, is a cardinal principle of the Democratic party, but we sincerely believe that the Constitution cannot be maintained nor the Union preserved by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. On the contrary we think that the foundations must be laid in the affections of the people: and in the fraternal attachment that the citizens of the several States bear to one another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other.

Resolved, That the course of the Congress now in session at Washington City, in legislating almost exclusively for the negro, and urging forward fanatical and unconstitutional schemes for the emancipation of the slaves, is calculated to divide and weaken public sentiment in the North, to discourage the Union men of the Southern States, and to strengthen the cause of rebellion, and merits the unqualified condemnation of every white man and of every patriot.

Resolved, That the unswerving devotion of the gallant Democracy of Greene county entitles them to the highest consideration of the Democracy of the State at large, and we cheerfully second their nomination of W. T. H. Pauley, Esq., for a position on the State ticket at the coming October election, and instruct our delegates to the 4th of July convention to vote for him, and to use all honorable means to insure his success.

Samuel B. Wilson, the chairman of the committee which reported the resolutions, being called upon made the following observations:

"He began by referring to the resolutions which had been passed, and, addressing the venerable chairman, whose first vote was cast for Thomas Jefferson, for President, said that it was peculiarly fitting that *he* should be called upon to preside over a Democratic Convention, at which the resolutions referred to were so unanimously passed, since they were nearly all taken from the writings of Thomas Jefferson himself. He felt proud to know that, upon all the great questions of political policy and civil rights, the Democratic Party to-day occupies the same position and holds the same opinions that it did when Jefferson was twice elected President of the United States.—He anticipated that some one might object to the resolutions because there was among them no flaming declaration concerning the war, and no "spread eagle" flourishes about "the stars and stripes," "our glorious Union," &c., "but" said he, "you, Mr. Chairman, have one son, three grandsons, and six nephews now engaged in fighting the battles of our country, and when I look around me, I see scarcely a delegate in this Convention who is not represented by some near relative in the army of the Union. Examples like these speak louder than any 'spread eagle' resolutions to prove our devotion to our country. Democrats give their lives and send their sons to pour out their blood in defence of the Union, and they let *others* talk." He spoke of the resolution concerning the legislation in Congress for the benefit of the negroes, and earnestly denounced the schemes of the abolitionists. He said, "and when I say abolitionists, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not mean the Republican party. I am far from saying that all the Republicans are abolitionists, but when I speak of abolitionists I mean all who follow the teachings of Sumner and Stevens and Wade and Bingham and Lovejoy, and others whom I might name. These men, and their followers I hold to be disunionists, and no more loyal to the United States Government than their co-laborers, the fire-eaters of the South."

The President's Response to the Presbyterian Letter.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862.—To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, holding its annual session in the city of Cincinnati:—Reverend Gentlemen:—I have had the honor of receiving your address to the President of the United States, and the proceedings of your venerable body on the subject at the existing insurrection, by which that address was accompanied.

These papers have been submitted to the President. I am instructed to convey to you his most profound and grateful acknowledgments for the fervent assurances of support and sympathy they contain. For many years hereafter one of the greatest subjects of felicitation among good men will be the success of the Government of the United States in preserving our Federal Union, which is the ark of civil and religious liberty on the continent and throughout the world.

All the events of our generation which preceded this attempt at revolution, all that shall happen after it, will be deemed unimportant in consideration of that indispensable and invaluable achievement. The men of our generation, whose memory will be the longest and the most honored, will be they who thought the most earnestly, prayed the most fervently, hoped the most confidently, fought the most heroically and suffered the most patiently in the sacred cause of freedom and humanity. The record of the action of the Presbyterian Church seems, to the President, worthy of its traditions and its aspiration, as an important branch of the church is founded by the Savior of men.

Commending our yet distracted country to the interposition and guardian care of the Ruler and Judge of nations, the President will persevere steadily and hopefully in the great work committed to his hands, relying upon the virtue and intelligence of the people of the United States, and the candor and benevolence of all good men.

I have the honor to be, reverend gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Coming Battle--Richmond.

The road to Richmond, a city but four miles off over the hill, can be seen for a long distance: as it goes directly from us, every rut and clod is visible until it crosses the hill-top to descend on the other side. Just to the right, a spire, standing out in bold relief against the sky, tells us that Richmond still remains at its original station beside the James river, and seems to call on us on to the assault which will make us its possessors. Thousands of soldiers and civilians have studied that spire. As universal curiosity exists to see this only part of all Richmond visible to Federal eyes. From General McClellan down to the lowest private, every one who could has come to see it, and gone away again speculating upon the time necessary for the capture of the city containing it.

"SECRETARY STANTON would be after our edition," says the Boston *Post*, "if we stated what 'we know' about McClellan's effective force. If good loyal men could learn the horrible conspiracy which still pursues McClellan, refuses him reinforcements, and keeps his numerical strength at such a low figure, there would be another uprising at the North against the demagogues who are worse even than the rebels. If anything would justify a march on Washington, the loyal people of the country would be justified in going *en masse* and driving out the abolition conspirators, of which Secretary Stanton is the head, and Wade, Wilson or Chandler the tail."

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First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Fortress Monroe Items.

REBEL PRISONERS.

STILL QUIET IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The boat from Old Point arrived this morning, with the following advices:

FORTRESS MONROE, June 20th.—The steamer Metamora proceeded to City Point last evening, under a flag of truce, in charge of Lieutenant Dix. She returned this afternoon, but brought no news. No papers were obtained by her. The fleet in the James river remains as at previous reports, quietly at anchor above City Point.

The steamer Thomas Swann is loaded and will sail to-morrow for Port Royal. While she was loading, last evening, a stevedore named Charles Myers, of Philadelphia, fell overboard and was drowned.

The store ship William Badger sails to-morrow for Beaufort, N. C., to be followed by other storeships now here, as soon as possible, as that port is to be a depot for naval supplies hereafter.

General Dix proceeded to New Point Comfort this morning, to make arrangements for a new hospital there. This, as well as White House Point, is in his lines.

The Nelly Baker brought down fifteen rebel prisoners captured by our cavalry scouts at different points near Richmond recently.

Everything is reported quiet in the army of the Potomac.

The Daniel Webster has arrived here with surgeons and nurses from Boston. She will proceed to White House soon. The steamer Herald arrived here this afternoon, from Washington, with ambulances for the army of the Potomac.

CORINTH, June 19.—The telegraph wires to the North were prostrated in the early part of the week by heavy winds.

Our army has returned from Booneville, and now occupies a more northern position. General Pope has gone North on furlough.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is in running order, eastward to Tuscumbia, and westward to Cypress creek, fifty miles from here. The Mobile and Ohio road is in running order north to Jackson, Tennessee, and railroad communication is open with Grand Junction via Jackson. The road west from the Junction is reported badly damaged.

All the railroad telegraphs are in good condition.

Major General Ord and Brigadiers Sullivan and Hamilton have arrived.

There is considerable Union sentiment in Western Tennessee, particularly in Bolivar and Jackson.

Beauregard's army at last accounts was at Okolona, eighty thousand strong; twenty thousand men, under General Kirby Smith, are at Chattanooga. Fifteen thousand men, under General Price, are at Fulton, and General Van Dorn, with a small force of cavalry, is at Grenada.

NEW YORK, June 21. The gunboat Connecticut arrived to-day with fifty or sixty sick and wounded from the fleet on the Southern coast. She is last from Fortress Monroe. General Brennan, with his entire forces at Key West, has been ordered to Hilton Head.

BOSTON, June 21.—The frigate Cadiz, from the South, has been signalled below.

The passenger depot of the East-ra Railroad Company was burned this morning. The loss, which amounted to $10,000, is fully insured.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The latest information from the army before Richmond is that nothing has transpired beyond the skirmishing that is of daily occurrence. There has been no movement of importance on either side.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Major General Pope, who has so greatly distinguished himself by his operations in the West, is expected shortly to be in Washington, at the invitation of the Government.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—SENATE.—Several petitions for a general bankrupt law were passed upon.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the gift of League Island, on the Delaware river, as tendered by the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Collamar, of Vermont, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill for opening postoffices in the insurrectionary districts. Passed.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, called up the House bill to establish a certain post road. The bill authorizes a bridge, with a draw of two hundred feet, to be constructed across the Ohio river at Steubenville, and to be used as a post road.

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☞ ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE—DAVID RITCHIE, at present one of the Associate Law Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Allegheny county, will be a candidate before the Republican County Convention, for nomination for the place he now occupies.
my29-tf

☞ STATE SENATE—E. D. GAZZAM is a candidate for the nomination for STATE SENATOR. my5

☞ COUNTY CONTROLLER—HENRY LAMBERT will be a candidate for this office, subject to nomination by the Republican County Convention.
jel1-d&wt23d

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention.
apl8dawto

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Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM MEMPHIS.

THE EXPEDITION TO WHITE RIVER

ENGAGEMENT WITH A REBEL BATTERY AT ST. CHARLES.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

DEATH OF COL. ELLETT.

Beauregard in Mobile.

REBELS REINFORCED.

LATEST FROM WHITE RIVER.

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

&c., &c., &c.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 19.—An expedition composed of the gunboats St. Louis, Lexington, Conestoga and Mound City, accompanied by transports carrying the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana regiments under Colonel Fitch, was sent from here some days since for the purpose of removing obstructions in White river.

On the 17th the expedition reached St. Charles, eighty-five miles above the mouth of the river, where the rebels had erected a battery. An engagement had ensued, lasting an hour and a half.

While the gunboats engaged the battery the troops under Col. Fitch landed a short distance below and proceeded to storm the place.

During the cannonading a ball entered the boiler of the Mound City causing a fearful explosion and loss of life. The crew consisted of 175 men, of whom nearly 125 were killed or wounded.

The following officers are among the killed: John Kinzie, James Kinzie, James Scoville, John Green, Henry B. Brown, Joseph Nixon and John Knox.

Captain Kelty, flag-officer, was badly scalded, but it is thought that he will recover.

Col. Fitch's charge upon the battery was a perfect success, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel loss is one hundred and twenty five killed and wounded and thirty prisoners. Colonel Fitch's loss is small.

General Halleck has occupied Holly Springs.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Advices by the gunboat Connecticut state that the rebel force at Mobile has been largely reinforced by 12,000 men from Beauregard's army. Beauregard himself was believed to be there.

Fort Morgan has been strengthened.

The towns on the west coast of Florida are said to have been occupied by rebel troops in larger numbers than ever before known.

Our troops were erecting fortifications near Pensacola to protect it against the rebels. All was quiet there and the Union sentiment was being developed.

One of our boats' crews had been captured at St. Marks. They were surrounded by eighty rebels when sent ashore for water. Two were killed and the balance, twelve in number, captured.

The Connecticut, when passing Charleston, noticed the flags of Fort Sumter and other fortifications at half-mast, indicating the death of some important military officer.

CAIRO, ILL., June 21. Col. Ellett, of the Ram fleet, died here this morning from the wound he received in the engagement before Memphis.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The following fuller account of the fight with the rebel batteries on White river, has just been received:

MEMPHIS, June 19.—The gunboat Conestoga has arrived with dispatches containing the particulars of the engagement at the rebel fortifications below St. Charles, eighty-five miles from White River Cut-Off, on the 17th:

The gunboats St. Louis, Mound City, Lexington and Conestoga, and the transport New National, having on board the Forty-sixth Indiana, Col. Fitch, which left here a week ago to open communication with General Curtis' army, and remove obstructions from White river, ascended that stream. The gunboat Mound City, Capt. Kelty commanding, was about a mile and a half in advance. In the bend of the river, near St. Charles, two concealed batteries opened on the Mound City. Her decks were immediately cleared for action, and as soon as the range of the works were obtained the guns opened fire. Capt. Kelty signaled Col. Fitch to land his force a mile below the fort, which he successfully accomplished, the Lexington and St. Louis shelling the woods, under cover of which Col. Fitch gained the rear of the rebel position. At this juncture a shot came plunging from a siege gun on the bluff, and struck forward on port side of the Mound City's casements, penetrating it and passing through the steam drum, filling the vessel with escaping vapor and scalding nearly every one on board. Twenty-three of the officers and crew, out of over a hundred and seventy-five, escaped from injuries. A horrible scene ensued. Many of the crew, frantic from pain, jumped overboard, and some were drowned. Boats from the Conestoga, which was coming up at the time to support the Mound City, were sent to their relief, but the rebels fired on the men in the water with grape and canister from field pieces, murdering the most of those attempting to escape.

Apprised of their position at the river, Colonel Fitch drew up a regiment and pushed forward and carried the Fort by storm at the point of the bayonet. The rebel works consisted of two batteries, the lower one mounting six field pieces, and upper one three heavy siege guns, manned by four to six hundred men, under the command of Colonel Fry, late of the U. S. Navy. About two hundred rebels are said to have escaped, and over one hundred and fifty reported killed and wounded, and thirty prisoners, among them Colonel Fry, who was wounded in the shoulder and brought up on the Conestoga. Capt. Kelty was severely scalded about the face and hands, but will recover.

Second Master Hearth, Third Master Kinzie, Fourth Master Scoville, Masters Mate H. R. Brown, Paymaster Green, Chief Engineer John Cox, Assistant Engineers John McAffee and Hollingsworth were killed.

Pilot Charles Young was severely scalded and reported since dead.

Surgeons Jones, Carpenter and Manning, slightly.

From eighty to one hundred of our sailors, who jumped overboard, over seventy are missing.

Colonel Fitch reports a few men wounded and none killed, and but for the unfortunate accident at Mound City the rebel works would have been carried without a loss on our side. She can easily be repaired. The Flag Officer has sent to Cairo for another.

The rebels have obstructed the channel above by sinking two large steamboats and a gunboat, believed to be the Maypole.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following official accounts was received at the Department to-day:

ST. CHARLES, WHITE RIVER, Arkansas, June 17th, via Cairo, June 21.

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

On arriving eight miles below here last evening, we ascertained that the enemy had two batteries here supported by a force, number unknown, of infantry.

A combined attack was made at 7 o'clock a. m. to-day. The regiment under my command, the 46th Indiana, landed two and a half miles below the battery and the skirmishers were thrown out, who drove in the enemy's pickets. The gunboats then moved up and opened their battery. A rifle shot from one of the batteries penetrated the steam drum of the Mound City, disabling her and scalding most of her crew. Apprehensive that some similar accident might happen to the other gunboat and leave a small force without their support, I signalled the gunboats to cease firing and we would storm the battery.—They ceased exactly at the right time and my men carried the battery gallantly. The Infantry were driven from the support of the guns, the gunners shot at their post, and their commanding officer Frye, formerly of the U. S. Navy, was wounded and taken prisoner and eight brass and iron guns with ammunition were captured. The enemy's loss is unknown. We have buried seven or eight of their dead and the other dead and wounded are being brought in. The casualties among my own command are small, the only real loss being from the explosion of the Mound City.—She will probably be repaired and ready to proceed with us up the river to-morrow. A full report will be made as early as possible.

Very respectfully yours:
G. N. FITCH,
Col. Comd'g 46th Indiana Volunteers.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department:

U. S. Flag Steamer Benton, Memphis June 19, via Cairo, June 21.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy:

The gunboat Conestoga returning from the White river reports the capture of two batteries mounting seven guns at Saint Charles, eighty miles from the mouth.—The attack was commenced by Captain Kelty in the gunboats, who silenced the first battery. The second battery was gallantly carried by Col. Fitch at the head of the 46th Indiana Volunteers. A shot caused the explosion of the steam drum of the Mound City, by which a part of her officers and crew were killed and wounded. I write by to-day's mail.

Signed. CHAS. H. DAVIS,
Flag Officer.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Newbern, N. C., Progress reports that one hundred rebel dragoons had given themselves up at Wilmington, N. C. The same paper says that six North Carolina regiments had been taken to Richmond and placed under guard, previous to which they had hung their Brigadier General.

The steamer Haze from Newbern on the 17th and Hatteras on the 19th arrived here yesterday morning.

She reports having seen a large steamer off Logger Head Inlet with the sea breaking over her. She was a brig rigged vessel of about 1,008 tons with a walking beam engine.

The steamer York for Port Royal, put into Hatteras Inlet with her smoke stack disabled.

Hon. W. A. Graham having declined, Z. B. Vance has been nominated by the opposition party for Governor of North Carolina.

A force of our troops from Newbern had dispersed a rebel force some six miles above on the opposite side of the Neuse, destroyed their fortifications and brought in Capt. Latham a prisoner.

By the Haze we learn that Gen. Burnside arrived at Newbern last Sunday and preparations were being made for extensive military movements.

The Haze spoke to the Mantanzas off the Delaware, dispelling all fears that might have been entertained for her safety.

The prize schooner Mary Stewart, from Nassau, N. P., has arrived from Georgetown bar, whence she was captured on the 1st inst. by the United States Gem of the Sea. He crew escaped. A share of her cargo consisted of salt and medicines.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamer North Star has arrived from Aspinwall with dates to the 14th inst. She brings $612,000 in specie.

Mosquere had sent two hundred troops to occupy Panama.

The Governor at first threatened to resist and issued a proclamation to the people to arm and erected barricades.

Mosquere's commander stated that the only object was to prevent the repetition of such outrages as lately committed by Gen. Sumner of the United States and the sympathies of the people being evidently with Mosquere the Governor submitted.

The crew of the United States frigate Saranac were ready to land for the protection of the American people, but the commander would not otherwise interfere.

Business was suspended.

The steamship Roanoke has arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 15th. The steamer Mississippi was to sail on the 17th for Boston. Dr. Stone has been released from Fort Jackson. James Robb has been appointed Military Governor of New Orleans. The Marion, for New York, would sail on the 19th, and the Blackstone on the 21st. William M'Clary, late second officer of the steam transport Saxon, and Stanislaw Ray, of New Orleans, were to be hung on the 16th for burglary, having forged an authority from General Butler to enter a house, and robbed it under false names, and pretended uniforms of the soldiers of the United States.

General Butler has issued a special order complimenting the troops for activity and efficiency in turning out promptly on the occasion of an unexpected beating of the assembly in the night, for the purpose of demonstrating their vigilance.

George Jackson has been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the burning of the ship American Union, at the time of the arrival of the Federal fleet.

General Butler issued an order that all citizens who hold places of trust, which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, must take the oath of allegiance. The same must be done by all citizens requiring protection, the privilege of passports, to have money paid them, or having the benefit of the power of the United States, except for the protection from personal violence. Foreign residents must swear or affirm to do no act, or be privy to none that shall aid or comfort the enemies of the United States, so long as their own government remains at peace with the United States.

On reliable information it is stated that General Beauregard's army was in a most deplorable condition when at Corinth, the sick numbering thirty thousand.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following order was issued to-day by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 21, 1862.

An Order to Encourage Enlistments.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is ordered that a premium of two dollars shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war, and every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into a regiment already in the service.

This order will be transmitted to Governors of the States, and recruiting officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Bark Gem of the Seas, on the 3rd inst., captured the rebel schooner Mary Stewart, from Nassau, while attempting to run the blockade on the South Santie river, South Carolina. Her cargo consisted of three hundred and eight sacks of salt, and sundry other articles. This schooner formerly belonged to Governor Williams, Aiken, S. C. The United States steamer Calhoun has captured, on Lake Ponchatrain, the rebel steamer Whitman. The same steamer has also captured the rebel schooner Venus in the same Lake. The latters cargo consisted of two hundred and twenty-eight bales of cotton.

An expedition, from the same steamer Calhoun, cut out the rebel gunboat Corphius. She was found in one of the bayous secured, moored and guarded by rebel troops.

The United States ship Susquehanna, on the 11th instant, captured the rebel schooner Princeton, from Havana, bound towards Matamoras. Her cargo consisted of drugs, dry goods, provisions, &c.

On the 9th inst., the Bainbridge captured the schooner Bargany, and sent her to Key West for adjudication.

Commodore Kelty, of the Mound City, has captured and sent to Cairo, the Clara Dolsea, one of the largest, handsomest and finest rebel steamers on White river.

Flag Officer Dupont writes to the Navy Department that the rebels, through information given by a negro who had been employed by our army, became aware of the absence of our troops from Hutchinson's Island, made a descent upon Mrs. March's plantation and surrounded the house, and with a ferocity characteristic at all events of that part of the South, murdered, in cold blood, a large number of contrabands who were awakened from their slumbers to fall into the hands of infuriated rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 21.—We learn to-day from the Army of the Potomac that quite a skirmish took place on the 19th inst., between the 20th Indiana regiment, Kearney's Division, and the rebels, which lasted for more than an hour. The Indiana boys stood their ground and sustained very slight loss. Lieut. Carr, Co. I, and three privates were wounded. In the afternoon the regiment was complimented by Gen. Kearney for bravery and discipline. This is the regiment that was once nearly sacrificed at Chickamicomico, North Carolina, early in the operations on that coast under Col. Hawkins, and which has been, until lately, attached to Gen. Wool's Division.

During yesterday the rebels endeavored to feel our entire line by shelling vigorously, at different points, in the hope of annoying working parties, principally on the right and opposite Kearney's Division. Their shells generally fell short and did but little damage.

The Baltimore boat brought down 25 Sisters of Mercy this morning for our hospitals here.

The steamer Baltimore has arrived here this morning with a number of Congressmen.

It is cloudy to-day. The atmosphere is warm and sultry.

A revenue cutter has arrived here to attend to vessels entering and leaving Norfolk.

The armed barque Fernandi went to sea this afternoon.

Gen. Dix returned this morning from Point Lookout.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—According to a general order the supervision of prisoners of war sent by the Generals commanding in the field to posts or camps prepared for their reception, is placed entirely under Col. William Hoffman, Third Infantry, Commissary General of prisoners, who is subject only to orders of the War Department.

All matters in relation to prisoners will pass through him. He will establish regulations for issuing clothing to prisoners, and will direct the manner in which all funds arising from the saving of rations at prison hospitals, or otherwise shall be accounted for and disbursed by the regular disbursing officers of the departments, in providing, under existing regulations, such articles as may be absolutely necessary for the welfare of the prisoners. He will select positions for camps for prisoners, or prison camps, and will cause plans and estimates for necessary buildings to be prepared and submitted to the Quartermaster General, upon whose approval they will be erected.

By officers of Quartermasters Department he will, if practicable, visit the several prison camps once a month. Loyal citizens who may be found among the prisoners of war, confined on false accusations, or through mistakes, may lay their cases before the Commissary-General of prisoners, who will submit them to the Adjutant-General. The Commissary-General is authorized to grant paroles to prisoners on recommendation from the medical officers attending the prison, in case of extreme illness, but under no other circumstances.

The Post Office Department has contracted with Geo. W. Taylor to carry mails from Beaufort to New York and back daily. Within the past week several old postoffices in Virginia have been reopened.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following orders and appointments were issued by the Navy Department yesterday: Lieut. Wm. Gibson ordered to the command of the United States steamer Yankee; United States Paymaster Mellville Hanna has been ordered to take passage on the U. S.