

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A public meeting was held at Dr. Cheever's Church last evening. Mr. Edward Gilbert in the chair. Col. James Fairman made a report of the conference which the Committee, appointed a few weeks ago, had with the President of the United States in reference to the raising a legion of 10,000 colored troops, to be called the "Fremont Legion."

The anniversary of the Colored Home in this city was observed on Thursday afternoon. In the Male Hospital there were 110 inmates, in the Female Hospital 291, in the Lying-in Nursery 141, and in the Department for the Aged and Infirm 173 had been received during the year.

Our correspondent at St. John's, N. B., vindicates the citizens of that town against charges of blockade running, and shows that most of the contraband trade from there is done by Americans who pretend to be loyal.

William Sheffield, a member of Congress from Rhode Island, has sued the City of New-York for \$25,000, as damages for injuries received in falling over the stump of a tree in the street, near the City Hall Park, in 1859.

An event of painful importance occurred at Manville, Rush County, Ind., on Wednesday. Mr. Stevens, Deputy Provost-Marshal, Mr. Clayfield, a detective, and an enrolling officer who accompanied them, were fired upon by some men in a wheat field.

The Democratic party of Philadelphia, having, some days ago, secured Independence Square for a political meeting on the 4th of July, refused to yield to the Loyal Leagues, and so the Leagues must march away to Fairmount Park.

Moseby's Rebel guerrillas made a dash across the Potomac near Poolesville, Md., on Thursday morning. He had about 250 men, with whom he attacked a single company of the Michigan 6th.

Margaret Keating, who jumped from the third-story window at the time of the fire in Baxter street, in this city, has died from her injuries. She is the sixth victim.

There was a skirmish at Trinne, Tenn., on Tuesday. About 500 Rebels dashed into the camp of the 6th Kentucky Cavalry, but were repulsed. The Rebel commander was shot from his horse, and is reported dead.

The whole Share market was buoyant yesterday, in sympathy with the rise of Wednesday afternoon, and the advance ranged from 1 to 2 1/2 cent, but all shares came out freely for cash, and the market closed weak.

On the 6th inst. the bark Whistling Wind, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans with a load of coal, was captured by a pirate brig called the Coquette, the crew taken off and the bark burned.

On the third page we print a letter from Gen. Fremont concerning the rank of Major-Generals. On the second page is Our Foreign Gossip, and a sketch of Ex-Col. D'Utassy.

The U. S. steam transport Albany, Capt. Lewis, from Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras Inlet, June 9, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster, arrived here last evening.

Advices from Port Hudson are to the 4th inst., at which time the position was favorable, and everything warranted belief in the early reduction of the place.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court in this city have brought 43 additional indictments against Solomon Kohnstamm for defrauding the Government.

We have advices from Vicksburg to the 8th inst. Everything was going on favorably. It was believed that three divisions from Bragg's army were on the way to join Joe Johnston; but Gen. Grant was strong enough to bid defiance to any such force.

Twelve hundred paroled Union soldiers passed through Louisville on Wednesday, to join their regiments in Gen. Rosecrans's army.

THE ADVANTAGE OF HAVING TWO DEMOCRATIC PARTIES.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The mails of the Africa arrived here last night. We receive by her three days later files of European papers, containing interesting additions to the summary of news already published.

There are wholesale columns which need to be simply let alone, and they will die of themselves; there are others which are plausible, dangerous, and require elaborate refutation; but there is a large class which destroy each other, and need but to be exhibited in pairs to give them an effectual quietus.

Mr. Chamberlain has recently addressed his constituents, and, like most of the politicians and the higher classes of England, expressed his belief that the Union will never be restored.

There is no hope of Peace. The incapacity and inability to triumph of the Democracy. A Black Republican Administration will enter upon the scene, and the Government will be a mere puppet in the hands of the slave.

France, England and Austria are in very lively consultation on the Polish question, and the opinion is gaining ground that they will do something in behalf of Poland.

Such a conclusion to the Abolition policy the Democracy of New-York, in their arms the Administration, if it is to be the policy held by yet in hand, will retain the scattered and ineffectual remnants of its mighty host.

The Greek question seems at length to be settled. Prince William of Denmark had accepted the throne. The protecting Powers had signed a protocol expressing their adhesion to the election of Prince William to be signed within a few days.

Those members of our late Legislature who follow the banner of Fernando Wood figure as indorsers of both these utterly antagonistic accusations. Which do they wish the public to believe?

The New-York Yacht Club made a grand exhibition on our bay yesterday. At first they had to encounter a calm, then a hard shower, finally the wind stiffened up and filled the white sails, speeding them over the river and sea at a rapid rate.

The Central Railroad Democracy of our State profess to support the War for the Union, and reprobate and denounce the policy of Emancipation.

A man meeting of the Democracy of Brooklyn was held at the Academy of Music last evening, in compliance with a call issued by the Kings County Democratic Club, which invited "all conservative citizens in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and opposed to all usurpations of arbitrary power."

We are so inconsistent in endeavoring to make a issue between supporting the War and [supporting] the Emancipation Proclamation. It would be a issue that is...

volved no principle. A party, to be permanently successful, must be built upon principle, and not upon mutable facts. If the Government had the moral or constitutional right to make war upon the States for their insurrection, then it is not a party, but a Government, that is at issue.

Who can deny the cogency of this closing question? Why does not see that the Seymourites are as averse to the success of the Union arms as are the Wood men?—that their difference is one of mode, not of purpose, and that neither of them intend that the Rebellion shall be put down?

THE NECESSITY OF AN AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, an eminent physician of Boston, and Professor of clinical medicine in Harvard College, has recently printed an appeal for an Ambulance System for the army of the United States, based chiefly upon the extraordinary sufferings of his son, the late Lieut. Bowditch, of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry; sufferings which were caused by the deficiency of proper regulations and supplies for the care of the wounded.

The case of Lieut. Bowditch is a very painful one to read, but by no means worse than many thousands of others which occur during and after every great battle. He was mortally wounded at Kelly's Ford in the recent crossing of the Rappahannock, and for some time lay helpless on the ground.

The present deficiency is not because there has been no effort to establish a competent system. The Government has been vainly appealed to by many persons, and by the Medical Societies of some of the large States.

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What is needed is first a corps of men specially enlisted for this duty. Such a corps, says Dr. Bowditch, exists in every army in Europe; and he quotes from a pamphlet by M. Boudin, Chief Physician of a Military Hospital in Paris, a tabular statement of the formation, the number of men employed, and the amount and character of materials used, and the means of transportation, of an ambulance service for a division of 10,000 men, in the French army and the sections that should follow the advancing columns of any smaller force.

store or sustain the strength of a wounded man.

Dr. Bowditch advocates no particular system, but urges that something be done. The French way is good; if there be no better, take that, but at all events adopt and put at once in operation some effectual and competent plan.

ENROLLMENT AND DRAFT.

The question has been frequently asked whether returned volunteers were liable to the draft. The War Department has justly decided that they are not included in the class from which the draft is first to be made.

The decision seems to us to fairly recognize the claim of present exemption on the ground of past service, while it preserves the right of the Government to summon all citizens to arms when necessary for the defense of the national cause, and prudently withhold the many thousands of veterans recently returned as a reserve force for future exigencies.

Mr. Whiting has also decided another point of no less practical and immediate importance. It is provided by the law, that resistance to the draft shall subject the offender to summary arrest by the Provost-Marshal, to be delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction to be punished by fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

If a person, with intent to prevent the draft, refuses to give his true name when lawfully requested to do so by a soldier whose legal duty it is to ascertain and enroll it, it is an obstruction of that officer in the performance of one of his duties in relation to the draft.

It will be seen, from our brief review of the situation, that matters in Prussia have arrived at a point where a violent collision becomes inevitable, unless one of the two contending parties yield.

KING WILHELM OF PRUSSIA.

If the royal family of Prussia is not visited ere long by a catastrophe like that which befel the French Bourbons in the person of Louis XVI., or the English Stuarts in the person of Charles I., they will be indebted for their better luck to the proverbial patience of the German people, and to the anti-revolutionary habit of the German mind, which has always succeeded more in grand peaceable reformations, than in a forcible overthrow of the existing forms of society.

The King and the infatuated men whom he has chosen for his advisers can have no doubt about the sentiments of the immense majority of the Prussian people. The repeated appeals to the ballot-box have elicited at each return a more sweeping condemnation of the governmental policy.

creasing her influence in German politics by a skillful diplomacy, Prussia is losing her last friends among the other German States.

It is doubtful whether in the history of any Parliament another instance can be found so marked and bitter an opposition, between the Government of a country and the representatives of the people, as that which now exists between the Ministry of Herr von Bismarck and the Second Prussian Chamber.

COMMOION IN ILLINOIS.

On the 8th inst., the Senate of Illinois, by a vote of 14 to 7, resolved to adjourn without day at 6 that evening. The House overruled this by substituting for the 8th the 23d inst. The resolve, thus amended, was returned to the Senate, which disagreed to the amendment—12 to 11.

It seems unaccountable that any person who can write intelligible English should not realize the absurdity and inevitable failure of the foregoing. Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat was effected by a military insurrection, whereby the law was overpowered by sheer force.

NEGRO FIGHTING.

We have already given, in addition to the testimony of our own correspondent on the spot, that of Gen. Banks and the correspondent of The Herald, affirming the splendid leadership evinced by the "24 Louisiana Regiment Native Guards" at the storming of Port Hudson.

A little to the right, a part of our brigade advanced until they were before the last works. But a bayonet being jotted in front and prevented a movement as unadvised, with poles showed a few feet of water. Here their sharp bayonets were fixed. It was a narrow and high wall, and a bayonet being jotted in front and prevented a movement as unadvised, with poles showed a few feet of water.

It is generally expected that the solution of the difficulty will be either an overthrow of the Constitution by the King, or a revolutionary outbreak.

RETRIBUTION.

The Daily News, in its role of pettifogger general for the Rebels, attempts to justify their inauguration of a system of reciprocal murder of prisoners by boldly asserting that the principle on which they initiated it has the sanction of our Government!

It is quite true that two or three persons formerly employed by THE TRIBUNE have been invited to leave our service for that of the United States, and have complied. One of these is paid more by the Government than we deemed a fair equivalent for the services he rendered us; another has lost money by the change; a third is allowed less by the Government than we paid him; but a change of climate was deemed essential to the recovery of his health.

ingly in point. This villain professed to be a staunch Unionist long after the Rebellion broke out, and was placed in command of the State Guard" as such. He used this office treacherously to corrupt and debauch the youth of the State, and to gain possession of arms which, at the critical moment, he carried over to the Rebels, taking thousands of youth along with him.

Hereupon The World sets fit to say: The Republican Governor of Illinois has deliberately undertaken to purge the Legislature of that State for two years, or to other words to expunge the Constitution and people from the legislative process of the power of the people.

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The Detroit Tribune and Advertiser has a leader under the suggestive title of "Ungrateful Beneficiaries," in which we are told that "It is well known that some half dozen editors and correspondents of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE have been supplied with Government offices."

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The oldest inhabitant of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Mr. John Houghton, died on the 30th of May, at the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years.