THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Destruction of the Railroad Bridge---The Confederate Troops Retire--Approach of the Federal Army.

FREDERICK, June 14.—It is here reported, upon the authority of a messenger who arrived here this morning from within one mile of Harper's Ferry, that the bridge across the Potomac at that point was blown up and entirely destroyed between four and five o'clock this morning. The explosion was distinctly heard and the smoke seen by parties there. The messenger further reports that all the troops have been withdrawn from the Maryland shore, and that the town of Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by the great body of Confederate troops recently there.

A small force is yet there, probably the rear-guard of the retreating army. It is reported that eight car loads of provisions were destroyed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federalists, who were supposed to be concentrating upon Harper's Ferry from the direction of Greencastle and Cumberland.

The wife and family of General Huger were at the Ferry last night, and had engaged a private conveyance from this city to take them to a point further southward, but were compelled to accompany the column in its sudden flight. The destruction of the bridge may be regarded as certain.—Confirmatory intelligence of the fact has been received here. A gentleman from this city, who was at Harper's Ferry last night, saw the preparations being made for the blowing up of the structure.—The bridge at Shepherdstown was also burnt last night.

Further from Harper's Ferry--Evacuation of the Town Confirmed--Destruction of the Government Works.

SHARPSBURG, June 14.—A reliable informant reports that the Confederate troops left Harper's Ferry to-day, one part retreating in the direction of Winchester, and another into Loudoun county, which movement would seem to indicate that a retreat to Manassas Junction is intended. The railroad bridge was blown up one hour after sunrise this morning. The government buildings were all being severally burnt when he left there at 11 o'clock this morning. The Armory was first fired and destroyed. The rifle works it is supposed will follow next. All the machinery had been transported into the interior several days ago. He estimates that only about 4,000 troops remained in the town when he left; the main body it is said has been pushed forward to Charlestown and to a point near Leesburg.

FREDERICK, June 14.—A resident of this city who has but just returned from Harper's Ferry, states that the bridge has been actually destroyed with the exception of the piers, which are yet standing. The tressle work of the railroad within the town was also destroyed.

The railroad bridge at Martinsburg was also burnt to-day. A dark cloud of smoke is still ascending from the burning buildings at Harper's Ferry.

Details of the Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

SHARPSBURG, June 14—Midnight.—A messenger by the name of Jno. T. Crutchley has arrived here from Harper's Ferry. He saw the work of destruction at the Ferry in company with Wm. Chambers and John Pitcher, of this place. He reports that the railroad bridge across the Potomac was burnt as before stated, at 5 o'clock this morning. The bridge was fired on the Maryland side.

The first half of one of the rolling-mills was fired one hour afterwards. The whole of the Government works and the tressling on the Winchester railroad caught fire, and the most of it went with it. Fifty men were engaged in pouring water upon the tressled half of the bridge, to prevent the flames from communicating to and destroying the Wager Hotel. They at last fired shot at the burning mass for the purpose of covering the fire.

The messenger left the Ferry at 2 o'clock, and reports that the Confederate troops were leaving rapidly, moving off at double quick time, taking the road to Winchester, Va.

The troops left Maryland Heights late yesterday, carrying with them two small cannon, the only cannon they had in their possession, unless they brought them down the night before.

No Confederate troops are now this side of Harper's Ferry.

All of the Shepherdstown bridge has been destroyed except the abutments, and no trace is left of the superstructure!

Captain Doyle, with a Virginia troop of cavarly, is stationed there.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14—Midnight.—The special agent of the Associated Press has just returned from the Maryland Heights overlooking Harper's Ferry, which point he left after 7 o'clock this evening. The Confederate army has mainly left the place. Only about 2,000 troops remained at that hour.

The route of the main body of the retreating army was by the turnpike leading to Charlestown and Shepherdstown; but their precise destination was not known, as they were lost in the distance, and no one was in the vicinity to be sufficiently informed to give the necessary information.

A rumor existed on both sides of the river that they had gone toward Winchester, whilst other parties suspected that they were going to Martinsburg to make a stand that night. At five o'clock this morning the great bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over the Potomac was fired, and soon after a tremendous report was heard caused by the explosion of mines under the centre span. The upper half of the entire structure was in ruins and fell into the river.

This was a noble work—one thousand feet long, built by Engineer Latrobe but ten years since in the most scientific manner. It had six spans, and was built at a heavy outlay. The damage to property has not ended here, but the Railroad Company and the United States have suffered further losses of valuable works. The tressel work on the road was supported from the bridge to the end of the government property, about half a mile in extent, is nearly all destroyed, as well as an upper bridge of 120 feet in length, over the government canal.

The telegraph station buildings and other railroad works are also demolished. The long range of substantial buildings formerly occupied as the Government Armory is burnt to the ground, with the exception of two buildings at the east end, and near the Shenandoah River. These will probably yet be burnt. The fire has been raging all day, and when we left was just bursting out in the rear quarters.

The rifle works on the Shenandoah were fired this afternoon, and nine of the Government property remained except the dwellings for officers on the hills, and two out of the twenty armory buildings.

The arsenals were burnt in April by the Government troops when Lieutenant Jones abandoned the place.

The loss to the Government must be in buildings alone from $400,000 to $500,000, whilst the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. has suffered scarcely less, and it is believed that some of its equipments have been embraced in this wholesale ruin.

It is currently given out by the people of the neighborhood that the Railroad Company has incurred the serious hostility of the Confederate troops, by the supposed want of concert it has shown with them, and by the marked loyalty of the employees towards the Government.

At Martinsburg, at one time, Harper's Ferry, some of the extensive workshops and engine buildings of the road are located. The road men at Martinsburg number some 400, and there are said to be on the whole line of the road nearly 4,000, many of whom are thrown out of employment by the action of Virginia and the effects of the war on the building of engines, &c.

The turnpike bridge at the mouth of the Shenandoah is also to be burned. According to reports, every night some further destruction may be expected, as no United States troops are in sight or reported as being sufficiently near to prevent it.

The Retreat of the Confederate Army--Destruction of Bridges.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., (via Hagerstown,) June 14.—The Shepherdstown bridge was burnt last night by the secessionists. The smoke and flames were distinctly seen from here.

The Confederate pickets have been withdrawn from all points for a distance of twenty miles above and ten miles below this point. A rumor reached here this morning that the enemy are throwing up earthworks at Shepherdsford between dam No. 4 and Shepherdstown bridge. A gentleman who arrived here this morning, visited Stewart's Camp at Hainesville, four miles this side of Martinsburg, last evening, says the camp has been broken up and the troops have moved in the direction of Martinsburg.

Premature Publication of Military Plans and Movements--Mail Matter from Disloyal States.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Government finds itself seriously embarrassed in the management of the present military campaign, by the premature publication of sufficient information to disclose its purposes to the public South as well as North. Portions of its plan for the movement of the troops have thus been made known and enabled the rebels to frustrate the successful execution of them. This it is no longer disposed to allow to be done, and yet it is unwilling to exclude the press from the advantages afforded by the telegraph, and therefore is reluctant absolutely to prohibit the transmission of despatches for publication.

In view of this state of things it is suggested that the editors of the leading journals in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities, immediately meet at Washington and come to some satisfactory understanding which will relieve the Government from further embarrassment, and yet afford the press all the facilities it can reasonably desire under the circumstances.

Francis W. Rice, a correspondent of the newspaper press, has been appointed Consul at Aspinwall.

Postmaster-General Blair has to-day despatched to the Postmaster at Louisville the following:

"The order requiring mail matter coming from disloyal States to be held for postage was not intended to prevent delivery upon payment of postage."

As explanatory of the above it will be recollected that the late order of the Postmaster General required letters from the seceded States to be immediately forwarded to the dead letter office, but this is not intended to cover cases where the letter has arrived at its place of delivery, and the person addressed offers to pay the United States the postage thereon. In such cases it may be deducted upon payment of postage.

Army Movements—Defensive Works—Advance of Troops into Virginia.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—There have been no arrivals or departures at the Navy Yard to-day. Six steamers are at the wharf, and there is great activity at the shops in preparing guns and ammunition.

The Volunteer Battalion, near the Chain Bridge, two miles above Georgetown, are making fine progress with their entrenchments and are preparing to mount guns so as to command the whole Virginia shore at that point, and sweep the bridge in case of necessity.

From what is known of the movements of Col. Stone's command, they are to protect the line of the Potomac.

The First and Second Ohio regiments broke camp to-night, and passed into Virginia.

Western Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.—Dr. Urban attempted to raise a Secession flag over his dwelling to-day, but Mayor Delph gave him notice that he would not answer for the safety of the lives of his family or property, and he desisted. A large crowd of Union men had assembled near, many of whom were armed.

Garnett Duncan, father of Col. Blanton Duncan, at Harper's Ferry, is of the opinion that there is truth in the rumor of the intention of the Kentuckians there to desert in a body.

Affairs in Missouri.

HERMAN, Mo., June 14.—It is reported that the steamer White Cloud is loading at Jefferson City, with cannon and military stores. It is also said that Gov. Jackson and all the State officers were to embark for Arrow Rock, a stray point about sixty miles above, on the Missouri River. Capt. Kelley's guard of 100 men were the only soldiers in Jefferson City yesterday. There are no troops at Osage bridge or at Doć's Island.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The steamers January and Swan, of the Missouri river expedition, passed Herman, about 80 miles above here, at 4 o'clock, and the steamer Louisiana, also belonging to the expedition, passed Washu, 30 miles this side of Herman, about the same hour.

The Second regiment, under Col. Boernstein, went out on the Pacific Railroad this afternoon, fully provided with camp equipage and munitions of war. It is conjectured that this regiment will embark on the steamer City of Louisiana at Herman and follow the expedition under Gen. Lyon. Under a guarantee of protection from the Federal Government the Pacific Railroad Company are taking energetic measures immediately to repair the bridges on that road.

The *Evening News* learns that two regiments of Iowa volunteers are encamped at Keokuk, and that 400 Illinois troops, from Quincy, have been concentrated at Hannibal, Mo., by order of Gen. Lyon, for the purpose of holding North Missouri and checking Governor Jackson's movements in that region. It is said that a portion of this force will be sent to Lexington and St. Joseph's. The *News* also says there is good reason to believe that a considerable number of Confederate troops are assembled in Arkansas, in the Indian country, and in Northern Texas, for an advance into Kansas and Missouri to seize the Newtown lead mines and march to the assistance of Governor Jackson the moment he invites them.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The appointment of Hon. Anson Burlingame as Minister to Austria, was today changed to that of Minister to China.

Stephen A. Hurlburt and Capt. John Pope, the latter of the army, both of Illinois, were to-day appointed Brigadier-Generals of the forces in that State.

Philip Pendleton, who is now engaged in receiving Virginia troops at Williamsport, under the proclamation of Col. Lamon, of this city, was today appointed additional paymaster in the army.

The committee appointed yesterday in regard to the erection of the Douglas monument, etc., met this evening and unanimously selected Col. Forney to deliver the eulogy on the 3d of July. Thomas C. Fields, Corresponding Secretary; George W. McLean, Monument Secretary, and J. J. McIlhane, Chairman.

On the recommendation of the Colonel of Ordnance, the issue of percussion caps by the troops is prohibited, except when firing with cartridges, in drilling at the manual of arms, either a burnt cap will be used to protect the cone, or the men will be instructed not to pull the trigger with sufficient force to bring the hammer down.

Affairs at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 14.—A slave belonging in Maryland, who fled here and took up his abode among the Zouaves, was delivered up to his owner this afternoon on producing proper proofs.

The military railroads are being pushed forward with great rapidity. Active military movements here are predicted on the news received from Harper's Ferry, in order to prevent the enemy from concentrating.

A Frightened Bearer of Despatches.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A letter from Bayard Taylor to the *Tribune*, says that Holland who recently came bearer of despatches to the government of the Confederate States from England, returned thither in the City of Baltimore. He rushed aboard a few minutes before the steamer left New York. His despatches were confided to a lady who concealed them in her dress. He appears to have been greatly frightened.

The Third Michigan Regiment.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—The Third Michigan regiment, 1,040 strong, left this morning for the seat of war. They are a splendid body of men, fully armed, equipped and ready for service.

A Spy Arrested.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The New York 71st regiment to-day arrested a spy at the Navy Yard. The letters on his cap indicated that he is a member of the Piscataway Mayland Rifles.

Western Virginia Convention.

WHEELING, June 14.—In the Western Virginia Convention to-day, Mr. Carlisle reported an ordinance vacating the seats of all the State officers who rebelled to the General Government, and providing for the reorganization of a Provisional Government, the election of officers, and providing that State, county and municipal officers shall immediately take the oath of allegiance. The ordinance was made the special order for Wednesday next.

A spirited debate took place upon the declaratory resolutions reported yesterday. Mr. Carlisle took the ground that Congress would, at the coming session, not be likely to recognize a division of the State, the object being to restore every original State to the Union. Five hundred stand of Government arms, a loan from Massachusetts, arrived here to-day for distribution to the Home Guards in this and the adjoining counties. Fifteen hundred more are expected here to-morrow.

Loss of the Steamer Canadian—Twenty Lives Lost.

ST. JOHNS, June 14th.—The steamer Canadian, from Quebec for Liverpool, struck a field of sunken ice eight miles south of Bellisle on the 4th inst. and sunk in 35 minutes. One hundred and eighty one persons were saved in small boats and landed at Cape Bauld, and arrived here to-day in a French bark. Twenty or thirty lives have been lost, including six cabin passengers. A portion of the mails was saved. Among those drowned are the mail officer and the second officer of the steamer. The Canadian struck the ice under her foremast, by which her three compartments were all broken in at once. She filled rapidly and soon sank.

Funeral of Lieut. Greble.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The body of Lieutenant Greble was brought to Independence Hall at 1 o'clock to-day, and will lie in state till this afternoon, when the remains will be taken with military escort, mostly composed of the Home Guards. All the flags in the city are displayed at half-mast. The city authorities participate in the obsequies.

Burning a Wagon Factory.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The extensive wagon factory of Messrs. Boggs & Rowland, in this city, was burnt after midnight. The firm were engaged in filling a large contract for army wagons. The buildings were fired in three places, as is supposed by an emissary of the enemy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF B. & O. RAILROAD.—The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held on Wednesday last. The revenue of the main stem and branches, as far as reported for May, amounts to $208,394.54, to which is to be added the payments to be made for large government services, etc., the accounts for which are not yet rendered. The following statement comprises the commodities transported eastwardly over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into the city of Baltimore for the month of May, 1861: Bark, 14 tons; coal, 27,358 do.; firebrick, 61 do.; flour, 17,776 bbls.; grain, 141 tons; granite, 82 do.; iron, 126 do.; iron ore and manganese, 239 do.; lard and butter, 3 do.; leather, 34 do.; wool, 5 bales; flaxseed, 13 casks; soap-stone, 6 tons; lumber, 1,011 do.; lard oil, 18 do.; lime, 230 do. Live stock, viz: 2,589 hogs, 372 sheep, 10 horses, 650 horned cattle. Meal and shorts, 344 tons; pork and bacon, 19 tons; tobacco, 1,133 hhds.; miscellaneous, 275 tons; hay, 26 do. Flour from Washington branch, 827 bbls.; potatoes 12 tons; coal oil, 333 bbls.; whiskey 610 do. [The item of coal does not include 4,800 tons transported by the company beyond its own wood supplies, and which is being furnished to manufacturers and others from Locust Point.]

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—George Bailey, Charles Stewart, Joseph Snavely, Edward Shay, Joseph Amos, William McCauley, Charles Lilly and Philip Bailey were yesterday arrested by officers Carter, Chabaron, Fitzgerald, Dennis and Councell upon the charge of assaulting J. S. Schaffer and beating him with a billy. The parties met on the street on Thursday night, and Bailey and his comrades cheered for Henry Winter Davis when Schaffer responded by cheering for May; immediately afterwards the latter was set upon by this party, who beat him most unmercifully. They were arraigned before Justice Shipley who held them for a further hearing.

REMAINS OF LIEUT. JOHN T. GREBBLE.—On Thursday afternoon the remains of Lieutenant Grebble arrived in Philadelphia. The funeral was announced to take place on yesterday.

EXAMINATION OF MR. W. S. ANDERSON.—The further examination of Mr. Anderson took place yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, at the office of U. S. Commissioner Hanan. Mr. Williams, Deputy U. S. Marshal, and Mr. W. F. Larrabee were the only witnesses examined. The substance of their testimony was a repetition of the circumstance of the arrest of Mr. Anderson. Several of the letters which had been taken from Mr. Anderson were produced, when that gentleman stated that he had received a portion of them from Mr. John Williamson. A subpœna was then issued for that gentleman but was returned *non est*. Mr. Anderson then suggested the postponement of the matter until Monday next, when it could be settled. The Commissioner then adjourned the examination till Monday morning.

ACCIDENT FROM ETHERIAL OIL.—A daughter of Mr. Edward Clayton, who resides on Conway street, near Howard, was severely burned on Thursday night, about half past nine o'clock, under the following circumstances. She was putting a child to bed and had the child on one arm and the lamp in the other hand, when she let the lamp fall and it exploded, the flames communicating to her clothing instantly. She ran into the street, screaming, when a gentleman who was passing at the time came to her assistance and extinguished the flames by enveloping her in his coat. Her breast, shoulders and back were very badly burned. Dr. W. H. Baltzell attended her and dressed her injuries. The child miraculously escaped injury.

RETURN OF TROOPS.—The Massachusetts Sixth and New York Thirteenth Regiments, which were brought to this city on Thursday (election day), for the ostensible purpose of quelling a riot between the Union men and those opposed to them, were yesterday sent back to their old quarters.—The Massachusetts men were from the Relay House, and the New York Regiment from Annapolis junction.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—On Monday night next this company will commence a series of entertainments at the Holliday Street Theatre. The reputation which this band enjoys is the best guarantee that their performances will be worthy the patronage of the lovers of music and mirth.

THE CONTINENTAL.—The musical and dramatic talent of the company at this place still attracts.

BIRTH DAY OF LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.—Thursday was the birthday of the veteran Scott. Though seventy-five years old, his mind was never brighter or more vigorous than at present. He enjoys excellent general health, and is troubled only with the annoyance at times of the results of old wounds and bruises, which, however, do not afflict him seriously.

BEAUREGARD ON CAPT. BALL'S COMPANY.—We have positive information that General Beauregard has ordered the Fairfax horse company of Capt. Ball, recently prisoners here, to leave the State of Virginia, because they have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.—*Washington Star.*

Nicholas Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, while sitting in a half-sleeping state at a second-story window, fell from his chair into the garden, a distance of fifteen feet. His right arm was broken and his face much bruised by the fall.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following business occupied yesterday:—State *vs.* Charles Frasby, a small boy, indicted for the larceny of one nut, of the value of $5, and one washer, of the value of $2, the property of William S. Shoemaker. Verdict of guilty.—State *vs.* Lewis Hilteman, indicted for the larceny of a silver watch, the property of William Nichols. Verdict of guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months.—Patrick Collins, indicted for rioting on the 19th of April last, removed his case to Baltimore county.—James Logan, indicted for rioting on the 19th of April, appeared in Court and gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at Court.—Bridget Callahan and Henry O'Neill were declared by a jury of inquisition to be lunatics and paupers.—The petit jury was discharged until Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock. The Court then adjourned till this morning, when the usual Saturday case will be disposed of.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

Wm. Gooding *vs.* George W. Howard. Action for money alleged to be due. Verdict for plaintiff for $225 93.—Assignment for to-day from 145 to 164.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, June 14.—The Court this morning rendered its decision in the appeal case of Jesse and Edward Hoshall *vs.* Nicholas Hoshall, by reversing the judgment against Jesse and giving a verdict of $96 against Edward Hoshall.—Also Joshua Parlett *vs.* John N. Fitzimmons. Judgment reversed, and judgment in favor of the appellee for $50 allowed.—Andrew Hockrat, indicted for not complying with the provisions of the liquor license law, was held to bail in the sum of $200 for his appearance.—State *vs.* Andrew Williams, Jacob Green and Jacob Miller, free negroes, jointly indicted for, on the 1st of April last, enticing and persuading Aaron J. Jones, a free negro apprentice, bound to J. Solon Linthicum, by the Orphans' Court of this county, to abscond from his master, were put upon trial, and after the evidence of Jones, the State's officer abandoned the case, the parties in the dock not being the ones who persuaded Jones away.—The State's Attorney entered a plea of not guilty in the case of Jack Franklin, colored, tried, found guilty, and a new trial granted at the last term, for the larceny of green corn.—The Court then continued cases for trial next week, the Court adjourned. To-morrow it will sit in equity.

EUROPE.

MEETING OF AMERICANS IN PARIS.

[*From the Paris Correspondence London Globe.*]

The great Yankee gathering in the hall of the Hotel du Louvre has assumed the character of an event, and not only from the numerical display of hats and bonnets, but from the attendance of bigwigs, (no less than five ambassadors to the courts of France, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, &c., &c.,) had all the elements requisite to make a sensation, irrespective of the talk itself, which was energetic. English neutral policy towards the belligerents came in for Hon. Mr. Dayl's emphatic denunciation, quite intelligible if his premises are admitted, his starting point being that the Southern States are rebels, a category they repudiate as inapplicable to communities invested with local sovereignty, whatever be the demerits of their cause. There was the stereotype reference to France, Rochambeau and Lafayette, but this empire is, if anything, far less disposed to take either side of the present quarrel than even Great Britain. New Orleans is French, and many other objections exist against the active or even passive interference of France. Col. Fremont himself, of Gallic blood, did not touch on that topic, and the other diplomatists were more guarded than Hon. Mr. Clay in their utterances.

CROPS IN EUROPE.—The Mark Lane *Express* of the 27th ult. says:

Another week of fine summer-like weather has forced on the wheat and other corn crops at a rapid rate; but though some rain accompanied the thunder of Thursday, more is wanted, especially for the barley and oats, as well as grass. With a continuance of such weather, harvest time may be reached at the average season, if not earlier. But potatoes must be late, from the harshness of the soil, as well as the previous coldness of the season. The beneficial change, accompanied with free imports, has produced the usual effects, and, though very little reduction in the price of wheat has been noted, there has been an almost total cessation of business, millers keeping their stock at the lowest point. The scarcity, however, of fine old and dry samples has prevented holders from making offers of such on easier terms.

On the other hand, the markets are so overdone with damp and inferior new foreign, that it would be difficult to place any quantity without a liberal reduction on the nominal rates. The French markets have preserved their tone more than we expected, from the general impression that the wheat has suffered. The new corn law is to be brought before the Corps Legislatif to-day. The Belgian and Dutch accounts note very little difference; and the fine weather was to some extent felt in Northern Germany that prices decline very slowly, and by some places not at all. Still Odessa, the Principalities, as well as Egypt, the Mediterranean and Spain, have been dull. Fine rains have fallen in Italy, and very materially changed the unsatisfactory prospects entertained a month since.

CHINA.

The foreign news possesses no remarkable interest. Perhaps the most really interesting feature comes from China, where an expedition under Admiral Hope had sailed up the Hankow, 570 miles from the mouth of the river, with a number of commercial gentlemen on board, anxious to transact business in the very heart of the empire, and thus to bring into full play the primary features of the late treaty with the Chinese government. This expedition appears to have produced a strong impression on the merchants of Shanghai and the Chamber of Commerce in that place. From a summary of their report, which appears in an influential morning contemporary, we are told—"We now see whence came and whither went those exports and imports which for so many years came out and went in to Canton. In the very centre of the 'Flowery Land,' high up in the great cities, these English merchants came upon the cotton goods which had been imported at the far-away southern port of Canton, and had been divided into smaller packages in order that they might be carried on men's shoulders over the mountains which divide Canton from the central provinces. In the central part of China the visitors came upon the great tea emporium, and the tea is described as lying "upon the tributary waters of a river which descends with a moderate current to our own ships lying at its mouth." The district abounds in coal, which for the purpose of steam navigation, would be found highly useful.—*From Wilmer and Smith's Liverpool Times, June 1.*

JAPAN.

A letter from Kanagawa, under date of February 28th, says:

In reference to the murder of Mr. Hueskin, Secretary of Legation to Mr. Harris, the American Minister, says that the Japanese want a dose like that the Chinese have just received, and they will soon get it if they don't mend their manners.—When the writer first went there he considered them as something approaching to angels, but he finds that they are little better than wild beasts.

At the date of the letter, the Japanese were celebrating the commencement of their New Year, with a holiday lasting for twelve days, during which no business can be done. It is the only time of the year that looked like Sunday there. They have their houses dressed up with evergreen and spruce pole and seem to enjoy themselves better than we do on similar occasions. On the first day of the year they collect and settle all their bills. No cold weather has been experienced during the winter, and everything looked as green as spring, there. Snow fell two or three times, but the ground not being frozen, it could not lie.

Business was very quiet. All the best tea had been bought up and shipped. The same is the case with silk, but next year and the year to come, these people, seeing what the foreigners want, will raise a greater quantity of such articles. No better can be found in any part of the world than in Japan.—No vessel has yet left Kanagawa for any port of the States except San Francisco, while not a month passes without one or two vessels being up for London.

The American Consul at Kanagawa, Mr. Samuel Dorr, had been confined to his bed for about two months, but was getting better. There are three English and one French man-of-war in the harbor, but just as soon as they are gone the Japanese will be at their old pranks again.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S TREASON DISCOVERED.

Under this head the *Richmond Examiner* has the following:

We have just seen a letter from Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, well known to the country as one of her men of capital, and a leading Black Republican, in the full confidence of President Lincoln and his government at Washington. It is addressed to Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and encloses a draft for one thousand dollars, as a part of the pay intended for his services in betraying those confiding portions of the people of Tennessee who have stood by him in support of the maintenance of the Federal Union. We give this letter to the public. It was intercepted in its passage to Johnson, and is now in the possession of a reliable gentleman of this city—one well known to the country. There is no doubt of the genuineness of the letter.

BOSTON, May 18, 1861.

Dear Sir—If your note to me were printed in our newspapers, it would be good for ten thousand dollars in three days' time. But of course, I must only use it as a private letter.

In order that you shall be sure of something at once, I write below this a draft which some of your Union bankers or merchants may be willing to cash at the usual premium for East Exchange. Probably Gardner & Co., Evans & Co., Douglas & Co., of Nashville, will know it.

The Government will soon exhibit a power which will astonish even you. The nullifiers have been playing into Scott's hands for three weeks, and now they have lost the game.

Yours, with regard,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

If you cannot use the draft, return it and tell me what to send.

BOSTON, May 18, 1861.

At sight, without grace, pay to Andrew Johnson; or order, one thousand dollars, for value received, and charge to my account.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

To Mason, Lawrence & Co., Boston.

Across the face of the draft is the acceptance of Mason, Lawrence & Co.

The original of this letter is now in the hands of Governor Harris. Several previous letters have also been intercepted.

THE TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.—The New Orleans *True Delta* has a very interesting letter from its correspondent at Richmond, from which we clip the following:

The massing of Southern troops at various important positions still goes on vigorously. Richmond is the general rendezvous for incoming volunteers, whence, as soon as inspected and properly outfitted for active duty, they are distributed where they seem most needed. According to a rough estimate, I think that there are at this moment in active service in Virginia, about 50,000 Confederate troops, namely: about 8,000 at or near Manassas Junction; about 5,000 at Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek; about 12,000 at Norfolk and its neighborhood; about 5,000 at Yorktown and Williamsburg; about 14,000 at Harper's Ferry. Of this aggregate, nearly all, exclusive of the forces at Harper's Ferry, are so posted that they could be concentrated by railroad at any point between Norfolk and Alexandria within twenty-four hours.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

THE LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13—6 P. M.—There are no military movements of importance to-day to report. The statement in my communication of yesterday that the Confederates had retired from Great Bethel is true so far as their main body is concerned, but the place is still held by them and can be occupied by a large force at short notice.

Capt. H E. Davis, son of Judge Davis, Lieutenant Charles H. Seaman, and Dr. Martin, of Dayree's regiment, yesterday entered the enemy's lines with a flag of truce and went to within half a mile of Yorktown. They saw a formidable battery at Great Bethel but were not permitted to examine the works, and from there to Yorktown were conducted by bridle-paths. They were escorted by a sergeant and four troopers who met them at New Market bridge, three miles from Hampton, to which point their secession pickets now extend. They were courteously treated by Col. J. B. Magruder, who commanded at Great Bethel.

There was a large encampment of Cavalry at Yorktown, and the place was being strongly fortified. There are also batteries between Great Bethel and Yorktown. The Confederates report one killed and five wounded, and expressed a hope that General Pierce may be retained in command.—Major Winthrop was shot by a Louisiana riflman while heading a vigorous charge. He was buried by the Confederates, who greatly praised his heroism. I have just brought his cap and spurs from the Zouave camp.

Two Zouaves died prisoners, viz: Benj. F. Hopper and Joseph L. Taylor, nephew of Moses Taylor. The Confederates represent that they had other prisoners whom they were willing to exchange. Capt. Philips has to-day visited the fortress with a flag of truce in reference to the same. There was an alarm last night. The whole garrison turned out. Gen. Butler and Quartermaster Tallmadge have this afternoon gone to Newport-News.

Reconnoissances have been made forth from Fortress Monroe and Newport-News

It is reported that Jefferson Davis was at Richmond last week.

The weather continues hot. The thermometer stood at 92° in the shade.

Resignation of Officers.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that several officers of the Albany regiment that were engaged in the late affair at Big Bethel have tendered their several resignations, through dissatisfaction with the continued connection of General Pierce with the army there, and that it is highly probable that a number of officers of other regiments in that quarter will follow their example.—*Wash. Star.*

[*Special Correspondence Daily Exchange.*]

MORE FROM GREAT BETHEL.

OLD POINT, June 11.

This is a sad day indeed, sad enough from the death of many companions, but more saddened by the reflection of the most disgraceful rout of our soldiers. I cannot describe to you the gloom which spread over us when the remains of poor Greble came in. He and the five artillerists who stood by the guns under his command are the only ones of the whole expedition to whom any credit is due. He was indeed a brave and noble fellow.—Deserted by all his command except five, and exposed to the galling fire of the enemy's battery, which contained six guns, he served his pieces fearlessly and well. Lieut. Butler rode up to him and told him to dodge behind the trees, as the others were doing, but Greble refused to leave his post till he received the order to retreat. The whole force remained dodging behind trees, and occasionally firing, for more than an hour, when a retreat was ordered. Just at this moment poor Greble was struck in the head. The retreat commenced was effected in the most disgraceful confusion. Greble's body, as well as Major Winthrop's, was left on the field. Ten men were found to volunteer to return for Greble's body, under Col. Warren of the Zouaves. Winthrop's was to be buried by the Confederates. We have been busy all day with the dead and wounded. The Virginians numbered about 800, and had one battery. We had 3,000 men, one six-pounder, and two howitzers.—The Zouaves fought like demons. They waded through mud almost knee deep to charge our battery.

There is no name for the expression of indignant disgust at this wholesale slaughter of our fellow-soldiers, through the miserable inefficiency and incapacity of these "civilian" officers, who scarcely know how to drill a single company, much less take the command of several regiments. E.

Battle at Great Bethel--Southern Account.

From the Richmond *Enquirer* we take the following. Its correspondent, writing from Jamestown Island, June 10th, says:

We have just received at this post intelligence to this effect: that Col. Magruder's command, 2,200 strong, stationed at the Bethel, on the line between York and Elizabeth City counties, was attacked to-day by from 3,000 to 4,000 federal troops, who were repulsed with a loss of 300 men in killed and wounded, while we only lost five on our side.

Another correspondent says:

Dr. Vaughan, first lieutenant of one of the companies, just from the field of battle, reports a heavy loss on the side of the enemy—number not exactly known. We had one of our picket guards taken, and one man killed—several wounded. The enemy took one of our batteries, but were soon routed by a charge from the North Carolina regiment.

From the *Dispatch* we take the account of a skirmish two days previous to the Bethel affair.

On Saturday afternoon, Captain McDowell's company from Asheville, North Carolina, one hundred strong, were out on a reconnoitering expedition, with Lieutenant Gregory and ten men some distance in advance. Coming within a mile and three quarters of Hampton, they encountered two hundred of the enemy on a similar excursion, who also had an advance guard in front. Lieutenant Gregory's guard of ten men approached within thirty-five steps of the enemy, when a parley took place between them, each party endeavoring to quiz the other. Finally a large man of the enemy, who stood near Lieutenant Gregory, cried out, "I know you are friends! I belong to the Second New York Regiment!" whereupon Lieutenant G. placed his pistol near the New Yorker's head and exclaimed, "Drop your pistols, or I'll blow your brains out!" You are my prisoner!" at the same time calling upon his men to fire.

The order was obeyed by Lieut. Gregory's Guard, and twenty-five of Capt. McDowell's command, some eighty steps in the rear, also fired. The Northerners returned the fire, but none of our men were injured. From twelve to fifteen of the Northerners were killed and wounded by this discharge, and Lieut. Gregory secured the prisoner. Captain McDowell, observing the retreat of the Northern party, thought it prudent to withdraw his command, as a large body of Federal troops were within half a mile, and our little handful would have fallen an easy prey. The Northern soldiers fired very badly. Lieut. Gregory was on horseback, and the balls whizzed far above his head.

In the retreat of the Northerners carried their dead and wounded in two carts and a buggy to Hampton. The prisoner was sent to Yorktown.

Battle of Great Bethel--Account by a Volunteer Engaged in it

[*Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*]

CAMP DISCRETION, YORKTOWN, June 10, 1861.—I have at last some interesting news for you, and very good news to communicate to you. Yesterday morning the camp was called to arms by beat of drum at four o'clock, to march, where, we knew not. We were supported by the Second, Third, Fifth and Seventh regiments, but no artillery; for Colonel Duryee's Zouaves were sent in advance about two hours ahead; but the General who had command of our brigade knew no more about his business than a child, and his incompetency caused us to suffer the way we did without gaining one inch of ground, or repulse was what I would call a decided defeat. We marched about ten miles through a road closed on each side with thickly-set trees, when suddenly the enemy's batteries opened upon us. Good God! what a fire. Our Lieutenant and one orderly sergeant was killed at the first discharge. We used rifled cannon, and their rifle balls came crashing through the trees, scattering the branches and stumps among us. Our men never flinched; they marched steadily on, under a broiling sun. I can never forget the sight. It was terrific. Here and there we would meet some of Duryee's men bleeding, some dead and some dying. We passed one leg and one hand, which had been torn to pieces by those rifled cannon. We marched up a lane directly opposite the Southern batteries, and there—shame to our Generals—he exposed us to a most raking fire of shot and shell for some time. We halted immediately in front of a picket fence which we were ordered to tear down; we did so, and were then ordered to charge the battery. One single regiment to charge twenty rifled cannon in line, and an unknown force! If we had ever charged there would not be a man left to tell the tale. We were then ordered to lie on our faces on the hot sand, and for one hour and forty minutes we were exposed to that awful fire; the balls sang "Dixie," and ploughed up the ground in front and behind us.—The shells tore up the sand and scattered it in our men's eyes. To have taken that battery we ought to have had two batteries of flying artillery; but we had only one single six-pounder, served by eight regulars and one lieutenant, who, poor fellow, the last shot that he fired, was struck by a cannon ball, which carried away the back part of his head, scattering his brains over our doctor's coat, who was helping to carry a wounded man off the field. As soon as the regulars saw their lieutenant killed they deserted their gun, when one of our companies took it home. We were obliged to beat a retreat, which we did in good order, leaving about forty on the field. As our ambulance, with the wounded, was going down the road a party of cavalry dashed out of the woods and fired on the wagon, which our men returned, killing twenty of them and took four prisoners. If they had come out of the battery we would have been cut to pieces. I have given them a good reception; but they knew too much. It is a wonder we were not cut to pieces. We could see their bayonets gleaming through the bushes in the sunlight.

[*Special Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.*]

The Engagement at Aquia Creek.

STAFFORD CO., VA., June 13, 1861.

There has been so much said in the Washington correspondence of the Northern press in relation to the losses sustained by the Confederate forces at Aquia Creek that I desire, so far as my testimony can go, to set the matter at rest forever. Residing, as I do, not very remote from the scene of action, I started for Aquia Creek immediately on receipt