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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

An important and significant change has been made in the Shenandoah Valley. The forces under Fremont, Banks, and McDowell are consolidated into the Army of Virginia, and Major-General Pope is placed in chief command. Gen. Fremont's forces constitute the first army corps, Banks's the second, and McDowell's the third—each of these Generals retaining his present position.

All quiet on the Chickahominy. We have a few more particulars about the fight of Wednesday. Our loss in killed is small; the wounded reach nearly 200. The ground fought for was a swamp, with thick underbrush, beyond which is an open country. The woods intervening between the troops and the enemy prevented the result of our artillery-firing from being known.

Flag Officer Davis, in his official report of the White River affair, confirms the story that the Rebels deliberately fired upon the poor, ailing, dying Union soldiers injured by the explosion on the Mound City. As the battle before Memphis our men did their utmost to save the Rebels who were going down in their sinking gunboats. The return is of a piece with the entire rebellion. Slavery has turned the white men of the South into bileous devils, whose friendship the savage cannibal in the Fejee Islands would blush to acknowledge.

Commodore Farragut reports in brief the late action at Grand Gulf, Miss. Two boats had a contest with a Rebel earthwork armed with rifled guns, but did not destroy the fortification. On the 18th another attack was made, but the Rebels had gone. The river banks are infested with Rebel sharpshooters who cause much trouble. If they do not desist, our officers threaten to burn the town of Grand Gulf by way of warning.

Richmond papers publish the official return of Rebel losses at the battle of the Seven Pines. There were 85 regiments engaged; the loss in killed, wounded and missing, was 5,837. This is very near the loss on our side, as reported officially by Gen. McClellan, viz., 5,739.

We learn through Southern sources that the new War of Mr. Lincoln, from Liverpool, run the blockade on Monday and got safely into Charleston, bringing Mr. Ward, late U. S. Minister to China, and a valuable cargo.

The Rebel Government declines any further exchanges of individual prisoners of war, insisting that the United States Government shall agree to a general exchange. Gen. Sherman and 50 other Union officers have been removed to Atlanta.

All was quiet on James Island on Sunday, but the Charleston Mercury says the Union forces were busy digging up earthworks.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Alabama, yesterday, received from the Mayor a message regarding their scheme for borrowing \$500,000 for a Soldiers' Hospital, in Central Park. The Mayor says the duty of providing for the families of volunteers rests with the city, but the maintenance of military hospitals as clearly belongs to the State and General Government, nor is it certain that the authorities in this matter, conscious of their responsibilities, would allow patients to pass from under their control. The State military authorities have officially announced that they will maintain the hospital at their own expense, if put to a proper condition for occupancy. As this will involve but a trifling expense, the Mayor recommends that it be done, and asks, when the question demands it, that the city should come forward and furnish such delicacies and comforts as may be needed at the Park Receiving Hospital. This veto brings out from Mr. Farley a set of resolutions, requesting the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building into the hands of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, and pledging the Board to furnish funds to pay the expenses of the hospital. The resolutions were laid over.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to grant the proceeds of certain public lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific R. Road was passed. The bill to increase the compensation of Surveyors of the Customs for the Northern District of New-York was passed. The address of Western Virginia was discussed for a time, and then the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Humphreys. The trial occupied the remainder of the session, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, and the judgment of the court was that West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court for the Western Middle and Eastern Districts of Tennessee, be and is removed from said office, and that he be and is disqualified from holding or enjoying any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

In the House, the Senate bill to provide additional medical officers in the volunteer service was passed. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to look into certain statements made in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE in reference to the Gale & Seaton book business.

The Jameson branch of the Maine Democrats held a Convention at Bangor yesterday, and had a good old-fashioned squabble. Last year Jameson came within 36,357 votes of being elected Governor, and his friends are anxious now to try him again. There were three candidates last year: Washburn, Republican, had 57,475 votes; Jameson, War Democrat, 21,119; Dana, Peace Democrat, 19,363—Washburn having about 17,000 majority over both. This year the Danaites wanted to hitch with the

Jameson crowd and take up a new man, but the machinery did not work. On a vote, Jameson was nominated by 166 ballots to 106 for Bion Bradbury. Those who refuse to let in the Dana Democrats profess to be in favor of the war for the support of the Constitution and the Laws, and their resolutions declare to that effect, with the never-failing proviso against Negro Emancipation.

A large amount of routine work was performed by the Board of Councilmen last evening. The resolutions of thanks to Thurlow Weed and lauding him a public reception were adopted over the Mayor's veto. Several Fire Department measures were put through. Col. B's communicated his thanks for the donation of \$500 in aid of sick and wounded soldiers at the Park Barnack. The Board concurred in making an appropriation of a sufficient sum to cover the donation of \$250 voted to all the clerks, messengers, &c., of the Common Council for extra services. Adjourned to next Monday.

Ben. Wood's case before the Judiciary Committee is said to look very dark. Evidence is recorded much stronger than that on which Senator Bright was expelled, and there is a fair prospect that the King of Lottery Policies and Street Contracts will be sent home in worse odor than that in which he went away.

Judge West H. Humphreys, of the United States Court for Eastern and Middle Tennessee, appointed by President Pierce in 1853, was yesterday convicted of treason by the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment. He did not appear to defend himself, neither in person nor by counsel.

The British Post-Office has withdrawn a proposition made to our Government in 1857, and formally accepted by Postmaster-General Blair in November last, for a reduction of letter postage from 25 to 12 cents.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the new treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave-trade. Senators Carlisle, Kennedy, Powell, and Sanborn voted against it.

Characteristic of a land of barbarism and ignorance, the Rebel Government has raised the rate of letter postage in the Confederacy to 10 cents.

STATE OF THE MARKETS. The Stock market opened strong on Governments, with a fair demand. The advances from the South were considered favorable, and some private information circulated from well-informed quarters had a cheering influence. In State Stocks there was not much done. Railroad Bonds were generally firm. In the Share list the tendency was upward, without any marked improvement. There was a general advance of 1/4 of 1 cent, particularly in the Western Shares. At the Second Board the market was slightly irregular under fresh rumors of intervention. The decline, however, was unimportant. At the close the market was firm, and but few stocks offered. Foreign bills were much excited, in consequence of the advance in gold, and after selling at 120, sterling sold at 120 1/2 to 121, and some higher transactions were reported. France is 4 5/8 to 4 7/8. There was much excitement in gold, and under large sales the price at the Board ran up to 169. Later in the day transactions were made as high as 169 1/2 for double eagles. The smaller coins could be had at 169 1/2 to 169 3/4. The late issue Demand Notes, which represent gold at the Custom-House, were also very active. Not less than a million changed hands at 104 1/2 to 104 3/4; very few could be had at 5 per cent. Money is more active, and the rate may be considered as established at 4 1/2 per cent, with some transactions at 4 1/4 per cent. The exchange at the Custom-House was \$27,000,000 for Great Britain. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$499,391.38 for Customs, \$272,660. Payments, \$194,733.25; Balance, \$15,628.125. The market is active for Western and State Flour, and though the receipts are large, prices are 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 better for the low grades, and 5c. for the medium and better brands. The demand is general, for export and the Eastern and local trade. Canadian is more active, and better; Southern is in fair demand, especially for the better grades, and prices firmer. Rye Flour steady, and in fair demand. Corn Meal less active, but firm. The Wheat market is fairly supplied, and quite active, in part for future delivery, and 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 better for the best. Barley and barley meal remain quiet, prices unchanged. Oats in better supply, with fair demand, are steady. Rye, firmer, and in fair supply. Corn in fair supply, but in improved demand, and better; sales 14,000 bushels. Pork continues to arrive freely; the market is fairly active, and nominal. Beef, Hams, and Bacon quiet, prices nominal. Cut Meats steady, and in moderate request. Lard in better demand, and firm. Butter and Cheese in good request, mainly for export, prices are steady. Cotton quiet, and prices advancing; sales and the receipts for the week ending 2,000 bales.

The several armies in the Shenandoah Valley have been consolidated into a single army corps, to be called the Army of Virginia, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Pope. This will comprise the commands of Gen. Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, the three divisions to be commanded by them, respectively, in the order named, under Gen. Pope. This consolidation, we may presume, is preparatory to thorough work in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and to a vigorous pursuit of Jackson with a sufficient and combined force.

THE QUESTION STATED.

By what Constitutional authority, under what valid law, are nearly Four Millions of our native-born population repressed and treated as now in Slavery to Rebels fighting to destroy the Nation? Before we discuss the right of Congress, or the President, or any commander, to liberate them, we ask to be shown the authority on which they are held by Rebels to be more legally subdued to Rebels.

Is not the Republic, in her great and imminent peril, entitled to the services and best talents of all her children? If so, who has a right to treat Four Millions of them as exempt from this obligation or incapable of raising a weapon in her behalf?

Suppose Gen. Butler should learn to-morrow that Fifty Thousand of Beauregard's men were advancing rapidly to envelop and crush his Twenty Thousand. Suppose his appeal for White assistance from the Unionists of Louisiana should be answered by but one scanty regiment. Still, the Rebels are pressing on, and their triumph inevitable. If in this juncture a dozen Blacks were to call on him and say, "General, give us leave to say to our people that you will enroll, arm and free every one who will fight for the Union, and we will add Thirty Thousand to your ranks within a week," does any one doubt that it would be his duty to decline the proffered aid? Would he not prove himself a manifest hypocrite and virtual traitor if he did?

Suppose he were to answer—as he inevitably must—"Bring along every man who can handle a musket, and I accept his services on your terms," would he thereby violate the Constitution?

The question, be it remembered, is not—"What can the Nation do for the Slave?" It is—"What can and should those hidebonds held in bondage do for the Nation?" Grant that it has been the worst sort of stepmother to them, is that any reason for rejecting their proffers of service in her utmost need by Ten Millions of People inhabiting the Southern portion of this Republic have, by systematic

lying, with all contradiction excluded, by violence, constraint, and terrorism, been welded into one compact mass of traitors and enemies to their country. Four Millions of them can be detached from the mass, and won over to the National side, by simply proffering them Liberty. They have hitherto been slaves—they ardently desire to be free—to gain them over to our side, we have only to assure them that, by escaping to the Union lines and giving us such information and service as they may, they will entitle themselves to freedom and protection at our hands. Is not this a small price to pay for a practical reduction of our enemies from Ten to Six Millions?

"But the slaves could not all escape to us." No, not all at once, though our lines now run for thousands of miles through the heart of the slaveholding region. But every one who has a tangible and pressing reason for wishing to be away to the nearest Union camp; they would all be watching for opportunities and making attempts to escape; and this would distract, alarm and weaken our enemies at every point. The Whites could not nearly all be dragged away to serve in the Rebel armies—many must stay at home to watch their uneasy and undocile negroes. A simple authoritative declaration that every slave escaping from the Rebels to our lines, and offering to do us such service as he might, should thereupon be free, would paralyze half the energies of the Rebellion. It would no longer answer for them to leave slaves behind in retreating before our advancing armies—every one must be gathered up and driven off, or he would be lost. We should no longer suffer for intelligence of Rebel movements—in the blackest dens of Treason, our means of gathering information would be at least equal to theirs. They would not dare to use slaves so freely as they now do to construct their works, dig their trenches, &c., because of the increased peril of losing them. Instead of having their trenches dug by negroes and ours by white soldiers, we should have an abundance, a deficiency, of Black hands at the spade, and we should save thousands of our brave men now worn out and subjected to disease by excessive labor. If the climate or atmosphere of any post proved deadly to Whites, we could garrison it with Blacks fully acclimated and in no danger of perishing by Southern fevers.

If this Republic is now to be crippled and dwarfed through domestic treason, reinforced by foreign intrigue, it will so suffer because of its scorn and hate of its Black children and the rejection of their willing service. Yet a little longer, and the web of aristocratic intrigue and despotic force will have been silently woven around us, and we shall wake to learn that we have France and Great Britain to fight and vanquish before we can put down the Rebellion. Then the dilatory, dawdling, temporizing, Rebel-courting faction will awake to the magnitude and imminence of our peril, and will clamor for Emancipation or anything else to save the country. "Too Late," will be the stern response of Destiny. A death-bed repentance will not save a Nation which has for eighteen months stolidly and superciliously spurned its humble but devoted sons in the vain hope of soothing its deadly, implacable foes. In that day, we ask that it be remembered that it was easy, through taking time by the forelock, to crush the Rebellion and save the Union.

THE INDIANA BOND FRAUD. The Herald of yesterday had one of those characteristic articles in regard to the late Indiana Bond Fraud by which it habitually labors to confuse right and wrong and screen knavery by confounding it with innocence. Let us once more call attention to the leading facts:

I. Not one Indiana bond, so far as the public has any knowledge or suspicion, has been fraudulently issued by any person whatever but D. C. Stover, the late Democratic State agent and agent's clerk in this city. Nor does any one suppose, or guess, or insinuate, that anybody else has issued one.

II. All that Mr. Hudson, the Republican successor of Stover, has done in the premises, has been done with a single eye to saving honest holders of these fraudulent issues from loss. We think he has misjudged in taking so much upon himself; but that he has been expelled by the press motives cannot be questioned.

III. When Mr. Hudson discovered the fraud, the Finance of the State and country were in such a condition that its exposure would have caused great public disasters. We state this not to justify but to explain his course.

IV. Stover, when confronted by proofs of his fraud, gave solemn assurances that the full amount of his overtures was under \$250,000, and promised that he would, if not exposed and ruined, redeem and cancel every dollar in a short time. There was good reason for believing that he had good assets for every dollar he had thus fraudulently issued. It afterward transpired that the overtures were nearly ten times the amount stated by the issuer.

V. The Herald's statement that the fraudulent bonds were exchanged at the State Agency for good ones is true in this sense—those bonds have been replaced by good ones so far as Stover or his friends supplied the genuine bonds with which to take up their bogus issues. How else were they to be redeemed at all?

VI. Finally, the course taken by Mr. Hudson, with the partial assent of some editors of the Indiana State papers, not including the Governor, prevented a panic as a fearful crisis, has already secured the redemption and canceling of the greater portion of the bogus bonds without loss to innocent holders, and is likely to result in a similar redemption of the last dollar. We do not know that this result will be fully attained; but it is that to which Mr. Hudson and his advisers have steadily looked and labored. It would have been far wiser and safer on their part to take a very different course—to have exploded the fraud the moment it came to their knowledge and let consequences take care of themselves; but if the peril and reproach they have incurred fall to them, while the advantage and saving come to the public, is it well to subject them to contumely?

LENTY IN WAR. A very general confusion of ideas prevails with regard to the proper treatment of Rebel property in the present war. Let us try to clear it up.

Soldiers should never be permitted to plunder—never. No matter though the enemy be assassins, poisoners, cannibals, and utterly incorrigible, a wise, humane commander will repress pillage, even though he be obliged to hang every tenth man in his army. No soldier should ever be allowed to enter a private dwelling without express orders to do so, and, when thus authorized, he should be held to the strictest accountability. No matter whether the unarmed, unresisting inmates be friends or foes, he who can take advantage of their helplessness to steal and abuse is a ruffian, and should be treated like a mad dog. In no case, under no circumstances, is the soldier to take the law into his own hands and say, "I am hungry; here is food; I will help myself, and tell the grumblers to charge the amount to the Government which is bound to supply me."

But the taking of needed supplies by a commander, whether in a friendly or hostile district, is an entirely different matter. Suppose a brigade of cavalry on a forced march, compelled to halt at night, where only one man has forage. "Yes," says the thrifty possessor of big stacks and full bins, "I have Oats and Hay. You can have all you want at \$5 per bushel for the former and \$100 per ton for the latter;" when their actual value is about one-tenth of these rates—the commander is perfectly justified in taking what he wants and paying a fair price for it. The owner had no moral right to practice thus upon a great public necessity. If he is a loyal citizen, he should be willing to sell at fair prices; if disloyal, he should consider himself lucky if he gets paid at all.

Whatever our commanders may be compelled to do to repress plundering by their soldiers has our hearty approbation. They must repress it at whatever cost, or their armies degenerate into banditti, and will be more dreaded than ordinary thieves, because more powerful. If, to this end, it be necessary to set guards around dwellings, let them be so placed and respected. But war cannot be prosecuted in a hostile country if we must transport forage, at a cost of \$100 or over per ton, into hostile districts where forage already abounds, but in the possession of Rebels. So with everything else that an army may need. Trees must be cut to build bridges; cavalry horses must be picketed in luxuriant meadows; animals for draft and for food must be had when they must and procured as they best can. If individual hardships shall thus be inflicted, the fault rests with those who inaugurated this most causeless and wicked rebellion.

A CANDID WITNESS. The accomplished gentleman who edits The Boston Courier receives particular attention from The New-Orleans Delta. This is a circumstance which derives interest from the fact that the present manager of The Delta was formerly at the head of The Courier, and is consequently familiar with all the mysteries of that Conservative stronghold. The manner in which he speaks of his former subordinate is not flattering. We are told that the able editor of The Courier is "unjust," "extravagant," and "wrong-headed;" that it is his custom to "scoffing" at severity, and that he is afflicted with a political mania which compels him "to characterize every man who is not a Pro-Slavery hawker as an Abolitionist."

The distribution about negro labor is the greatest sort of Know-Nothingism, and utterly at war with every sound Democratic principle, and the self-interest of the white race. There is no measure comparable with that which would deny to any man, white or black, the right to work for his life. The prejudice that would deny the black man the opportunity to earn his bread, degrades human nature. It did not originate with working men, and will never be entertained by them; but demagogues of the lowest order are responsible for its perpetuation. Whatever reasons exist for opposition to the encouragement of negro emigration to Ohio, the fact that at least some of those who come among us will work, has surely not one of them.

The Commercial Advertiser has a Washington letter, which says: A large and influential delegation of merchants is here urging an amendment to the new Tariff bill, striking out the provision to impose the new duty on goods in bond and on shipboard. The feature of the bill is regarded as monstrous, and there is a fair chance that it will be stricken out. It may be that what these gentlemen want altered is "monstrous," but we really cannot see it. Let us illustrate: The highly respectable and wealthy house of Higgs, Jiggs, & Digges is in—we will say the Tea Trade. It has half a million pounds of tea on hand, and a like amount in bond or on the way from China. Congress imposes an additional duty on Tea of five cents per pound. The house, aforesaid thereupon add the duty to the price of their Tea on hand and clear \$25,000 at a jump. So far, there is nothing to be said. But when they go to Congress and demand that another \$25,000 shall be given them by letting all their Tea in bond or on the way come in at the old duty to be sold under the new, we must think they take hold a little rasher than the circumstances of the country will warrant. We submit that they can better afford to pay that last \$25,000 than the Treasury can to give it to them.

THE EXECUTION OF HAWKINS.—The colored man Wm. M. Hawkins, convicted of the murder of Genl. Adams of the ship Lammegeer, will suffer the penalty for his crime at 1 p. m. to-day, at the Tombs. The carpenters yesterday completed the gallows. The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet has been very attentive to the prisoner, and will remain with him until the execution. Hawkins is a native of Providence, R. I., and is 24 years of age. He is a mulatto of considerable intelligence. Last evening, Marshal Murray visited the prisoner, who expressed himself grateful at seeing him, and asked him why he had not called in to see him more frequently. The Marshal, who was somewhat affected, said that his business engagements had been so numerous and pressing, that he had at various times been prevented calling upon him, at times which he had set apart for that purpose. Seeing that the Marshal spoke to him with feeling, Hawkins said—"Ain't you a coward, Marshal?" Mr. Murray replied, that he did not feel that he was a coward, but he must confess that the duty devolving upon him, under such unpleasant circumstances, was not to be evaded by any man. Hawkins said he felt pretty well. He did not think he would ever be better prepared for his wretched fate than now, and he might as well go now as at any other time. He asked the Marshal for some cigars, a want which was promptly supplied. The Marshal asked him how long he had been without cigars, and he said two weeks. "Then," said the Marshal, "why did you not send me word that you wanted some more?" "Well," said he, "I did not like to impose upon you too much; you have been very kind of my wants already." The Marshal reminded him that although he had not visited him, he had heard from him every day. The Rev. Mr. Garnet and four Deputy United States Marshals remained with the prisoner throughout the night.

RETURN OF GEN. SCOTT TO WEST POINT.—Gen. Scott, after parting with the President on Wednesday, simply dined at the Union Hotel, and immediately returned to West Point.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

Meeting of East Tennesseans on the Subject.

COLONEL TRIGG NAMED AS HIS SUCCESSOR.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

PROBABLE EXPULSION OF BEN WOOD.

The Slave-Trade Treaty with Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26, 1862.

THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE HUMPHREYS. There was a meeting of East Tennesseans to-night, for the purpose of designating a suitable person to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Judge Humphreys by the judgment of the Senate to-day. The meeting was attended by the most prominent men of Tennessee, and was presided over by Parson Brownlow. The Hon. Bailie Peyton, a prominent Unionist, and who was a Member of Congress in Gen. Jackson's administration, seconded the nomination of Col. C. F. Trigg, of Knoxville, to fill the vacancy.

The Hon. Horace Maynard was deputed to acquaint the President with the voice of the meeting, and to request the immediate appointment of Colonel Trigg, that Unionists might hold the Courts of Tennessee, and punish the Rebels. Colonel Trigg was an old and tried Unionist, and became a refugee on account of Rebel persecution during the early days of the Rebellion. It is noteworthy that on the very night in which Parson Brownlow was imprisoned in Knoxville by the Tennessean Rebels Colonel Trigg was to be hung, but escaped by precipitate flight.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

Reports from the interior of Maryland are very encouraging as regards the progress of the emancipation movement. From all quarters of the State the intelligence is that a party is growing up in favor of acting upon the principles of the President's gradual emancipation resolution, and the prospect now is that this party will be strong enough to carry the State to the next election.

We hear for instance to-day from Dorchester County that the largest slaveholders in the vicinity of Cambridge are in favor of emancipation, believing that it will free the State from the incubus under which it now labors.

THE CASE OF BEN WOOD.

We have excellent authority for saying that the evidence already taken before the Judiciary Committee of the House in the case of Ben Wood is stronger than that on which Senator Bright was expelled, and that Wood's expulsion from the House is a certainty.

Others, however, who have heard the testimony speak less positively.

THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

The bill to carry into effect the recent slave-trade treaty with Great Britain, which was passed by the Senate to-day, with only four negative votes—cast by Messrs. Carlisle, Kennedy, Powell and Sanborn—creates three Judges, with a salary of \$12,500 each, and three Arbitrators. The Hon. Truman Smith, we understand, already designated as the Judge at New-York. The bill will be carried through the House under the previous question.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

The presence of Parson Brownlow had an interest to the proceedings in the case of Judge Humphreys which they would not otherwise have possessed, and kept the matter full in the public eye.

THE PREPARATION OF THE HUMPHREYS CASE.

We learn that the preparation of the case against Judge Humphreys was, to a great extent, the work of Mr. Singham, who was the principal manager of the impeachment of Judge Humphreys, to-day.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. Isaac Strohm, Enrolling Clerk of the House, finished enrolling the Tax bill to-day. It fills 101 closely-written pages of parchment. As it has yet to be examined and carefully compared by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, it cannot possibly reach the President before to-morrow afternoon at the earliest.

HOSPITAL TRANSPORTATION.

Assistant Surgeon DUMESTRE, U. S. A., is ordered by the Adjutant General to report to the U. S. Medical Inspector E. P. Vollum, for duty as Director of Hospital Transportation for the Army of the Potomac.

MEDICAL CHANGE.

Assistant-Surgeon W. J. H. White of Eckington Hospital has been ordered to relieve Assistant-Surgeon Storck, Medical Director of Gen. Keyes' Army Corps.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The President has sent into the Senate Mr. Corwin's treaty with Mexico. It has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and is now being printed.

DISCHARGE OF SOLDIERS—ESTABLISHMENT OF MINORS—SIGNAL OFFICERS.

The following General Order has been published: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 60.—Whenever soldiers are discharged with absent from their companies, the officers granting the discharge will furnish them with final statements for pay, and certificates of discharge. These final statements, including Medical Reports, will, in all cases, notify the Adjutant General and the commanding officer of the company to which the soldier belongs, of the date, place, and cause of such discharge. Certificates of discharge are never to be given into the hands of the soldier, but are to be forwarded to the Adjutant General, after being completed. (See paragraph 10, Art. 107 and 108, General Regulations.)

11. That on February 19, 1861, section 2, published in "General Orders" No. 15, although prohibiting the discharge of minors from the service, does not authorize their enlistment or transfer into service, except with the written consent of their parents, masters, or guardians. Such consent is to be in duplicate, and filed with triplicate copies of the minor's rolls.

12. Officers new or heretofore detailed from their regular duty, will report immediately for orders to the Signal Office of the Army; except they will not be relieved from such duty, except by orders from the Adjutant General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General. (Official.) E. D. TOWNSHIP, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

The galleries of the Senate were densely crowded to-day to witness the proceedings in the case of West H. Humphreys. The members of the House of Representatives filled the seats of the Senators who were arranged upon a platform specially constructed for the purpose. The witnesses, including Col. Pitt, Parson Brownlow, and Bailie Peyton, occupied seats on the outer circle. Two tables were placed in the area fronting the Secretary's desk, one of which was surrounded by the Managers on the part of the House to prosecute the case, while the other was unoccupied, the accused, with his counsel, not being present, for whose convenience it was formally provided. The proceedings were conducted with all the dignity becoming a High Court of Impeachment. On hearing the evidence of Wm. G. Brownlow, Jacob McGavit, John Hugh Smith, James