POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, JULY 1—4½ A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

British Opinions of the Battle of Fair Oaks.

Effect in Paris of the News of the Defeat of the French in Mexico.

Large Reinforcements to be Sent to Mexico.

Seventy-five Millions of Dollars Voted for the Expedition.

Reported Popular Outbreak in St. Petersburg.

ADVANCE IN COTTON AND CONSOLS, &c., &c., &c.

The British steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Kennedy, from Liverpool June 18 and Queenstown 19th with five hundred and twenty-two passengers, arrived at this port about half-past two o'clock this morning.

On the 18th, off Roche's Point, passed steamship Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool June 15. Latitude 48 20, longitude 45 30, passed several large icebergs. 26th, sighted Cape Race, bearing N. N. W. ten miles distant, but too rough to land despatches.

The following is a list of the cabin passengers by the City of Baltimore:—

Professor Whitworth, E Stokes, George Delanche, G W Bosworth, A C Godfrey, H W Penny, Thos Webster, John Just, Tobias Grace, Henry Bell, Jas Edwards, J B Bonds, H Armstrong, Henry Wheaton, Captain Hall, How and children, Mr Donohue and lady, Mr Humbert and lady, Miss Humbert, Miss Ann Trist Hall, Miss Jane Trist Hall, Mr Webb and lady, Mad Canada, Misses Canada, Jos Royce, Chas Hancock, E Harding, F Piper, Mr Butler, W H Platt, Jacob Goldberg, Mrs Broderick and child, Mrs How, Mrs Olivia, six children and maid, Mrs Burns and three children, Mrs Hardinton, Mrs Davies, Miss Davies, J Bourne, W A Miller, Mr Woolsee, Wm Turner, J seph T Early, Thos Turner, J W Culverth, Mr Lee, C M Gray, L B Lawton, S Watson, W Mills, Mr Davies and lady, J C Mercin, and 522 in steerage.

The Hibernia arrived off Londonderry on the afternoon of the 17th inst., and reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 18th of June

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

British Opinion of the Campaign on the Peninsula, &c., &c.

The London journals indulge in a variety of comments upon the struggle before Richmond on the 31st of May and the 1st June, some treating it as a federal victory, others as a drawn battle, and others again as a success for the Confederates.

The London *Times* in its comments remarks that it must be very hard for a Confederate General to win a victory in the Northern newspapers. At the close of the first day's fight the Confederates had half a mile of the federal battle field, two camps, nineteen guns and all the baggage, and yet they lost the victory. In the federal General's despatch and in the federal newspapers all agree that the second day's fight was a hard struggle, but the result is much less circumstantially stated in the federal Officer's report. The London *Times* thinks it is clear that, at the close of the second day's fight, the Confederates held the same ground from which they had advanced on the first night. As a general fact, it may, therefore, be assumed that a Confederate victory, on the first day, was neutralized by a second day's drawn battle. The fight on the first day was brought about by generalship. A superior body of troops had been thrown on a weak part of the federal line. This had been done on Saturday, though perhaps not with the decisive effect anticipated. By Sunday morning the opportunity was gone. McClellan had gone up to the threatened spot, and that spot was no longer a weak point. It was a prepared trial of force, in which the federals, by their superior force and equipments, had an advantage, yet the event of the second day was still no disaster to the rebels. We hear of no flight or panic—they were driven back to their own position—that is, General McClellan did not pursue a repulsed enemy to the walls of Richmond. The *Times*, in conclusion, moralizes as follows:—

When we have yielded the customary tribute to the combative instincts of the human animal, what is there more to say? All this heroism and bloodshed is as useless and as wicked as if it had been exhibited between hired gladiators in a Pagan amphitheatre. It proves nothing and it decides nothing. In all probability it will not hasten or arrest the fall of Richmond, and if it did it would have no effect on the world's history, or even upon this miserable war. This battle of two days tells no more than that both parties are strong enough to shed each other's blood, and weak enough to continue to do so. We remark in this battle of Richmond, and other recent engagements, that a practice is rife with the federal generals which we never before heard of except among the leaders of Asiatic soldiers. It is constantly stated that cavalry are placed behind the federal soldiers to drive them on upon the enemy. In the recent case it is related that fugitives were shot by troops sent after them by their own generals. May it not be that many more than those few who are thus sabred or pistoled into the battle, are kept in the contest against their will. Is there no hope that the crisis of this madness has arrived? If not, all that we have seen is but a harmless game to what we shall see, now that the heats of summer are coming on.

The London *Daily News* treats the affair as a decided victory for the federals, and advances [illegible] to show that McClellan was not taken by surprise. It seems there can be little doubt that the Confederates meant to inflict a crushing blow and that they failed in their object. The article concludes by treating the news as illustrating the soundness of British policy in refraining from useless mediation at the present juncture of affairs.

The London *Morning Star* claims a victory for the Federals, and the London *Daily Telegraph* thinks that the balance is against the Confederates.

The London *Morning Post* takes a contrary view and says:—

After an interval of but six days the unpleasant task has been again imposed on the federal Generals of confessing themselves worsted by opponents whom they affirmed to despise. No one can read the despatch of General McClellan without being convinced that it tells the story of a surprise and defeat.

The London *Morning Herald* thinks that General McClellan's plans have been disturbed, and it may even turn out that they have been spoiled by the vigilence and enterprise of the enemy.

The London *Herald* believes that the Confederates are likely to defend Richmond to the last extremity; and that one attack will now succeed another until the city is entered, or the federals routed and driven across the Chickahominy.

In a second article on the affair before Richmond the London *Times* argues that such battles cannot fail to have a strong effect on the mind of the Northern people, as showing the difficult task they have undertaken. "The truth is," says the *Times*, "that every successive month shows more clearly the impossibility of restoring the Union by force of arms." After expatiating on the delusions of the North as to the powers of resistance in the South, the loyalty of the slaves to their masters, &c., the article concludes as follows:—

The Americans are too shrewd not to see and understand these things; and should the hot weather lead to a suspension of hostilities, we are inclined to hope that the voice of reason will once more be heard. Our letter from New York gives, no doubt, a truthful picture of the terror which restrains men from saying what they think. But when we find that a member of Congress and a representative of New York has the courage to rebuke the savage passions of his people, we are encouraged to hope for some change. The speech, or rather pamphlet—for it was never spoken—of Mr. Benjamin Wood is but the repetition of what we have been saying for months. He asks, "What is the use of a union of unwilling States, driven into companionship at the point of the bayonet and held there thereafter by military power? If not brought back by negotiation they are lost to us forever. To conquer them may be possible, but to hold them in subjection, having conquered them, would in itself be a final repudiation of the first principles of republicanism." Such is the language of a man who sees the madness of his countrymen, and will save them if it be possible. May he find followers as bold and plain-spoken. Then, indeed, we shall begin to believe in the ninety days of federal prophecy. Let the Northern people once perceive that the choice is between a peaceful settlement and a bottless war, gathering new horrors every day, and they will not refuse the advice even of England.

The London *Daily News* defends Gen. Butler's New Orleans proclamation as to the treatment of ladies against the strong interpretation which had been put upon it by secessionist sympathisers in England, but rejoices, nevertheless, that as soon as the authenticity of Butler's proclamation was ascertained at Washington, he was superseded as military commandant at New Orleans.

The Daily *Telegraph* urges that Butler's proclamation has not been properly noticed, as President Lincoln does not appear to have cancelled it, or to have cashiered the General.

The Liverpool correspondent of the London *Times* (Mr. Spence), whose effusions are strongly secessionist, writes in favor of the policy of mediation, although he admits that this is not the time to put it in force. He thinks that when mediation is proposed it should be done by the general voice of Europe.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—

Lord Lyons, our able and zealous Minister at Washington, may be expected in London shortly. The American journals will, no doubt, make many extraordinary surmises, and indulge in many strange statements respecting the motives of his lordship's journey at this moment. We believe he is coming home on private business, as he has not been in England since the death of the Admiral, his father.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, Mr. Hopwood gave notice that on July 1 he should move a resolution that it was the duty of her Majesty's government to use every exertion consistent with the maintenance of peace to bring the warfare now raging in America to a conclusion.

Great Britain.

It is asserted that a large meeting of conservatives had been held in London with a view to the selection of a new leader in the room of Mr. Disraeli, but nothing had been agreed upon.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th, Earl Russell, in reply to the Marquis of Normanby, said he believed that General Garibaldi had been in communication with certain persons in Italy with the view of organizing a revolutionary expedition to the Venetian provinces, but the movement had been discountenanced by the Italian government. He had no doubt that a proclamation had been issued, declaring that if an expedition were sent to Venetia, 100,000 men were ready to join it, but he had no official information of the fact from Sir James Hudson. He believed that an expedition which was got up a short time ago was intercepted and interrupted by the Italian government, and the persons who took a prominent part in it were imprisoned.

Lord Brougham strongly deprecated the course which the promoters of these revolutionary expeditions had taken. He respected Garibaldi as a warrior, but not as statesman; and as to Mazzini, he had no respect for him, either as a warrior or as a statesman.

Lord Lyveden wished to put a question to the Duke of Newcastle in reference to the extraordinary act of the Canadian Legislature in rejecting the Militia bill—the first measure for the self-defence of the colony which had been submitted to them. It seemed to be a very strange return for the promptitude with which England had sent out troops to support them when hostilities with America seemed imminent. He wished to know from the Duke if he had any correspondence with the Governor General which would enable him to state the causes which had produced this result.

The Duke of Newcastle was not surprised at the question; but he was not in a position to give any information beyond that which had appeared in the newspapers. Probably many of their lordships would be aware that a Militia bill passed through the Canadian Legislature some seven or eight years ago, but from various circumstances it had happened that that militia force had hitherto only existed on paper. In consequence of what occurred last winter, and the earnest representations which were forwarded to Canada some three or four months ago, a commission was appointed to consider the whole of the militia arrangements of the colony with a view to their amendment. The commission consisted not only of Canadians, but some British officers, and the result of their recommendations was the introduction of a bill by the late government of Canada at the beginning of last month. The Attorney General moved the second reading of the bill on the 20th May, and almost without discussion a division was taken, which resulted in the rejection of the bill by 61 against 54. On the following day the Ministry tendered their resignation, which was accepted by the Governor General. Mr. Macdonald was sent for and had succeeded in forming a Ministry. He believed the statement that the existing Parliament would be dissolved was incorrect. No doubt the proceeding had excited a great deal of unfavorable feeling in England. The circumstances which led to it were twofold. In the first place there was an impression among many members of the colonial legislature that the Militia bill would not work well, and superadded to that was a personal feeling with regard to the late ministry which led to a great extent to the vote being taken as a vote of want of confidence. He by no means despaired, however, of another bill being introduced. He was perfectly certain that the ministry and the Parliament would not be acting in accordance with the spirit of the Canadian people if they did not pass such a measure. All classes in Canada most earnestly desired that some effective measure should be passed for the self-defence of the colony.

In the House of Lords, on the 17th inst., Lords Granville and Chelmsford paid feeling tributes to the memory of Lord Canning.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is shortly to visit England again, in order to be present at the marriage of the Princess Alice.

Lord Palmerston had been elected Master of the Trinity House, in the room of the late Prince Consort.

The number of visitors at the Great Exhibition during Whitsun week (exclusive of season ticket holders) was 249,835, and the sum received for admission from them was £13,416 sterling.

A regular case of piracy had occurred on the north-west coast of Ireland. A schooner from Liverpool for Galway, with Indian corn, was boarded off Blacksod Bay by a party of about forty men from five boats. The men took possession of the schooner for a time, and on their departure carried off in the boats about twelve or fifteen tons of corn.

The civic authorities of the city of London were taking steps towards the giving of an entertainment on the grandest style to eminent foreigners and others in honor of the Great Exhibition.

Earl Canning died on the 17th inst. He had only recently arrived home from India, and was about to receive the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter and the freedom of the city of London for his eminent services as Governor General of India. He was seized with a violent cold soon after his arrival in England, and never recovered from it. The papers contain warm eulogies and glowing tributes to the memory and public services of Lord Canning.

France.

It was reported in Paris that M Persigny had failed in his mission to London respecting American affairs.

Conflicting statements were circulated relative to the proceedings of the French army in Mexico. Some of the journals, so far from admitting any repulse at Puebla, claimed decided victory over the Mexicans at that place. Paris letters, however, assert that the French government had undoubtedly received official intelligence, of a disastrous nature, and this is in a measure admitted by the *Moniteur*.

The *Moniteur* states that measures would be taken immediately for sending considerable reinforcements to Mexico.

Pressing orders had been given to prepare ships of war to convey troops to Mexico, and according to the *Patrie*, these reinforcements will number five thousand men, and would be embarked in the course of a week.

The discussion on the budget had been commenced in the Corps Legislatif, and an additional article was presented, opening to the Ministers of War and Marine a credit of fifteen million francs for the expedition to Mexico. The Chamber unanimously voted the credit.

The general discussion of the budget was brought to a close on the 17th, and the first article was agreed to. The budgets of several of the Ministries were also voted.

A project is on foot for a grand universal exhibition—of a permanent character—in Paris, to commence next year. A building much larger than that in London is proposed.

The Paris bourse was dull. Rentes on the 17th closed at 68.35.

Belgium.

The King's health continued to improve. He had been able to sign several documents and to receive a few visitors.

Russia.

Accounts from St. Petersburg describe a series of disastrous fires which had taken place throughout the last week, and which are attributed to revolutionary incendiaries. According to some estimates nearly a third of the entire city has been destroyed. Happily, however, the parts burnt are those of a poor and inferior, though crowded character. The hardware dealers are said to have lost everything, and some warehouses containing drugs have been included in the conflagration. The loss thus far is roughly estimated at from £500,000 to £1,000,000. Business of all kinds had been brought to a complete stand.

Rumors had been current in London of a revolution having broken out in St. Petersburg, but the latest telegrams report the city quiet; no more fires, and the people becoming more composed.

The *Northern Bee* of the 16th says:—"Two Sunday schools, in which teachers justified incendiarism, have been closed by order of the Emperor."

Reports of conflagrations having taken place at Moscow are denied.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, June 19, 1862.

The Kangaroo arrived at Queenstown and the New York at Southampton to-day.

There is no news of importance.

CALCUTTA, May 29, 1862.

Cotton firm. Freights to London, 65s. Exchange, 2s. 0¾d.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 17th were steady and consols improved ⅛—closing at 91¾ a ⅞. Some gold was being taken to the Bank, rendering a rise in the rate of discount less likely. A good steady demand for money still prevailed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JUNE 18, A. M.

The market has been active and buoyant, and prices, influenced by the statement of the "mediation" stories and the American news, have advanced half a penny per pound, in nearly all varieties, since Friday. The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up 30,000 bales, rather more than half being for speculation and export.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

Trade at Manchester yesterday showed more animation, and a fair amount of business was done at ⅛c. a ¼d. advance, both in cloth and yarn.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co.; Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co. report the trade generally firm. The weather has been more favorable, but is still unsettled. Flour quiet but steady at 24s. a 29s. per bbl. Wheat steady; best red winter and Philadelphia is 2d. per Central dearer. Red Western, 9s. 4d. a 10s. 3d. Southern, 10s. 6d. a 10s. 11d.; white Western, 11s. 6d.; Southern, 11s. 6d. a 12s. Corn weaker. Mixed offered at 28s. 3d. per 480 lbs.; white scarce and steady at 32s. 3d@35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef and pork very dull. Bacon continues almost nominal, and where forced sales are made lower, prices are submitted to. Lard neglected and nominal. Tallow steady at 44s. a 45s. for prime.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar inactive. Coffee no sales. Rice firmer. Ashes—sales of pots at 36s. Rosin firm: common 14s and good common 15s. Spirits of turpentine quiet and nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat again 1s. a 2s per quarter dearer since the previous Monday. Sugar quiet and drooping. Coffee firm. Tea in good demand at full prices. Rice quiet but firm. Tallow firm. Linseed oil, 39s. a 39s. 3d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, June 19, 1862.

Consols for money 91⅞ a 92.

Illinois Central shares 44½ a 43½ discount; Erie shares 32 a 33.

Cotton buoyant and still advancing and ⅛d. higher since Friday. Sales yesterday and to-day 30,000 bales, including 16,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

Provisions very dull.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arr from NYork, Wm Nelson, off Hale; Robert Teale, at Londonderry; Franklin and China, at Deal; Charlotte, at Liverpool.

Arr from Philadelphia Ariel, at Liverpool.

Arr from Baltimore, Espera, at Londonderry.

Mem—Brig Elizabeth, Bordeaux, for New York, lost with all hands near former port, June 13.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Attack on Vicksburg by the Mortar Boats and Gunboats—Lovell Superseded by Van Dorn in Command of the Rebels—Reported Repulse of our Gunboats at Grand Gulf, &c.

CAIRO, June 30, 1862.

The steamer Forest Queen, from Memphis, has arrived with 650 bales of cotton.

The news from the flotilla is highly interesting.

Our gunboats and rams passed the mouth of the Yazoo river and proceeded to within four miles of Vicksburg, from which point seven men went by land to the Louisiana side, and communicated with Farragut's fleet.

Commodore Farragut has since sent a despatch to Capt. Davis, which reached Memphis Saturday morning.

Captain Davis immediately started down the river with the Benton, and others of the flotilla will soon follow.

MEMPHIS, June 28, 1862.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 23d learns that the federal fleet to the number of twenty gunboats and mortars opened fire at an early hour that morning on the lower batteries at Vicksburg. The result is not stated. Van Dorn is in command there, having superseded Lovell in the command of that department.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 25th says:—General Van Dorn advised all families in Vicksburg to move eight miles back from the river. He intends to defend that department to the last extremity.

That paper also says that on Saturday last the federal mortar fleet, in tow of tugboats from below, was repulsed at Grand Gulf by our batteries, of six and twelve pounders. The same day the gunboats at Vicksburg opened a brisk fire on the batteries, which continued over an hour without doing any injury.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

MEMPHIS, June 28, 1862.

The ram fleet arrived off Vicksburg on Tuesday, and communication was had with Com. Farragut's flotilla.

The town of Warrington was burned on Monday.

Vicksburg is to be shelled on Monday unless it surrenders before that time. There are thirteen guns mounted on the river and 23,000 rebels are in the city. The rebels are burning their cotton, but otherwise all is quiet.

Our rams are blockading the Yazoo river. The rebel gunboats Mallory and Van Dorn are aground in White river.

The rebels are fortifying Duvall's Bluff.

General Curtis is foraging near Batesville, with General Ruins in his rear. General Hindman, too, is advancing to attack him. Provisions are on the way to him.

I hear that the federal prisoners at Little Rock are very badly treated.

Affairs in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 30, 1862.

Dr. Cheatham, Superintendent of the Tennessee Lunatic Asylum, was sent to the penitentiary to-day for treason. Also the Rev. C. D. Elliott.

Fourteen hundred Union prisoners taken at Shiloh and paroled, were sent home to-day. A large quantity of cotton has been received.

Personal Intelligence.

General Shields arrived in this city from Philadelphia at five o'clock yesterday morning, and is stopping at the Astor House. He will probably remain here for a few days to recruit his health, which has been considerably shattered of late by the great fatigue he has undergone and also by the wound in one of his arms.

General Fremont has been relieved from duty at his own request, and is now stopping with his family at Little Neck, Long Island.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, left the Astor House yesterday morning for Washington.

Hon. William H. Seward, Gov. Morgan, Thurlow Weed and Generals Shields and Buckingham were in consultation during the whole of yesterday morning. The excitement created by the simultaneous arrival of so many distinguished men at this time was intense. Crowds of gentlemen anxious to see the Secretary of State crowded the passages and staircases of the Astor House. All visitors were denied admittance during the early part of the day. Mr. Seward had given orders that he was to be denied to all who called during the morning, as business of great importance was under consideration. In the afternoon his parlor was thronged with gentlemen anxious to learn the latest news. He informed them that he had private despatches confirming the bulletin issued by the Secretary of War at twelve o'clock yesterday, and still later despatches were of the same effect. He also stated that he could not give details, if he had any, without conflicting with the regulations of the Secretary of War. Mr. Seward seemed to be in first rate health, notwithstanding the arduous labors he has performed during the last twelve months. He will return to Washington to-day.

Receipts and Disbursements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of New York.

June 1, 1862, by balance		$2,439,934 77
Receipts during the month.		
Customs	$4,670,881 86	
Patent fees	5,507 77	
Post Office Department	50,674 82	
Loans	10,464,662 17	
Miscellaneous and transfers	4,063,593 52	
		19,255,350 14
Total		$21,695,284 91
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$22,250,405 13	
Post Office do	156,919 18	
		22,406,324 31
Debit Balance June 30, 1862		$821,039 40
Balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$12,122,981 79	
Receipts during the month	11,371,655 39	
		23,494,637 18
Payments		12,973,730 74
Balance		$10,520,906 44
Balance Cr., interest accounts		519,579 80
Appropriations		2,567,893 48
Total		$3,117,473 28
Payments		16,514 52
Balance		$3,100,958 76
Receipts for Customs in June, 1862		4,670,881 86
Do do 1861		460,797 49
Increase in do do 1862		4,210,084 37
Balance credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office		74,529 25
Coin rec'd during the month	65,055 23	
Fine bars do	57,363 59	
		122,418 82
Total		$196,948 07
Payments in coin	59,259 36	
Payments in fine bars	64,730 03	
		123,989 39
Balance		$72,958 68
Cash in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$13,681,417 18	
Cash in hand, in Assay Office	70,733 47	
		13,752,150 65
Fine bars do	2,325 21	
Unparted bullion do	202,413 00	
		204,738 21
Total		$13,956,888 86
Less over draft and due depositors		933,508 27
Balance		$13,023,380 59

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACKSTONE.

One Day Later from New Orleans.

The steamship Blackstone, Capt. Stevens, from New Orleans, June 21, arrived here last evening. She brings a mail and ten passengers.

The French bark Cephese, from Marseilles via Vera Cruz, with a cargo of brandy and wine and $30,000 in specie, was seized in the river by Custom House official W. Cameron, and has been ordered North for adjudication.

The Blackstone's cargo consists of 149 bales of cotton, 667 hhds. and 86 bbls. sugar, 271 bbls. rosin, 91 boxes wine, 3 boxes merchandise and 3,000 staves consigned to D. de Goicouria & Co.

From our files of New Orleans papers of the 21st of June, one day later than we have heretofore received, we extract the following:—

[From the New Orleans Delta, June 21.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 20, 1862.

Every person who "exercises any office or holds any place of trust or calling which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act, judicial or administrative, which shall or may affect any other person than the actor," if such office or place is held by him under the authority of the Charter or City Laws and Ordinances of New Orleans, will, without delay, report in writing to the Military Commandant, at the City Hall, whether he has complied with General Order No. 41, issued by the Commanding General of this Department, and taken the oath therein prescribed.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Secretary.

THE ANIMUS OF THE CONSULAR INTERFERENCE WITH GENERAL BUTLER EXPLAINED.

[From the New Orleans Delta of June 21.]

It is somewhat amusing to see the protest of the Consular Agents of this city in regard to the proclamation of the able Major General commanding this department.

Now, why is it that the foreign Consuls did not protest against foreign residents taking the oath of allegiance before the Provost Marshal of the Confederate States?

How is it that American vessels were made foreign vessels, for the purpose of running the blockade and violating the neutrality laws?

How is it that foreign subjects were dragged out of their beds to serve in the Confederate States militia, and the foreign Consuls never protested against it?

How was it that the Cazadores Espanoles, Guardia Italia and Scandinavian Guard, mostly all foreign subjects, were forced by Confederate States officers, and under threat of being bayoneted by a surrounding force of Confederate States subjects (C. S. Guard), to go into the Confederate States forts below St. Philip and Jackson, stolen from the United States government, and the body of foreign Consuls made no protest?

How is it foreigners constantly run the blockade with arms and ammunitions from Havana for the Confederate States government, and the Consuls did not protest?

But there was one item. It was probably profitable to buy cotton cheap and run the blockade, and sell the proceeds of their sale in sterling bills, at 150 to 200 per cent, and therefore the connivance.

How is it that the meeting of neutral citizens and foreigners, being held on Tchoupitoulas street before the arrival of the federal fleet, was broken up, dispersed and insulted by an armed mob, and the foreign Consuls made no protest. AN OLD RESIDENT OF THE SOUTH

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1862. (of Foreign Birth.)

THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE DELTA PUTS HIMSELF RIGHT ON THE RECORD.

[From the New Orleans True Delta, June 21.]

At the hazard of life and property, we have at all times and under every circumstance truly, fairly and faithfully examined and exposed searchingly every political movement, pointing out its immediate and remote effects upon the people and their interests. We stood like a rock opposed to the insane secession movement; we showed what it must inflexibly produce, *its consequences, its impracticability and its senselessness*. Carried away by the flood its authors had managed to create, we did not abandon our posts or forsake the cause of the people; we still went with them, pointing out from day to day the *utter incapacity, corruption and selfishness of their leaders*, until at last the rattle was heard by the most unbelieving here when our city had fallen, and all was lost. We are ultra democratic in many of our opinions, *but revolutionary under a republican government, never*. We have identified ourselves with the cause of the people even when no binding sanction had ever been given by them to the policy pursued, believing in our inmost heart that *the native common sense of this country would finally assert its supremacy and restore things to their accustomed peaceful and tranquil channels*. As is is, we have nothing to say to, or of, those who still cling *to the belief that this abominable domestic war will lead to a newer or better, or prouder future for the South. The end of the conflict, in our opinion, is not distant*, and, like others, *we can afford to wait it denouement*; but we cannot so patiently contemplate the inexcusable indifference of those of the population here who, having everything to lose, refuse either to put forth a hand for their own safety or the public protection. If other and severer afflictions than any yet experienced by this population be in store for them, we shall be comparatively happy in the consciousness that the reproach attaches not to us or our endeavors. We have honestly labored to avert them, and upon others lot the responsibility of our failure fall.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the New Orleans Delta, June 21.]

The following letters have been handed to us for publication:—

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NO. 1, JACKSON, MISS., June 12, 1862.

Commanding officer United States Navy, Mississippi river, near Baton Rouge:—

SIR—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter received by the Mayor of Rodney, notifying him, in substance, that if the vessels of the United States Navy are fired upon by our troops, from or near the town, vengeance will be taken upon the women and children, or, as the writer is pleased to term it, "punishment for the offence will be visited upon the town," and this, too, while declaring that "we are not here to war upon unarmed or peaceable persons."

Where two nations are at war it has been customary among civilized people to "punish the offence" of an attack by the armed forces of one upon those of the other by a combat with the attacking party. If such attack be made from a town, the assaulting party is not entitled to, and, so far as our troops are concerned, does not claim any immunity by reason of the presence of women and children; what we do claim, however, and insist upon, is that when your vessels or transports are fired into by our troops, they shall not bauble to the nearest collection of unarmed and peaceable women and children, and wreak their vengeance upon them, as was done lately at Grand Gulf by the United States vessels, in retaliation for an attack with which the town had nothing more to do than had the city of St. Louis.

My batteries are located at such points on the river as are deemed best suited for the desired purposes, and without reference to or connection with the people of the town.

Should the site happen to fall within a village, you of course are at liberty to return the fire. Should it be in the vicinity of one, however, the usages of civilized warfare do not justify its destruction, unless demanded by the necessities of attack or defence.

I cannot bring myself to believe that the barbarous and cowardly policy indicated in the enclosed letter will meet with the approval of any officer of rank or standing in the United States Navy. I have, therefore, thought proper to transmit it to you, under a flag of truce, with the confident expectation that you will direct those under your command to confine their offensive operations, as far as possible, to our troops, and forbid the wanton destruction of defenceless towns, filled with unoffending non-combatants, unless required by imperious military necessity.

The practice of slaying women and children, as an act of retaliation, has happily fallen into disuse in this country with the disappearance of the Indian tribes, and I trust it will not be revived by the officers of the United States Navy, but that the demolition and pillage of the unoffending little village of Grand Gulf may be permitted to stand alone and without parallel upon the record.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. LOVELL, Major General Commanding.

UNITED STATES STEAMER WINONA, OFF RODNEY, June 5, 1862.

TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE TOWN OF RODNEY:—

You are doubtless aware that the town of Grand Gulf was fired upon a short time since by some of the vessels of the United States government, as a punishment for permitting a battery to fire upon some of our transport steamers while passing down. I deem it my duty to inform you that, should any battery or artillery fire upon any of our vessels, while passing up or down, from or near the town of Rodney, the punishment for the offence will be visited on the town. We are not here to war upon unarmed or peaceable persons, and we would deprecate any event compelling us to fire upon the property of inoffensive people. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ED. T. NICHOLS,

Lieutenant Commanding and senior officer present.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, BATON ROUGE, June 17, 1862.

Major General MANSFIELD LOVELL, Commanding Confederate troops, Jackson, Mississippi:—

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, together with its enclosure, in which you are pleased to say that vengeance will be visited upon the women and children of Rodney if our vessels are fired upon from the town. Although I find no such language contained in the letter of Lieutenant Commanding Nichols, or even any from which such inference might be drawn, still I shall meet your general remark on your own terms. You say you locate your batteries at such points on the river as are deemed best suited, &c., without reference to the people of the town, and claim no immunity for your troops. Now therefore, the volition is with you—you choose your own time and place for the attack upon our defenceless people, and should therefore see that the innocent and defenceless of your own people are out of the way before you make the attack, for rest assured that the fire will be returned, and we will not hold ourselves answerable for the death of the innocent. If we have ever fired upon your women and children it was done here, at Baton Rouge, when an attempt was made to kill one of our officers landing in a small boat manned with four boys. They were, when in the act of landing, mostly wounded by the fire of some thirty or forty horsemen, who chivalrously galloped out of the town, leaving the women and children to bear the brunt of our vengeance. At Grand Gulf, also, our transports were fired upon in passing, which caused the place to be shelled, with what effect I know not; but I do know that the fate of a town is at all times in the hands of a military commandant, who may at pleasure draw the enemy's fire upon it, and the community is made to suffer for the act of its military.

The only instance I have known where the language of your letter could possibly apply, took place at New Orleans on the day we passed up in front of the city while it was still in your possession, by your soldiers firing on the crowd. I trust, however, that the day is past when women and children will be subjected to the horrors of war; it is enough for them to be subjected to the incidental inconveniences, privations and sufferings.

If any such things have occurred as the slaying of women and children, or innocent people, I feel well assured that it was caused by the act of your military, and much against the will of our officers, for, as Lieutenant Commanding Nichols informed the Mayor, we war not against defenceless persons, but against those in open rebellion against our country, and desire to limit our punishment to them; but it may not always be in our power to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag Officer, Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Reconnoissance Up the Valley—The Enemy Driven from Luray—Skirmish with Rebel Cavalry, &c., &c.

LURAY, VA., June 30, 1862.

General Crawford, with a portion of his brigade and cavalry, under Colonel Tompkins, made a reconnoissance in force up the valley, and entered the town this morning, driving the pickets and capturing one. Four companies of rebel cavalry, who occupied the town, fled on our approach. Our cavalry pursued them a mile out on the New Market road, when a skirmish ensued. Our cavalry charged the enemy. We took four prisoners, and wounded several. Our loss was one killed and three wounded.

The object of the reconnoissance was fully accomplished. The enemy had no stores there.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MEMPHIS, June 28, 1862.

The *Avalanche* has been notified by the Provost Marshal that an editorial published yesterday is exceedingly objectionable, and that criticism on the course of military officials cannot be allowed, and is warned not to repeat the offence.

A letter to the Grenada *Appeal*, from Chattanooga the 16th, says:—"We have direct news this morning that the enemy are falling back before our advancing columns from Powell's Valley to Big Creek Gap. While this is going on, Mitchel is moving on our rear in the vicinity of Battle creek, waiting to fall upon his prey."

Of affairs in Arkansas, the *Appeal* says that "the rapid movements of General Hindman's forces have almost rid the State of Curtis' army, and that they have succeeded in driving him back to a position within a short distance of the Missouri line. When our informant left they were still retreating.

At an election in this city on Thursday, John Park, the Union candidate, received 724, being all the votes cast.

Our Front Royal Correspondence.

FRONT ROYAL, VA., June 20, 1862.

Important Military Conference—Splendid Piece of Engineering, &c.

Shields' division are about to leave us. Yesterday a most lengthy and interesting conference took place between General Shields, General Sigel and General Crawford, who is commanding on the north bank. What transpired, of course, is secret; but after General Shields left General Crawford's tent, General Sigel remained examining the mans for some time.

Quite a splendid piece of engineering has just been completed by General Crawford's command in the way of a trestle bridge across the river. Nothing could be more complete or more speedily accomplished.

Affairs at Manassas Junction.

ARREST OF A REBEL SPY—WHISKEY HUNTING—FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PEDLER.

MANASSAS, June 30, 1862.

A Lieutenant Colonel in the rebel army, of the name of Nichols, who has not yet resigned his commission, and declares he will not, was to-day arrested in the garb of a pedler, going from camp to camp selling his wares. An old resident of Brentsville says Nichols was a lawyer before the commencement of the rebellion, but since then has been very active in raising troops to fight for the rebel cause. Colonel Pierce holds him as a spy, and to be dealt with as such.

A squadron of cavalry went out again on a liquor hunt to-day, and returned very successful, having destroyed large quantities found in all sorts of packages.

Martin Kanely, a pedler, was to-day thrown from his wagon, at Centreville, and instantly killed. His remains were brought to Manassas.

Interesting from Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 30, 1862.

Captain McMillan, of Company E, Fourth Ohio regiment, fell overboard yesterday, and before assistance could be extended he was drowned.

The hospitals in this city are full of sick and wounded soldiers, numbering altogether some 1,800. The buildings are kept clean and well ventilated, and the patients receive the best care and attention. Yesterday citizens from nearly every loyal State visited these hospitals and were escorted through the different rooms of each building, seeming pleased with the arrangements. Although no State, excepting Ohio, has contributed anything for their benefit, the sick placed here want for nothing which money can procure.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The complimentary benefit given by the citizens of Brooklyn to Miss Bateman comes off this evening at the Academy of Music. The performances will consist of "The Hunchback," in which Miss Bateman will sustain her incomparable *role* of Julia, and a grand concert, in which Miss Carlotta Patti, Madame Strakosch, Signor Brignoli and Mr. Edward Mollenhauer are to appear, the musical arrangements being under the direction of Signor Biletti. Such a programme as this cannot fail to secure a bumper for the fair *beneficiare*.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A very pretty one act drama, called "King Rene's Daughter"—a clever translation from the Danish of Henrick Herz—was produced at this theatre last evening, Miss Mary Provost playing the character of Iolanthe, the blind princess. The play is an old one, but so long is it since it was produced on the New York stage that it is as good as entirely new. It is not of that kind calculated to be very popular with the play loving public in this city, being entirely too tame and unsensational. Nevertheless, as furnishing an opportunity for the display of rare versatility like that of Miss Provost, it was quite successful last evening, so far as the acting of that accomplished lady is concerned; but in other respects much cannot be written in its favor. With the exception of Messrs. Ryer and Rand none of the actors were properly up in their parts, and the pleasure afforded by Miss Provost's acting was, therefore, marred by most unpleasant stammering and stuttering. The scenery is also very old and dilapidated—another important feature to which the manager should attend if he expects to establish the Olympic on a permanent basis. With all these drawbacks, the only wonder is that the play went off so well, with all the exertions of Miss Provost. A comic drama, entitled "Andy Blake," in which Miss P