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turn, actively engaged in the pursuit of new enterprizes and augmented profits.

THE WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION HEARD FROM.

The White River expedition have been heard from in a very favorable form, having already accomplished one of the objects of its mission, the capture of the Clara Dolsen, formerly a St. Louis and New-Orleans packet, which was given over to the Rebel authorities by Capt. Dunning, some nine or ten months ago. Capt. Dunning did not own the Dolsen; if he had, he would not probably have surrendered her, but very graciously and patriotically gave up property in which he had no interest, thereby gaining a reputation for devotion to the Southern cause at a very cheap rate. The Dolsen, which had made but a few trips, and is worth about $60,000, is principally owed for in Cincinnati, and this was an additional reason for the Rebels to rejoice over the possession of the boat.

The Memphians were particularly jubilant over the obtainment of the Dolsen, for they have an exceeding hatred toward Cincinnati and the Cincinnatians, chiefly because they have stolen from them millions of dollars in property and debts. They would seem inclined to paraphrase Col. Damas's apothegm, and say from the depths of their purses: "It is astonishing how much we hate men after we have robbed them."

No doubt one of the active causes of the Rebellion in Memphis was the prospect of repudiating its debts, which to Cincinnati alone were not less than $20,000,000 to $25,000,000.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CLARA DOLSEN.

The Dolsen was first seen lying at Helena; and a tug, the Spitfire, accompanying the expedition and armed with a howitzer, immediately gave her chase. The Dolsen saw the intention of the enemy, and, turning her bow down the river, and putting on a full head of steam, she determined, if possible, to escape. The Dolsen ran swiftly, and bade fair at first to outstrip the tug, which rapidly increased her steam, and her speed in proportion.

The race soon grew animated. The tug did not discharge her howitzer, convinced that she could soon overtake her prize, though for several hours the result was very fearful. The firemen filled the furnaces of the Spitfire furiously, and from carrying 60 pounds of steam ran up to over 200. Then indeed did she cleave the dark waters of the Mississippi, and sent them up from her bow in crests of boiling foam. The mouth of the White River was reached, and before the tug could head her off the Dolsen ran up the stream, and the Spitfire close behind her.

Every effort was made by the pursuer and pursued, and now the tug gained upon the great boat every minute. The Dolsen was conscious of this, and ispter running 20 miles up the river she saw capture was certain, and her pilot turned her toward the Arkansas shore. In a few minutes she ran into the bank, and a number of her officers and crew were endeavoring to set her on fire. They had no time. The tug was upon them. They leaped on shore, and deserted the Dolsen, while others remained to share her fate. Among the latter was the captain, who was sad had been for a number of days seriously ill. The Dolsen arrived here last evening, and is now lying opposite Hopefield, Ark., in very good condition.

The White and Yazoo Rivers are reported by the prize crew of the Dolsen as thronged with steamers, most of which were stolen from parties residing in the North while endeavoring to get out of the waters then controlled by Secessia. The officers think our gunboats will take a large number of valuable prizes, and there is very little reason to doubt they will.

FEAR OF SERVILE INSURRECTIONS.

During the past few days great alarm has existed in Crittenden, Mississippi, and adjoining counties of Arkansas, in regard to slave insurrections, and the alarm has diffused itself through various parts of Western Tennessee. The Southern newspapers say nothing about this. They almost fear to acknowledge the fact to themselves, as they have feared for many years; for they shudder at the bare idea of the horrors which will attend the uprising of the negroes. Indubitable evidences of an extensive negro plot have been discovered, and this is the more dreadful because nearly all the men have gone to the war, leaving their plantations and their homes unprotected.

A number of the Arkansans, it is said, have seriously thought of making an appeal to the Union forces in Memphis to assist in suppressing the insurrections; but other denizens of that classic State declare, justly enough, against such an appeal, and denounce with reason the idea of begging the aid of the men they have abused and wronged for years, and threatened to drive back howling to their homes with the very negroes against whom they now seek protection.

CRUEL NEGLECT OF REBEL SOLDIERS.

During my sojourn here I have heard a great deal in regard to the mismanagement of the Rebel military hospital, for which purpose the Overton Hotel was for some time employed. There were for a number of weeks four to eight hundred patients there, and but two nurses and three surgeons to administer and prescribe for all those men. The consequence was, the suffering was very great, and the list of mortality fearful; no less than twenty-five, thirty, and even forty persons dying daily, in the different wards.

One of the papers, *The Argus*, I understand, endeavored, though in vain, to bring about a reformation, and wrote several articles condemning the management of the hospital, which was not even supplied with some of the most necessary medicines; opiates being altogether wanting.

A citizen of Memphis, who frequently had occasion to visit the Overton says it was one of the most painful and sickening spectacles. There were dozens of poor fellows dying from lack of proper attention and medicine, poor fellows who had left their homes to fight in a most unjust and unholy cause in which they had been enlisted by the grossest misrepresentation and the vilest of falsehoods. After all their sacrifices, they were permitted to die there day after day and night after night, wasting gradually away, and enduring the agonies of a thousand deaths.

GEN. WALLACE'S DIVISION.

Gen. Lew. Wallace's division is at present about eleven miles north-east of this city on the Memphis and Ohio Railway. The time of his arrival is not known, but it is supposed he will reach here before the close of the week. The report that he is repairing the railway and telegraph as rapidly as he comes has been contradicted; but from the best information I can obtain he is vigorously prosecuting the work, which no doubt will be effectually performed.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

From Grenada, we learn there are about 5,000 Rebel troops, in command of Gen. Villipigue, late of Fort Pillow, all in excellent spirits, because they believe and still insist that McClellan has been terribly defeated, and driven back from Richmond. They talk of remaining there for some days as a kind of reserve for Memphis, saying they will soon be up here and drive out her odious Yankees; that they are only waiting for certain events, which will soon occur, and which we least expect. This is, of course, the stereotyped style of the Rebels; but they repeat it on all occasions with as much seriousness and relish as if it had not been rendered ludicrous a hundred and a thousand times since the fall of Sumter.

A NEEDFUL EXPEDITION.

Why an expedition is not sent into Mississippi, I cannot comprehend. As I have said, nearly all the hostile stores and munitions of war in the South-West are deposited in Mississippi, and if the Government would send a moderate force down there, it could readily disperse the few companies gathered at Hernando, and the regiments encamped at Grenada, and secure a large and valuable quantity of supplies.

MEMPHIS AS A BASE OF OPERATIONS.

The opinion held by some parties, that Memphis would be the base of operations for Gen. Halleck's army, is removed by the intelligence that Columbus, Ky., will be the point, and that the railway hence is now, or soon will be, fully repaired, giving an unbroken connection with Corinth, and greatly facilitating the plan of the campaign. This city, however, will be the base, no doubt, of the flotilla's future movements, as it seems preferable to Cairo, on account of the latter's location and greater distance.

THE TIME OF THE FLEET'S DEPARTURE.

The period of the departure of the Union fleet for Vicksburg remains as profound a matter of uncertainty as ever. Some still think it will not leave here at all, and it is probable that Commodore Farragut will teach the Mississippians the lesson they declare they cannot learn, how to surrender, without the assistance of Commodore Davis. The declaration by the Vicksburgites, that they will never yield the town as long as Vicksburg is Vicksburg, or one brick is left upon another, looks very unfavorable for the resistance they will offer. If they had not made such magnificent promises I should have more faith in a great battle there; but as it is, I expect to hear of an evacuation or a surrender at any hour; for determination to die to the last man, means in Secessia, to run away at the first opportunity.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Dix's Command Extended—The Trade with Baltimore—Probabilities before Richmond.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 20, 1862.

The expansion of Gen. Dix's department over so much of the peninsula as to include Yorktown, West Point and Williamsburgh, is an act appreciatory of his capacity and important as regards the public service. It brings the two commanders into near and harmonious relations, and renders Gen. Dix's command essentially, as I understand it is hereafter to be known, an army corps co-operating with Gen. McClellan. The part of the peninsula alluded to has become infested by guerrillas, both white and black, so that it is about as unsafe for one to travel there without a guard as it would be in Central Africa. I understand that Gen. Dix will address himself at once to the work of bringing these highwaymen, murderers and thieves to justice; which does not, I presume, mean their arrest, an expostulation and release on parole. I understand Gen. Dix's views to be somewhat different, squaring with the immortal order he gave while Secretary of the Treasury to the commander of a revenue cutter at New-Orleans, on the first outbreak of treason: "If any man undertakes to lower the American flag over the deck of your vessel, shoot him down on the spot." Gen. Dix's policy toward guerrillas, and all similar offenders, may be inferred from this sentiment. The summary execution of some dozen of the leaders will have an excellent effect; and it is precisely this that, I conclude, we may look for.

Among the first acts of Gen. Wool at Baltimore is an order forbidding the shipment to Old Point of anything whatever on private account, everything but Government freight being seized and placed in the Custom-House. Not even the Government contractors of beef are allowed to ship. The immediate and necessary result is great inconvenience to a great many people, Baltimore being the place where the daily marketing of the hospitals, the hotels, the shipping, the boarding-houses, and private messes is done. For cutting all this off there appears to have been no adequate reason, and it cannot be otherwise than that the order will be relaxed through an appeal at Washington, if not wholly rescinded. It is unquestionably true that a discriminating inquiry into shipments from Baltimore, to the end that whisky may not be shipped as hard bread, may reasonably be instituted; but to cut off everything is going to an unreasonable extreme. If it is Gen. Wool's purpose to prevent trade with Norfolk, in accordance with ideas differing somewhat from those entertained by Gen. Dix, he has chosen an extraordinary course to accomplish it.

Yesterday, Gen. Franklin's corps crossed the Chickahominy with heavy skirmishing. This places the bulk of Gen. McClellan's force across the river. Unless unforeseen obstacles arise, such as another freshet, the remainder will soon follow. When will the battle take place? If Gen. McClellan is left to be the attacking party, *not much, if any, before the Fourth of July*, unless present plans and ideas are changed. As I remarked a week ago, considerations of a sanitary character may operate to hasten the day. If anything can cause Gen. McClellan to deviate, that will. He probably knows—he must know—how large a percentage of his entire force are taking sick and death-leave—how many men it has required to supply this and other drains, and where they are to come from to supply future deficiencies. We are regaled to-day with the rumor that McDowell has formed a junction with McClellan, and that Fort Darling, on the James River, has been silenced.

I believe neither rumor, yet cannot help thinking how desirable are these two things. The clearing out of James River is unquestionably most to be desired. It seems as though more depended on that than on any other one thing. With our gunboats abreast of the city, Richmond would stand no longer than the time required to capitulate. Concerning the purposes of the naval force in James River, nothing is known. If it be on the defensive, merely one gunboat is as good as a dozen. If Capt. Rogers of the Galena, who commands the flotilla, has his own way, the country may rest assured that all will be done that it is possible for the force to accomplish. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox is now up the river, and forwarded dispatches to Flag-Officer Goldsborough, who is on the Minnesota at Norfolk, by express boat this morning. It is unquestionably a field for enterprise and daring, but with difficulties, it is true, but seemingly not greater than have been surmounted by the Navy at several points in the South and South-West. It may be that the presence of Capt. Fox justifies the expectation of important events in that quarter. Let us hope that it will so turn out.

The Rebel leaders in and about Norfolk, though quiet, continue confident that McClellan will be defeated, and that among the consequences that will immediately ensue is the occupation of that city by Gen. Huger, or some other Rebel General. That they keep up constant communication and intercourse with Richmond, is unquestionably true. Yesterday a person was arrested as a spy, and there are strong grounds of presumption against him. I am informed that passes are issued quite often for people to visit Richmond, which is at least very questionable policy, and so felt to be by Union men generally. The manliest policy of our military Governors should be to place a bounty on loyalty, and render disloyalty the least advantageous possible. I wish I might say that in any case such was the fact.

Gen. Dix has to-day gone to the mouth of the Potomac, with reference to the proposed hospital at New Point Comfort.

The steamer Connecticut, from the Southern coast, reached here this morning, and soon after left. Her advices will probably transpire before this reaches his destination. The only thing of interest known to have been brought by her is the fact that the gunboat Pembina, Capt. Bankhead, a few days since, ran close under Sullivan's Island, Charles-on Harbor, and was struck by a shell, which killed eleven men on board of her. She then withdrew.

The Hon. John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, who for upward of three months has resided here, and given his personal attention to the affairs of the Government pertaining to the Peninsula campaign, but more especially to the branch of the service relating to transportation, has by the urgent demands of private business, been compelled to leave, though it is hoped not permanently. Mr. Tucker is a man to an extent rarely found qualified to fill the place he occupies in the Government. His eminent business capacity, energy, sagacity and decision, have been of the greatest value to the country, and it is to be hoped that it may continue to enjoy the benefits derived from his services in connection with the Government.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 21, 1862.

Although it is entirely true that Gen. McClellan has been re-enforced, it is not true that he has been joined by Gen. McDowell's corps. There has been a very natural confounding of names, there being another General having the prefix "Mc" under McClellan and McDowell. Nor have the re-enforcements all reached their destination yet. We are left somewhat in the dark, for properly there will be less of reporting done at headquarters hereafter, and newspaper correspondents will have the business as well as the responsibility on their hands. The publication of frequent dispatches from headquarters to all sorts of people, ranging from the Secretary of War to wives whose anxiety was so much greater than their discretion that the public were constantly let into the domestic telegrams, was in violation not only of prudence, but of good taste; hereafter there is to be less of it. He who writes or speaks much has a good many things to unsay, as authors of dispatches from headquarters have learned. "There will be nothing done till I get there," observed the culprit on his way to the scaffold, to the rushing, crushing, anxious crowd. The battle of Richmond will not come off till certain things arrive quite as necessary to a battle as a culprit to a complete hanging. The word for hurrying up all the field ordnance has gone forth, and is being obeyed. No one that has not seen it can imagine how vast is the quantity of shells required. Steamers after steamers laden deep with them, are able to take but a part. It does not seem possible that a third of them could be used, though every piece of artillery were to be fired for days incessantly. And yet there is a certainty of being a short supply at certain points. McClellan's artillery is immense; probably far in excess of any army's ever yet brought into action. It is mostly good—some incomparable, some indifferent. The skill of managing batteries consists very much in knowing how to take them into action, and, if necessary, out again. We have lost largely from deficiency in this respect, and more still will be added to the list.

It seems a little odd, no doubt, to the reader to be informed that up to within a few days but a small share of the army had crossed the Chickahominy—river now historic—when three weeks ago, and for days, the electric announcement was, "McClellan has crossed the Chickahominy;" "Our forces are only five miles from Richmond;" "The decisive hour is at hand," &c. There has been a good deal of delusion about the actual progress of the army, and frequently the public, with some show of truth, but actually little of it, have been told what it was known it was most anxious to be told. But this delusion is now vanishing, and we are about to have the reality. Within the next week, it probably may be said that our army has crossed the Chickahominy, and what has for the past month been true of the pickets and extreme advance, will be measurably true of the greater part of the army. The hardships which will have been endured, the obstacles surmounted, the labor undertaken and accomplished, since our army took up its march from Williamsburg, stamp the campaign as one of the most remarkable on record. It may be that the God of Battles is thus leading this Army of the Union through difficulties that it may be all the more prepared to enter the conflict that is to be final to the Rebellion.

Two rather singular cases of remarkable escape from a living burial are related as having occurred subsequent to the battle of Fair Oaks. The body of a colonel was found on the field and brought in. Arrangements were made for embalming it. The process includes the use of galvanism. The shock was given. To the astonishment of all, the colonel rose and walked forth. The other case was also that of a colonel who was found among the dead on the field. In deference to his rank, he was brought to the hospital and laid among the dead. His friends prepared to give him a decent burial, and were about carrying the body out when the colonel rolled over and, in tones more like those of a man drunk than dead, called out, "Ben, John, where is my whisky flask?"

I understand that the Camp of Instruction, which was to have been located at Annapolis, will, after all, be elsewhere. It is said there is no suitable ground there, and the vicinity of the Junction is talked of. Why any other place than Fortress Monroe was ever thought of, is almost wonderful—would be wonderful, did we not see so many things done daily, contrary to reason—almost the worst instead of the very best. There are a thousand considerations in favor of Fortress Monroe, where there is one in favor of almost any other place. Nearly all of the troops now in the field, including many in the West and South-West, have passed by or started from Fortress Monroe. Your troops are almost certain to take water transportation. If they are sent on the water, an extra delay and expense becomes necessary, by reason of an extra embarkation. It took nearly three weeks to embark the Burnside Expedition at Annapolis. Not one half of the transports approach the dock. Some of those employed in the Sherman Expedition could not get within five miles.

As a port, Annapolis is utterly out of the question, and the country has already paid dearly for undertaking to embark troops there. Here, the largest vessels can float. Here, you already have all the appointments of a great depot. You have expended millions here, which you now propose virtually to abandon. No finer field can be found anywhere than Camp Hamilton, or those beyond Hampton. The region is incomparably healthy. No large city or other thing is near to corrupt your men. The great fort is the proper nucleus for a camp of instruction. It is itself a school of instruction. As the place for embarking troops, no other compares with it. All the inland waters, as well as the sea, may be easily reached from Hampton Roads. Do you wish to send a vessel with troops to Charleston or other ports on the coast? She cannot get within miles of the Annapolis dock. Do you want to discharge troops from a New-York or Boston steamer? They will have to be lightered. Is the War Department familiar with the delays, annoyances, and expenses attending the occupation of Annapolis as a base, fourteen months ago? With all deference to Mr. Stanton's judgment, I must conclude that the selection of Annapolis was hastily made, and since that place is found, after all, to be unsuited to the purpose, most respectfully draw his attention to the superiority of Old Point Comfort. B.

Visitors to the Army—Preparation for Action.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22, 1862.

Gen. McClellan owes it to himself and the country to put an immediate stop to the flood of visitors that has set in toward the Chickahominy. The privilege should be much more carefully guarded than it is, and given to those only who can show some better reason than most of those who constitute the tide now pouring thitherward can show. Those who go through motives of curiosity should be rejected without a hearing; and if it can be proved that applicants have no higher motive than to pry into things for the purpose of finding some ground of complaint they should be arrested as covert enemies to the cause, and sent to the Rip Raps. I must be permitted to say the next thing to an open rebel is the man who breeds dissension in the Army, and alienates the confidence of the soldier from his commander.

What spies there are in all the flood of visitors rushing toward the army, cannot of course be known. They cannot be much worse, however, than those who, knowing just as much about the management of armies as a Comanche does about fine arts, undertake the oracular, and tell how badly everything is going; and, shaking their heads, intimate how much more they might disclose if they deemed it prudent. It is not wise that mere sight-seers of any sort should be permitted to go to the army. Scores go avowedly as the enemies or friends of this or that man, to put up or put down somebody; their going could not in any event help a straw the great cause; and as the only business on hand is to gain a victory over the Rebel hosts swarming around Richmond, all who will not, either by musket or spade, contribute to achieve it, or cannot show some very excellent reason why they should be permitted to go, should be stopped either here or at White House. As a sail up the Pamunky is well enough, the latter would perhaps be the best place to shut down the gate.

Very recently a junketing party from Washington, on a Government steamer—chartered for $100 to $200 per day—sailed up to the White House. Troops had just arrived. There was but a single place unswearing for a dock, where a vessel could discharge; at this a commissary vessel was preparing to moor; the junketing party tied up to the only place, and a Government official ordered a guard to permit none other to approach. The consequence was that at least one regiment was compelled to go without rations twenty-four hours. Another very similar case has been authenticated to me, and it would be but just to give the names of those who not only for their pleasure prevent our men having their rations, but junket—at public expense—while our soldiers fight and die, and the country shivers in view of future taxation.

The favorable weather of the last few days has done much to restore the roads and make it comparatively easy for the army to move where before it was impossible to go. In a literal sense, the army will be before Richmond. The siege carriages now landing at our dock have a meaning, not only as to the means, but the time, far more instructive than any mere words of those who see and know not what is going on beyond the boundaries of the camp in which they chance to be. I have already spoken of the vast quantities of shot and shell going forward—mute records of the hour and the work. Amid all the idle rumors, opinions, and conjectures, we have something nearly positive from quarters only worthy of credit that confirms the unmistakable inference to be drawn from these things. Because there is delay, let no one suppose that consequently it is a season of idleness. Never for a single moment think that. Could the country see what the army has accomplished, and what it has yet to accomplish, it would wait in patience. Its task has been next to the impossible. Men know not for what they clamor when they cry, On! on!—know not what perils beset every step when they say, Make haste!—have no conception of the vast responsibilities of the young commander when they lightly find fault.

Among the passengers for the White House today were Mrs. Senator Harlan and Mrs. Senator Wilkeson, who go with the intention of visiting the front of our lines. There were also a large number of Sisters of Mercy, who go to the field and hospitals as nurses, where many more have already gone. B.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The recruiting returns of the regular army handed in yesterday show a marked improvement. To-day, the new order goes in force allowing each recruiting officer $2 for every man enlisted. This will stimulate recruiting in a very marked degree.

The navy got 75 men in this city alone last week. The "great want of seamen" of which the newspapers say so much is to be attributed to the $50 advance to Liverpool given by New-York shipping merchants. Naval recruiting was rarely more brisk than at present, notwithstanding this.

Within a few days United States regular troops have been moving to the seat of war with great rapidity. All the cavalry recruited in adjacent cities have been ordered to Carlisle. Yesterday a troop left this city, re-enforced by another from Albany. Companies of infantry have left Fort Preble, Boston, and Fort Hamilton, since Thursday last, and detachments from the headquarters of regular regiments, filling up in the West, are also under orders for the field. The destination of these troops we are not permitted to publish.

We have a circular from the Mediterranean squadron dated the 26th of May. At that time the United States men-of-war in the Eastern Hemisphere were thus located: U. S. sailing corvette St. Louis, 24, at Lisbon, officers and crew all well; U. S. sailing corvette Constellation, 24, bending sail at the same port, to leave for the eastward, all well; U. S. steam gunboat Tuscarora, in the Mediterranean. One of the St. Louis's officers, John R. Johnston, deserted from his vessel. It was expected in the squadron that the Ino, sent home, would be replaced by a gunboat.

Additional orders for the immediate completion of the U. S. steam-frigate Powhatan have been issued. The Powhatan has been in the hands of the workmen for some months at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. R. E. Wright, Geo. W. Carrick, and John Franklin, jr., all newly appointed engineers in the United States Navy, have been instructed to join the officers already detailed for the Powhatan.

Lieut.-Col. Palmer, of the Topographical Engineers, who recently died in Washington, was buried with military honors in Philadelphia on Sunday.

Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard are still unusually brisk. Villaret's submarine vessel—the novel appearance of which attracted much notice—was towed from the Navy-Yard last week, and it is supposed that a practical test of its usefulness will be made. The experiments made at the Navy-Yard were successful, and it is believed that the vessel will be able to perform all the inventor claims for it.

The United States steam gunboats Port Royal and Massachusetts sailed yesterday from Philadelphia, and the steam gunboat South Carolina on Saturday from Boston for the Gulf. Each had on board a large cargo of provisions, ammunition, and other necessaries for the fleet.

Steam was applied yesterday to the engines of the new steam corvette Adirondack, just completed, and reported ready for sea to the Navy Department. The machinery will be kept working for 72 hours, after which the vessel will make her trial trip. The engines are from the Novelty iron-works. The crew and marines for the Adirondack have been picked out.

RELATIONS OF GOVERNORS OF STATES TO VOLUNTEERS IN THE NATIONAL SERVICE.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., inclosing a copy of Special Order No. 30, and other papers, and requesting my opinion whether, under the circumstances, you had authority to issue that order.

The order in question is in these words:

"2. Col. William Weir having been illegally deposed by the Governor of Kansas, is reinstated in his position of Colonel 4th Regiment Kansas Volunteers. Any orders that may have been given by the Governor of Kansas for the consolidation of the 4th Regiment with other Kansas troops are hereby revoked, and the regiment will preserve the organization it had prior to the issue of such order."

As your letter contains no statement of the facts under which this question arises, there are some things necessary to its intelligent consideration, which I am compelled to assume as true, without explicit information. And it is only on this assumed basis of fact that I now undertake to express an opinion. If I am wrong in my assumption, you, having the means of knowing the truth, will be best able to estimate the value of my conclusions.

I assume, then, that the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers was one of the volunteer regiments accepted by the President under the provisions of the act of July 22, 1861, to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., and as such, was mustered into the service of the United States; that Col. William Weir was its commanding officer, and that since the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and whilst in that service, the Governor of Kansas has attempted to depose Col. Weir from its command, and to consolidate it with other Kansas troops.

If these be the facts, in my opinion the action of the Governor of Kansas was without authority of law, and Order No. 30 was a proper and legal exercise of the power of the Secretary of War, as the minister of the President of the United States.

By the second section of the act of July 22, 1861, the volunteers accepted by the President are made "subject to the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States," and they are to be formed "by the President into regiments of infantry, with the exception of such number of cavalry and artillery as he may direct, &c., and be organized as in the regular service." The same section designates the officers of these regiments, and provides, further, for their organization.

Among the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States, to which these volunteers are thus subjected, are the rules and articles of war, one of which (the 11th) declares that a commissioned officer shall not be dismissed the service but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a General Court Martial. (Bright. Dig., 74.) This rule is as applicable to the commissioned officers of volunteers admitted into the service of the United States under the act of 22 July, 1861, as it is to commissioned officers of the regular army. If the action of the Governor of Kansas, in deposing Col. Weir, was intended to discharge him from the service, it was directly in the face of the rule, and is, of course, utterly illegal.

But if it was only intended to remove him from the command of the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers it was not less illegal, for that regiment having been accepted by the President and mustered into the service of the United States, was under the command of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief, and not under the command of the Governor of Kansas. A loose idea seems to prevail in some quarters that the Governors of the States have the right to control the employment of the troops from their respective States, even after they are received into the service of the United States, and I presume it was under this impression that the Governor of Kansas attempted to interfere with the organization of the Fourth Regiment in the present instance. If so, he was greatly mistaken. It is true that by the Constitution of most, if not all, of the States, the Governor is made Commander-in-chief of the militia—but he remains Commander-in-chief only with the militia are called into the actual service of the United States, when by the National Constitution (Art 2, sec 2) the President becomes their Commander-in-chief. It is not necessary to consider whether any distinction exists between the militia and volunteers accepted under the act of July 22, 1861, since in neither case are the troops, in the service of the United States, less under the command of the President of the United States. The mere circumstance that a force of militia will keep the peace of the territory of a State to therefore with the organization of a regiment from his state, either by removing its officers or consolidating it with other troops after it has entered the National service. These reservations are found in the 17th clause of sec. 8, Art. 1, of the Constitution, which confers on Congress the power "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively *the appointment of the officers*, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." But even if the right of the Governor under the laws of the State to appoint the officers and train the militia be unquestioned, the power attempted to be exercised here was neither of these. It was the power to remove an officer, and destroy a regimental organization, the officer and the regiment being in the National service. If the Governor can do these, or either of these things, he can remove all the officers, and disband all the regiments from his state. And, if one Governor can do so, all Governors of the States possess the same power. Neither is there any fault of time or place to its exercise. So that if the Governor of Kansas maintains his assumption in this case, a revolution of governors might utterly disorganize an army in the face of the enemy it was called out to meet, or disband it entirely. If the power to do this or anything like it exists, it must be found in the Constitution, for the whole scope of the execution of Congress is at war with it, being all conceded on the assumption that the troops furnished from the States to the National Government are, when in service, SUBJECT TO the exclusive control of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, subject to the rules for their organization, training, discipline, and government, which Congress may establish.

Giving to the constitutional reservations in favor of the States the most liberal construction which can be claimed for them, they confer no right on the State authorities to disarm the organization of militia or volunteer regiments in the National service, or to interfere in any way with the control, within the President, under the National Constitution and laws, of the exercise over them.

Regarding the constitutional reservation of the appointment of officers reserved to Congress, in the act of July 22, 1861, has provided that when vacancies occur in any of the companies of volunteers, the officers as high as captain shall be elected to fill them by the men of such companies, and when vacancies in the regiments occur above the rank of captain they shall be filled by the votes of the commissioned officers of such regiments, and all officers so elected shall be commissioned by the respective Governors of the States, or by the President of the United States. But this does not by the remotest implication give to the Governor who may commission an officer the right to depose him when he is once elected, commissioned and received into the service of the United States. By the section just quoted, the right to take away the commission is, in a certain case, given to the commander of a separate department or a detached army, with the approval of the President, but it is nowhere given to the Governor of a State, and in my opinion, it does not exist.

The Governors of the loyal States have, both personally and officially, tendered most valuable and effective service to the National Government in its efforts to suppress the present insurrection, is well known. And this service, with many of them, has not ended when the troops of their States entered into the employment of the United States. For the devoted and patriotic labors of some of these Chief Magistrates in ministering to the wants of their soldiers in the field will shine among the brightest incidents of the war. But these labors are in aid of the Government, and with its approbation. They are performed, not because it is a legal duty imposed by Congress, or, in many instances, even by their respective states, but under the impulse of a generous humanity and patriotism. Of course, such assistance to the Government can afford no good pretext for any interference with the organization or control of regiments mustered into the National service.

It seems hardly necessary to add, that if the 4th Regiment of Kansas Volunteers have been accepted and mustered into service under the act of 25th July, 1861, chapter 17, or the second section of the act of 31st July 1861, chapter 35, the foregoing remarks apply to them with as much force as if they had been accepted and mustered in under the act of 22d July, 1861, since the two acts first named are supplementary to that act, and all its provisions are extended to those acts.

I am, therefore, clearly of opinion, if the facts above assumed be true, that you had full authority in law to issue the order in question.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

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

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Committee on providing accommodations for sick and wounded soldiers have organized by the appointment of Mayor Kalbfleisch as Chairman; Edward A. Lambert, Recording Secretary; A. M. White, Corresponding Secretary; Isaac H. Frothingham, Treasurer. Messrs. J. C. Brevoort, Drs. Thorne and Schapps were appointed a committee to examine the buildings offered for hospitals.

A PATRIOTIC SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—Capt. S. W. Chase, Capt. John Rue, Capt. W. H. Forbes, Lieut. M. A. Tappan, and forty other men, now under arms at the seat of war, were members of the Bible classes and teachers in the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-School, South Second street, Williamsburgh. One entire class, with their teachers, have gone to the war. This Sabbath-School is in a very flourishing condition, and has upward of 700 girls and boys in regular attendance at its meetings.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—At a regular meeting of the Board, last night, the Mayor sent in several vetoes. The first disapproved the resolution adopted on the 9th inst., directing the purchase of 100 copies of the Brooklyn City Directory, at an expense of $350, on the ground, first, that there is no authority, and second, that 50 copies would be sufficient. The Mayor also withholds his approval from the resolution adopted at the same meeting, directing the purchase of a building known as the Odeon, on the corner of Fifth and South Fourth streets, E. D., for an armory. The reasons given are, that the building is not adapted to the purpose, and would require alterations and repairs, and consequently be a continuous expense. He suggested the building of a new armory in a more central location.

The Mayor likewise vetoed the resolution adopted on the 9th inst., which directs certain repairs to the pavement of Fourth street, E. D., on the ground that it is not yet quite a year since repairs have been made on every block south of Grand street, and for which a price had been paid which should have insured good work. He recommends that such work be given out by contract hereafter. He also withholds his assent from the resolution fixing the assessment district for the opening of Grand street from Bushwick to Metropolitan avenue, confining the same to the width of half the block on each side of the line of improvement. His Honor is of the opinion that property-owners in Grand street, below Bushwick avenue, will be benefited by the improvement, and should pay a portion of the expense. The communications were ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Alderman McLaughlin moved to take up the resolution declaring that P. G. Taylor was not duly elected Water Commissioner, and directing counsel to take legal steps to oust him from such position. He moved its adoption. Lost—Ayes, 7; to Nays, 7.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT FROM FIREARMS.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, two boys, neither over ten years of age, were playing with a loaded pistol in the attic of No. 73 Fort Greene place. The pistol being in the hands of one of the boys, named John Ostrom, exploded, the ball going through his hands and entering the body of his companion, named Wm. Jauncey, where it lodged. The latter died at 6 o'clock last evening. Ostrom was taken with fits, and is not expected to live.

THE FULTON FERRY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I am glad that you have suggested to this Company the idea of erecting a weather-vane with a clock-face dial, and also the substitution of hard-rubber passenger tickets for the convenience and benefit of the patrons. I am confident that the public will feel greatly [illegible] to the Company if they make these improvements. I have seen business cards got up in hard rubber, and they were beautiful in design, and almost, I should think, indestructible. They are not expensive. A PASSENGER.

POLE-RAISING AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.—The Empire Brigade, which is being raised under the authority of Gov. Morgan, by Brig.-Gen. Spinola, is progressing finely. Already over 1,000 men have been enlisted in New-York and Brooklyn, who will during this week be sent to the Union barracks at East New-York. Four regiments are partly organized. Yesterday afternoon the headquarters of Gen. Spinola, No. 341 Fulton street, was the scene of a very interesting ceremony—the elevation of a Liberty pole—a large hickory tree, 75 feet high, in the Park, opposite. On the top of the pole a beautiful American flag was flung to the breeze, and between it and the headquarters was suspended a large banner, on which is represented the figure of Gen. Jackson as he appeared at the battle of New Orleans, and inscribed as follows:

"Spinola Empire Brigade. General Headquarters."

Some 1,500 persons were present on the occasion and the proceedings were enlivened by music from the band of the North Carolina. About 5 o'clock, the chair was taken by ex-A. d. J. L. Douglass, who made an appropriate speech, and addresses were subsequently delivered by ex-Councilman H. N. Wild of New-York and Gen. Spinola. Among those present were Judges Pierrepont and Herne of New-York, the Hon. Mr. Delaplaine, Recorder Garrard, and Maj. Mollenhauer of the 2d Regiment, Sickles Brigade.

FIRES.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable corner of Carroll and Hicks streets, owned by John Scott, and occupied by Wm. H. Lent, milkman. The dames were extinguished before the structure was entirely destroyed. Damage $200. Insured.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the coffee and spice mills of George H. Bliss, No. 69 Furman street, which was damaged to the extent of about $1,000 before the flames could be extinguished. The stock is insured in the Pacific Company.

ROBBERY.—The house of Wm. C. Booth, No. 207 Graham avenue, was entered by sneak thieves yesterday, and robbed of $75 worth of property.

DROWNED.—A boy named Joseph Rollins, son of Albert Rollins, residing at No. 27 South Seventh street, E. D., was drowned last evening by falling from a float at the foot of South Eleventh street. The deceased was eight years of age.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Last evening a little boy named George Pinkney, residing at No. 346 Atlantic street, was run over by a milk train of the Long Island Railroad, near Clinton avenue, and his left leg was cut off above the knee. His recovery is not expected.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Monday, June 24.—Nos. 30, 8, 6, 29, 10, 11, 32.

THE JEWS AND THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—On Saturday, Dr. Raphall made an appeal to his congregation in the Greene-street Synagogue, for contributions in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers. The response amounted to nearly $200.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—The brig Julia of New-London, Captain Smith, from New-Orleans June 7, with sugar to master, arrived on Monday morning. She was towed down the Mississippi in company with the ship City of New-York, for New-York, and left her aground on the bar.

Passengers—Miss Annie Wallace, Mr. C. E. Latham.

Cargo—249 hhds. Sugar to S. & J. Schiffer, 60 do. to W. S. Toale, 21 do. to master, 30 do. to Thomas Gershay, 12 do. to Sturges & Co., 6 do. to J. D. Fish, 200 bbls. Molasses to Saxton & Seabury, 59 bales Cotton to C. P. Leverich & Co., and 47 hhds. Sugar to order.

PICKED UP AT SEA.—Capt. Conway of the brig Drummond, arrived on Monday from Aspinwall, reports: June 15, lat. 25° 20', long 79° 40', 180 miles from land, picked up an escaped slave from Havana, and brought him to this port. He had been six days in a canoe, without food or water. He talks but little English, and says he came from Africa to Havana in a slaver about two months ago.

SALARIES OF THE JERSEY CITY OFFICIALS.—An ordinance was passed by the Common Council of Jersey City on Friday evening, fixing the salaries of the city officers for the current year, as follows: Recorder, $700; City Clerk; $2,000; Marshal, $1,000; Controller, $1,200; Treasurer, $600; Health Physicians, each, $200; Corporation Attorney, $1,000; Overseer of the Poor, $600; Street Commissioner, $700; Superintendent of Ferries, Wharves and Pi