vessels found the channel perfectly safe and unobstructed beyond that point.

Contrabands are meeting us on the banks in great numbers. At Fort Palmetto as many as two hundred were assembled, greeting our vessels as they passed with many demonstrations of good will.

Negroes who have reached us report a formidable battery and a force of five thousand rebels a mile beyond our advance.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT DELAWARE, STONO RIVER, S. C., June 3, 1862.

A Skirmish—Escape of a Private of the Seventy-Ninth New York State Militia from the Rebels—The Rebels Beaten—The Gunboats Join in the Fight—Trophies, &c.

This morning our pickets opposite Legareville were pushed inland about three miles, when they were attacked by the pickets of the enemy and a sharp skirmish ensued. The fight continued for half an hour, when a sudden shower interposed to prevent further hostilities.

Our forces engaged were three companies of the Seventy-ninth regiment, under Major Elliott, and Companies A, D, F and I of the Pennsylvania Roundheads or One Hundredth Volunteers. They withstood the attack manfully, and drove the enemy back about a mile before the engagement was interrupted by the storm.

We have lost one man killed, namely, private William McKnight, of Company F, One Hundredth Pennsylvania, shot through the stomach. Our wounded are as follows:—

Private —— Bell, Company I, One Hundredth Pennsylvania, shot through the heart; mortally.

Private —— McKeever, Company A, One Hundredth Pennsylvania, shot in the neck.

Private Solomon Fisher, Company F, One Hundredth Pennsylvania, wounded in the abdomen.

Private Slinlow, of the Seventy-ninth regiment, was taken prisoner by the rebels, but subsequently escaped. While making his way from the woods back to our forces a stray bullet from one of our muskets found its way to his leg. He is not seriously injured.

In addition to the losses above given, Capt. J. H. Cline, of the Roundheads, and six of his men, were taken prisoners.

The enemy's force was much larger than ours, but we now occupy the ground they fought on.

Henry Walker, Adjutant of the Charleston battalion, is a prisoner. He is severely, though not dangerously, wounded in the leg. He fell early in the fight, and is unable to give any information as to the loss of the enemy. Our officers, however, assert that several of the rebels were seen to fall. They were promptly conveyed to the rear.

While the skirmish was in progress, word was brought to Captain Drayton, of the Pawnee, of the enemy's location. He sent several shells among them, and was mainly instrumental in putting them to flight. The Ottawa, which is farther up the river, has also fired some shells with good effect.

Our troops are in good spirits, and anxious to advance.

Among the trophies captured this morning are twenty-five fat beeves, which were taken by one party of contrabands from another. One negro was killed in the transaction.

The weather since ten o'clock has been very unpropitious, and operations are hindered by the severity of the storm.

I write hurriedly, in order to get my letter to Hilton Head by the steamer about to sail. When it will leave that point no one here knows.

Our Military Correspondence.

OLD BATTERY, OPPOSITE LEGAREVILLE, STONO RIVER, N. C., June 3—EVENING.

The Operations of the Gunboats—Guns Captured—Rebel Loss Heavy, &c.

The operations of our advance were resumed at three o'clock, and heavy firing from the Ottawa and Pembina, above, and the Unadilla, below us, has been heard up to the present moment.

We have captured a battery of three forty-two pound carronades, mounted on heavy siege carriages. The enemy fought bravely.

Our loss to-day is three killed, ten wounded and seven taken prisoners. That of the enemy it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy, though as our gunboats have crossed their fire pretty thoroughly through the woods where the rebels have taken refuge, and as their ambulances have been busily employed, it is supposed to be quite heavy.

You are aware, no doubt, of the utter impossibility, under the regulations of the "military supervisor," forbidding the transmission of intelligence touching the number of troops or transports engaged in any movements, to give your readers an adequate idea of the extent of our preparations. I think I may safely say, however, that our force here is composed of the best troops in the department, and that our commanders are confident of successfully carrying out their programmes and accomplishing their objects.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1862.

SUPPLIES FOR FREMONT'S ARMY.

It is ascertained from a gentleman who arrived today from General Fremont's army, that arrangements have been made by which to promptly furnish them the requisite commissary and quartermaster's stores. The men had suffered much, not only from forced marches over mountainous roads, but from the scarcity of supplies. There were, however, no serious complaints, and they are all in cheerful spirits. Many of the sick and wounded are comfortably cared for at Mount Jackson, where the rebels had erected commodious buildings. The general plan for subsisting all our troops in the Shenandoah valley is now completed, and is of vast importance in connection with future military movements. Capt. F. W. Hurtt, Quartermaster, attached to Gen. Fremont's army, has been assiduous in perfecting these arrangements.

CHURCHES TO BE TAKEN FOR HOSPITALS.

Notice has been given to the various churches, without regard to denominations, that their edifices will be used for military hospitals if necessary.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital here are receiving kind and substantial attentions from members of Congress and others from their respective States.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, among others, to-day confirmed the following appointments:—Gustavus Koerner, of Illinois, Minister to Spain; Charles Hubbard, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Illinois, and Charles L. Stephenson, of Galena, Supervisive Inspector of Steamboats.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, it is understood, will not recommend the consideration of the Bankrupt bill during the present session.

POSTAL FACILITIES TO MEMPHIS.

The Post Office Department has directed the resumption of mail facilities to Memphis, Tenn.

CONTRABANDS SHIPPED TO HAYTI.

Another shipload of contrabands will soon leave here for Hayti, making in all about five hundred during the past month sent to that country.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1862.

ADAPTATION OF THE NEW YORK CANALS TO MILITARY PURPOSES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting a memorial in behalf of the State of New York in favor of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals and locks, and asking the attention of Congress thereto.

ACCOUNTS OF MARSHALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to the resolution in regard to the amounts paid the Marshals of the District of Columbia.

THE PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

The bill from the House providing that officers and volunteers be paid according to the pay rolls was taken up and passed.

SHIP CANAL FROM LAKE MICHIGAN TO THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, presented a petition for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. KING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented petitions from merchants of New York in favor of a Bankrupt act.

MINT AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. WILSON, (Union) of Mo., presented petitions from citizens of Missouri for a branch mint at St. Louis.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill for increasing the revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands. Referred.

RELIEF OF J. F. SIMMONS.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., the bill for the relief of J. F. Simmons was taken up.

The bill provides an appropriation of $85,000 76 for wrongful seizure of the schooner Charity. Passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

An amendment that minors over eighteen years of age may be enlisted without the consent of their parents was adopted.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, offered an amendment that the President may appoint annually ten midshipmen to the Naval Academy, to be taken from the sons of officers. Also, that the District of Columbia be regarded as a representative district for the purpose of making appointments to the Naval Academy.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., offered an amendment that persons held to service or labor commonly called slaves, shall not be employed in any capacity whatever, in any navy yard, dock yard, arsenal, magazine or fort, nor in the Naval Academy.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and laid aside informally.

THE LOYALTY OF DELAWARE.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (opp.) of Del., rose to a question of privilege. He said a member of the Military Committee in the House made a speech yesterday, in which he did great injustice to the State of Delaware, stating in substance that the Governor refused to respond to the call of the President for troops, and that there were no troops in that State except the few raised after the visit of Mr. Dickerson, of Mississippi. He did not suppose any member of the House meant to misrepresent, but somebody had imposed on him. Delaware had always been a loyal State, and was the first State to get the seal of condemnation. The Legislature passed a resolution the very day he was there disapproving of his doctrine. He protested against charging any disloyalty on a loyal State.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

Message of the Governor Relative to the President's Emancipation Policy, &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 13, 1862.

In the Convention to-day a bill was passed appropriating $50,000 in defence warrants for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Resolutions were introduced instructing members of Congress to urge the passage of a law to reimburse the citizens of the State whose property has been taken or destoyed by United States soldiers

A message was received from Governor Gamble calling the attention of the members of the Convention to the fact that the President of the United States, in a message sent to Congress during the present session, proposed the adoption of a joint resolution declaring the willingness of Congress to furnish aid to any of the slave States that may think proper to adopt a measure of emancipation. Such a resolution was adopted by both Houses, and so becomes an offer by Congress. If we assume it will be carried into effect by appropriations to be made by a future Congress, it is a proposition of unexampled liberality; and whatever may be the views of the members of the Convention on the subject of emancipation, it calls for a courteous response. Courtesy between governments is as much required as between individuals. This State has received from the government of the United States great attention and kindness. Large armies have been maintained for our protection against invasion, and they have battled gallantly for our defence. Money has been given us by the government to equip our citizens for their defence; and now, sons of Missouri, numbers of troops of our own people are armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the government, in order that we may protect ourselves. Under such treatment it would be unbecoming to pass in silent indifference a proposition originating with the United States. Many of our own citizens, and possibly the authorities at Washington, have expected that the Convention would take some action on a scheme of gradual emancipation. The Convention has acted on an ordinance containing a scheme upon this subject by laying it upon the table. The course thus adopted is understood to dispose of the subject according to your rules, and, therefore, it is now intended to propose to you to reopen and reconsider the subject. But this action of the Convention will, without doubt, be so represented as to excite a hostile feeling against the State, among all those in authority who favor emancipation, and thus injuriously affect the interest of the State. As no reason could be given upon the motive by which the ordinance was disposed of, the result may be represented as widely discourteous to the President and Congress. The manifest propriety of making a response to the offer of the President and Congress affords an opportunity for removing all grounds for such an unjust and injurious imputation. It is not suggested that the Convention is to make any apology to any person; but as the proposition made by the government is one entitled to a respectful answer, in express language, it would be very appropriate to adopt a resolution as a direct response. This need not produce any general discussion, as it need not involve the merits of the question of emancipation. It would only be an act of courtesy to the authorities of our own government, who have made a proposition which, if it should ever be carried into effect, will exhibit great liberality. It is, therefore, submitted to the Convention, that a resolution be adopted, which shall be a response to the offer made by the President and Congress.

On motion of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of St. Louis, the Governor's message was referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to report without delay upon the subject by resolution or otherwise.

Mr HITCHCOCK, of St. Louis, asked that the following be referred to the same committee, which was agreed to:—

Whereas the Congress of the United States, on the special recommendation of the President, has adopted a joint resolution in the following words, to wit:—

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State, at its discretion, compensation for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such a change of system.

And whereas, The President of the United States, in his recent proclamation revoking and annulling a certain unauthorized declaration, assumed to be made by Major General Hunter, of the United States army, has earnestly invited the people of the States interested to take into consideration the said joint resolution. Be it therefore

Resolved, first, That in the opinion of this Convention the proposition contained in the said joint resolution adopted by Congress, approved 1862, is entitled, as well from its source as to its intrinsic importance, to the deliberate and respectful consideration of the people of Missouri.

Resolved second, That while a majority of the Convention have not felt authorized at this time to take action in respect to this grave and delicate question of private right and public policy, presented by said resolution, yet this body desires cordially to recognize as well the generous spirit therein displayed by the government of the United States as the eminent patriotism and ability which have distinguished the President of the United States in his efforts to subdue this unholy rebellion and restore peace and order to this State.

An ordinance was then adopted changing the State constitution so as to provide that after the 1st of January, 1862, all general elections shall occur on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, and shall be held bi-annually.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Africa, at Boston—Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, Leopold Grossliea and wife, Miss Laura Brooks, H. Brooks, wife, three children and nurse, Richard J. Morris and wife, F. W. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, H. J. Batchelder, Thomas Niles, wife and child, S. R. Spaulding, Capt. James Cook, Albert Currier, Charles M. Lamson, David Roberts, G. Simpson, Major Fulden and wife, Captain John Day, Miss M. P. Goddard, Miss Maria Greeley, P. Leon, J. Roggets, D. A. McTurish, William Keyser, James Henderson, Mr. Salvador and daughter, Rev. A. L. Jamieson, G. F. Grun, Rev. John Dowdry, James Phalon and son, James Bush, George Scoville, Mrs. Chuson and son, J. P. Meilidge, Miss M. Boland, Miss Martha Boland, J. B. English, James H. Stewart, D. J. King, J. C. Maver, R. S. Chilton, Thomas Fringe, H. A. Cunningham, Rev. B. O'Reilly, G. N. Smith, A. P. Bigelow, Capt. D. Killman, J. L. Luiders, Jacob Norton, Miss M. R. Palmer, Mr. Ryan, Mrs. Vail and Mr. Woodworth.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship City of New York—C G Coleville, D H Goodwillie, Edward Neiss, Carl Erdt, Nicholas Sariquiea, Frederick Lawson, R McPhail, J E Moreland, John Roberts, Charles Biggs, Wm L Gilbert, C Thoron, J O Hanlon, Henry Hart, J B Hixon, G C Barclay, Adolph Knohr, Louis S Messinger, Gus Minnke, J Duke, Henry S Bennett, Adolph Baer, James Sinclair, W R Parrell, J W Vanderhorst, Thomas Reid, Miss Lewis, Miss Isanella Stevenson, Mme Corroyer, Miss Gorsuch, Mrs Mooney, Mrs M L Hill, Mrs Hopkinson, Mr and Mrs Steiner, Philadelphia; Miss Emily and Clara Steiner, Philadelphia; Mrs McAndrews, two children and nurse; Mrs P C Bimnon and one daughter; Miss Josephine Seberthon, E I Owens and lady, Mrs J K Hoyt, servant and child, H T Cox, G Heraman, Miss Burtsell, Miss A Robert, Edward Hunter, Charles Danforth Cobb, P C Blancon, Miss Louisa Ferero, Mme Ferero, Mrs E Murphy, James McAndrew, James M Potter, Rice Lewis, Dr James McCorse, H McNeill, Hon Ellis Lewis, Philadelphia; Dr J Bolton and wife, J E Smith and lady, A M Ferris, wife and child; Miss Silver, Philadelphia; Mrs K Brownzigg, England; Mrs E F Eliett, Mrs Mary Porter, Philadelphia; Mrs E Broadhead, Philadelphia; Mrs Mary E Phelan, six children and infant; Rev R Mott and wife, L Walker and wife, Toronto; Mr and Mrs D A Wells, James Creighton, James Smith and Stephen Albutt, Philadelphia; Dr Archy, Dr Hurst and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs De Silver, Miss Shaw, Mr Calhoun and lady, J Tournade, Rev George Heather, A Bedford, Mr E B Stoat, William Hunt and wife, John P Howard, Rev J S Kramer, Henry E Bolton, Mrs Halpin and Miss Halpin, John Buckley, Amos Phillips, Philadelphia; C H Bowen, Thomas Gill, New York; Thomas Morris, Mr. Budd, Henry O'Neill, G Hopkinson, Mr Essenbury, Wm Andrew, F W Totterall, Edwin Hunt, Miss Dora Neill, Miss E E Millon, C Buckingham, D Webster, F O Horstmann, Mrs Andrews, Mrs Stokley, John M Sutherland, J Brush, L De Pean, with others in the steerage. Specie, $1,225,496 55.

SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND HAMBURG—Steamship Saxonia—Udolpho Wolfe, three daughters, son and nephew; Mr and Mrs G Groenke, Julius Brill, J Strauss, New York; Mr and Mrs T M Reinhardt and five children, San Francisco; Frances White, Samuel Hopkins, New York; Mr and Mrs Wm Weil, child and infant, California; Captain Walrond, England; Louis Wald, Cincinnati; G Wardtner, Vermont; Dr Elias A White, Mahlon Hopkins, New York; Miss Louisa Tourney, St Louis; Mrs W Wickens and child, Miss Julia Waldeck, Mrs Dr Kessler, H Thiele, F M Maas, New York; Julius Danziger, Baltimore; Dr Charles T Meier, Mr and Mrs J Hamburger and child, Dr and Mrs De Aguiar, two children, infant and nurse, New York; Abraham Schwarzschild, New Orleans; Charles Weichert, Mrs Francis White, Miss M H Janney, C M Carpenter, J Kessler, New York; W H Vesey, United States Consul for Aix la Chapelle; L Schuster, New York; Mr and Mrs J Barlin and four children, Ohio; Mr and Mrs Adolph Man and two children, L Meyer, Grand Rapids; M Treppel, Cuba; L Heinemann, Chicago; Dr Kreteer, Joseph Kohn, David M Levett, New York; Mrs L Fagret and son Baltimore; Mr and Mrs Charles Bunjaeger, Milwaukee; Professer and Mrs P Morand, Philadelphia, M van Schalkwyc and family, Baltimore; Mr and Mrs H Quentin, Miss Henriette Quentin, Master August Quentin, Cincinnati; Mr and Mrs Charles Garive, J Mafongoni, Ernest A. Demoziers, Jacques Coulon, Mrs Richet and children, France; Gustavo A de Aguero, Alberto de Aguero, Anibal de Aguero, Puerto Principe; Conrad Wellauer, Milwaukee; William Heidelberger, Texas; Lorenz Fohr, Dr Ferdinand Galio, Milwaukee; August Binz, Sheboygan; W Hammel, H Schweighart, Mr and Mrs Theobald Eckerle, St. Louis; Theophile Jacot, Chaux de Fonds; Mr and Mrs M Schuster, St. Louis; Thomas Reed, New York; William Paik, Missouri; W T Forrest, L Montgomery, Cincinnati; Jacob Manuel, Philadelphia; John H Pfeifer, Middletown, Pa.; Rev. Wesselo, Hoboken; Fr Labadeya, New York; Leo E Koch, Williamsburg; Hugo Ernst Eichhoff, Franz Eichhoff, Bloomington; David Spahr, New York; Miss Harriet Frank, San Francisco; Miss Lucie Dumont, New York; Mrs Emily Krauskopf, Mrs Toser and children, Mrs Rosalie Hohl, Buffalo; Miss Bertha Finkler and governess, Milwaukee; Mrs Alice Berthod, Nashville; Mrs Judith Geiser, New York; Mr and Mrs B A Hill, child and infant, St. Louis—and others in steerage. Total 236. Specie, $550,000.

CASTLEMAIN—Bark Volunteer—Dr C M Wilkins.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Champion, Captain Wilson, will leave this port at noon on Monday for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock on Monday.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock on Monday morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

THE GRAND BANQUET TO GENERAL PRIM.

Speeches of the Spanish Minister, General Prim and Senor Barreda—Correspondence with the Hon. W. H. Seward, &c.

The lateness of the hour at which the banquet given to General Prim was concluded precluded the possibility of full and detailed reports of the principal speeches.

The health of the Queen of Spain having been proposed, amid great cheering—

Senor TASSARA, representative of Spain, spoke as follows:—The health of my august sovereign, Queen Isabella the Second, has been proposed, and I rise to reply, not only as the representative of my country, but also as the most humble of her servants—as a Spaniard, but a Spaniard of both hemispheres. (Applause.) To the health of this distinguished lady you drink—she who now so happily represents at this day the life and greatness of a race which is spread abroad through the world—the mother of a people that extend all over the habitable globe. Five years ago, gentlemen—and there are here many witnesses of my words—when it was my lot to come to this country, the manners, customs, ideas and everything seemed to tend to the depreciation of the Spanish name. Our race was represented as a weak one, and our influence was only spoken of as something wrapped in a cloud of weakness and prostration. I maintained an opposite opinion; I announced our greatness—the greatness of our people both on this side of the water and on that—because to me all are the same. (Applause.) I was regarded as a visionary when I announced the dawn of a new birth, not seen with the eyes, but felt in the heart. I proclaimed in the name of peace, of the interests and future of Spain, that union as indispensable as natural to Spain and the people of Spanish America, with their own institutions, whatever they may be. Now, gentlemen, I drink, with pride and in the name of my august sovereign, Doña Isabel the Second, to the prosperity of Spanish America—(applause)—assuring all who are present that the Spanish American people may express every kind word of affection, of love, of loyalty, of independence and of prosperity, in the full confidence that these words are the expression of the feelings of her Majesty the Queen of Spain—(loud applause)—of Spain, gentlemen, which, in the days of her early grandeur, was great among the greatest, and contributed with overflowing hands to universal civilization—(applause)—of Spain, which, in one word, gave a world to the world. (Cheers.) However visionary it may appear, the moment is approaching, gentlemen, and with rapid pace, when Spanish America shall stand regenerated before the world—a thing which has appeared so improbable in the eyes of nations. Yes, the hour is at hand when Spanish America, always improperly understood, shall take her seat in the Congress of nations—(loud applause)—for the period of her greatness has begun—the greatness of a race which cannot flourish but on perfect equality in all places. Gentlemen, in my official character, I propose a toast to the President of the United States.

Loud applause followed the speech of Senor Tassara, which was marked by great eloquence and brilliancy of delivery.

The health of General Prim was then proposed, whereupon the gallant officer rose and spoke as follows:—I have great pleasure, gentlemen, in replying to a toast like this, because I see myself surrounded by so many good Spaniards and Spanish-Americans, or rather by Spaniards and Spaniards, as his Excellency the Minister of Spain has well said, my words being open to the opinion of the public. A great many persons believe, gentlemen, that we went to Mexico impelled by oppressive and unjust designs. Neither my Queen nor my country, from the first moment in which the expedition was conceived until the present moment in which I address you, ever had the idea of attacking the independence of Mexico. (Applause.) I say never, because Spain is the first to respect and will be the first to make respected the liberty of Mexico. (Applause.) A programme in which all of us, from our august sovereign to the lowest subject, will sustain; for we are all citizens, and the Queen herself is the first citizen. For such kind words as these which have been addressed to me by the Minister of Spain and Messrs. Barril and Camacho, I feel so much that I do not know how to reply. There is much to be grateful for for kind words on all occasions; but doubly sweet are words of affection in distant lands, carrying in their echoes peace and love to the other nations of our origin, so that they might love us as we love them; that they may know that we respect them in their misfortunes, and that they might learn that if we have had to fight against each other at one period of our existence, it was a struggle like that of a father against his child, not believing him old enough to take care of himself. (Applause.) They are now free and independent, and we say to them, come unto us, and we will receive you without any pretence and with all our affection. (Applause.) Come, for we wish nothing but your happiness—this is the hope and aspiration of your mother. (Applause.) Spain desired nothing more in Mexico than that treaties should be respected; but the moment in which one of the three allied nations changed its views, and instead of satisfaction for an injury sought for something else, Spain retired from the field, because the basis of the agreement was broken, the wishes of the Queen were contravened, the policy of the Spanish government was infringed upon, and I am free to say that the proceedings were contrary to my own sentiments. Perhaps there may be some to censure me as acting imprudently, or perhaps will say that I speak lightly in expressing these views; but I do not retract a word of them; no, my desire is to speak them openly here and everywhere else. I desire that the American continent should know that we are friends, and that we know how to be so. (Applause.) The Queen, my mistress, and her government, have approved of my conduct, because it was in conformity with the letter and the spirit of treaties, with the orders and noble intentions of that noble lady and the independence of the people of Spanish America. (Applause.) Gentlemen, permit me now, for the cordiality and affectionate friendship, the benevolence and kindness with which we have been treated here on every side, to drink to the health of the citizens, the soldiers and the beautiful country of the United States. (Loud and tremendous applause.)

Senor BARREDA spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN—To speak with contempt about our race has always been almost a system, and for this reason I see with pleasure the present meeting, where, animated by a common sentiment, we come to the banquet of peace and of the union of all the different branches of that powerful tree which was not long ago the admiration of the world. I am highly pleased with the enumeration of all the elements of greatness of that nation whose songs are in all the continents and over all the islands. Momentary struggles could not exhaust that strength which grew with ages, and I, as the representative of one nation, still not recognized by Spain—

It is recognized, said the Minister of Spain. It is recognized here (pointing to his heart). If by Peru's fault, or by Spain's fault, we have not a treaty, the recognition is yet already made. (Applause.)

Mr. BARREDA proceeded:—I thank, in the name of my government and of the Peruvian people, the representative of the illustrious Queen; and I feel proud to acknowledge the merits not only of European Spain, but of those of the Spanish race. A transition period has passed over the old family, and now I feel the movement of progress that the Minister of Spain foresaw on this side of the ocean. The intestine wars have made us stronger and more free, notwithstanding they have stopped for a while our material progress. Spain is to-day as powerful as she was before the struggle. Spanish America must have the same destiny. Her doubts, her prejudices, her instincts, moved by the love of liberty, have to-day the best security in the conduct of the most brilliant generals of Spain. General Prim carries, gentlemen, in the flags that waved beneath the sun of Mexico, the rainbow of peace between the two families—a sign of alliance which has never deceived since the days of the flood. (Applause.) When nations have powerful elements of assimilation, a union is as indissoluble as necessary, and they may dismiss unfounded fears. Spain tells us that from her councils—from the mouth of her Minister, and in the name of her armies—from the mouth of the gallant General who was not afraid to withdraw from Mexico. (Applause.) Gentlemen, beneath the shadow of the banners of Peru, of Venezuela, and of all the Spanish-American republics, I propose a toast to the health of the worthy representative of Spain, Senor Tassara.

This toast was loudly applauded, and Senor Tassara responded in eloquent and select language.

Senor Asta Buruaga, Minister of Chile, sent a letter excusing himself from attending, on account of sickness in his family.

The following correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Committee on the Banquet was read:—

No. 2 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK, June 5, 1862.

SIR—A number of Spanish and Spanish-American gentlemen residing in this city have decided to give a dinner to his Excellency General Prim on Friday next, June 13, at seven o'clock P. M., at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street. The character of this gentleman, his deeds on the battle fields of Spain and Africa, his ability as a statesman and a diplomatist, his well known and noble sympathies for the welfare, independence and prosperity of the different nationalities established on this continent, and his efforts in the Parliaments of Spain in behalf of constitutional liberty and political rights, won for him the esteem and admiration of all liberal minds. We, who have joined to show, though imperfectly, our personal regard for General Prim, and our appreciation of his glorious services to his country, to America, and to the cause of civilization and progress, feeling assured that you will sympathize with the principal ideas that dictate our demonstration, beg to request you to accept our respectful invitation to attend this banquet. Your presence would be the highest and most significant honor that we could confer on our guest, and we cherish the hope that your personal sentiments and official duties will allow you to grant us this eminent proof of your sympathy with our motives. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. L. BARREDA,

For Committee on Invitations.

His Excellency Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of United States, Washington, D. C.

AUBURN, June 13, 1862.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY F. L. BARREDA:—

I recognize General Prim as a representative of renovated Spain, a Spaniard who seeks the greatness of his country through the freedom and advancement of all the branches of the Spanish race. I should be proud and happy to meet him; but I am at my home here for three days only in a whole year. Many thanks for your generous invitation. WM. H. SEWARD.

FOURTH OF JULY ON STATEN ISLAND.—The people of "Little Richmond" are already preparing to celebrate our natal festival on a grand scale, and to thoroughly repel the suggestion that they are tinctured with secesh feelings. A strong call was put forth, signed by the Supervisors, County Judge, Sheriff, and other county officers, and by many prominent citizens of all parties, requesting the people of the island to meet in each election district last night to choose two committeemen by ballot in each, to constitute a County Committee of Arrangements. The movement is thoroughly non-partisan, and deserves complete success.

Religious Intelligence.

CITY CHURCHES TO DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Rogers will preach in the South Dutch church, Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-first street, this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

In St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, rector, services at half-past ten, half past three and quarter to eight o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. The rector will preach at each service.

Rev. G. Y. Maxham, of New Haven, will preach in the Second Universalist church, corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue, this morning and evening, at the usual hours.

Rev. Frank Remington will preach at the Harlem Baptist church, corner of Fifth avenue and 126th street, this morning at half past ten o'clock, on "The Power of a Look." Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., will preach at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon at the same place.

Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., of New York, will repeat, in the Pierrepont street Baptist church, Brooklyn, this afternoon at half-past three o'clock, the sermon preached before the American Baptist Home Mission Society, at the late anniversary at Providence.

Rev. Sidney A. Corey will deliver the second of the series of sermons on the "Homes of the Bible," in the Stone Church, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Preaching in the afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will hold a Matinee Conversationale at Dodworth Hall, 806 Broadway, at half-past ten A. M. Subject at eight o'clock P. M.—"The Identity of Individual Spirits."

Gethsemane, the Garden of Victory, will be the subject of the third discourse of the series on the "Gardens of the Bible," at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, this evening. Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett will preach at half-past ten A. M. and at a quarter before eight P. M.

West Twenty-third street Presbyterian church, corner of Seventh avenue—Services morning and afternoon. Subject of the morning discourse, "the State of Our Country," by the pastor, Rev. Frederick G. Clark.

In the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, services at half-past ten in the morning and at a quarter before eight in the evening. Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., pastor.

In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverley place, the Rev. Morgan Dix, assistant rector of Trinity church, will preach this evening. Services at half-past ten A. M. and four and eight o'clock P. M.

The First Congregational church, Jersey City, will worship to-day and hereafter, until the completion of their new tabernacle, in the meeting house lately occupied by the Scotch Presbyterian church, corner of Grove and Montgomery streets, instead of in Lyceum Hall, as formerly. Preaching by the pastor to-day, at half-past ten A. M. and at a quarter before eight P. M.

In the Church of the Resurrection (Protestant Episcopal), north side of Thirty-fifth street and east of Sixth avenue, divine service at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and half-past seven o'clock in the evening. The rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach on both occasions.

A sermon, occasioned by the death of Lieut. Geo. F. Rysdyk, a member of the Laight street church, who was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, will be preached in the church, corner of Laight and Varick streets, this morning, by Rev. I. S. Kalloch. The next sermon in the course upon Bible characters will be preached in the evening.

The Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., will preach the first annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, this evening, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue. Services to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

An army meeting will be held this evening at half past seven o'clock in the Reformed Dutch church, Jamaica, Long Island, in aid of the Board of Publication for Army Purposes. Addresses may be expected from an army officer and others.

Last Sabbath evening the Alanson Methodist church in Norfolk street, was crowded by the friends of the Rev. James Rogers, the former pastor of the church, who was announced to preach. For some reason or other the pulpit was occupied by another individual. The committee, however, have made arrangements with Mr. Rogers to have him preach there in a week or two, so that the audience will not be again disappointed when he is announced to speak.

It is well known that most of the churches of the Methodist persuasion, as well as of other religious denominations, have moved up town. There are a few edifices, however, still remaining, where the inhabitants of the lower districts of the city may worship. Among them is Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal church, which is a large building. At the last Conference of the New York East district, the Rev. Mr. Pegg was sent to Forsyth street, and, although a comparative stranger to a metropolitan audience, is rapidly gaining popularity. He is a very eloquent speaker, and will undoubtedly attract a crowd when his reputation as a pulpit orator is established in the city.

The corner stone of the Congregational Tabernacle, corner of York and Henderson streets, Jersey City, will be aid, with appropriate ceremonies, to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., of New York; Rev. Wm. Ives Buddington, D. D., and Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, of Brooklyn.

Pennsylvania's Quota of the Direct Tax.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1862.

The State Treasurer paid this morning to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States $350,000, the final instalment of Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress of July last—the whole amount paid being nearly two millions. This promptness saves the fifteen per cent authorized to be deducted.

Parson Brownlow in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1862.

Parson Brownlow had a brilliant reception last night at the Academy of Music. His daughter, who was present, was presented with a beautiful silk flag by the ladies of Philadelphia. Speeches were made by General Walbridge, Representative Maynard, Caleb Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and others.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 241—June 14, 1862.
49, 6, 63, 53, 24, 70, 11, 34, 28, 35, 59, 72.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 232—June 14, 1862.
27, 42, 32, 7, 60, 8, 48, 44, 62, 14, 17, 22, 23, 1.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 229—June 14, 1862.
54, 19, 46, 72, 24, 2, 20, 26, 56, 45, 17, 27.
DELAWARE, CLASS 232—June 14, 1862.
4, 54, 25, 33, 44, 76, 37, 32, 55, 46, 43, 9, 56, 17.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Dog Skin Shoes, Goat Skin Balmorals, and summer Shoes of every kind. LOBIN BROOKS & SON, 434 Broadway, corner of Howard street.

Old Established Down Town Stores.—Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, at less than Broadway prices. LITCHFIELD & DOYLE, 97 William street (established in 1834), and 61 Nassau st., between Maiden lane and John street.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments, For hot weather. Prices lower than ever. A. RANKIN & CO., 96 Bowery, and 165 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street.

Moody's Superior Shirts, Made to Order, $18, $24 and $30 per dozen. T. W. MOODY, 409 Broadway, St. Nicholas block.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others. 495 Broadway, New York.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

Twelve Cartes de Visite for $1—Warranted to be equal to those at double the price. PERCIVAL, 130 Chatham street.

Bordeaux Wine Company. 99 FULTON STREET, corner of WILLIAM. Quote War Prices. Fine Table Claret, $2 38 per case; 25 cents per bottle. First class Champagne, $9 per basket, $1 per bottle; old Bourbon Whiskey $1 per gallon, 25 cents per bottle. All other liquors in proportion.

No More Gray Hair.—Grandjean's Celebrated consultation for the embellishment and restoration of the hair. Office Astor place.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wigs, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey street (under the Astor House), opposite the church. A female attends ladies. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Holloway's Medicines Cures Coughs and Colds. Rub the Ointment into your throat and chest. Take Pills at same time.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. All druggists and 439 Broadway.

Ladies' Congress Gaiters, at $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75, at BARTLETT'S, 372 Grand street, corner of Norfolk.

At $3 50—Gents' Fine French Calf Boots,