THE DAILY PRESS

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CINCINNATI, HAMILTON COUNTY, O.,} January 2, 1861.

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HENRY IVES, Recorder.

To J. J. BUTLER, Agent, 39 Vine-st. ja1-f

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, HAMILTON COUNTY, } CINCINNATI, May 28, 1861.

THE SPECIAL BOARD OF EQUALIZATION of real and personal property, moneys and credits of the city of Cincinnati, for 1861, is now in session at this office. Persons having complaints to make will present them in writing on or before the 17th day of June next, otherwise they will receive no attention. WM. WARD, my30 Auditor of Hamilton County, Ohio.

NEW BOOKS.

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VOLUME V. CINCINNATI, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 13 1861. NUMBER 99.

Railroad Bulletin.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

The time on the following roads is seven minutes faster than city time, with the exception of the Ohio and Mississippi and Indianapolis and Cincinnati, which is twelve minutes slower.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Sandusky, Toledo & Chi. Mail..	5.35 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
Richmond, Ind. & Chi. Express.	7.25 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
Dayton & Sandusky Express.....	2.35 P.M.	6.05 P.M.
Rich., Day., Tol. & Ch. Express..	5.25 P.M.	8.50 P.M.
Glendale Accommodation.....	6.05 P.M.	6.25 A.M.
Hamilton Accommodation.....		7.45 A.M.
Columbus Express.....	10.00 P.M.	5.45 A.M.

LITTLE MIAMI.

Express.....	7.00 A.M.	4.30 P.M.
Mail.....	9.25 A.M.	7.00 P.M.
Camp Dennison Accom'ation...	3.10 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
Columbus Accommodation.....	3.00 P.M.	10.05 A.M.
Xenia.....	6.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.

Mail.....	8.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.
Accommodation.....	5.00 P.M.	9.37 A.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

Mail.....	4.50 A.M.	12.25 P.M.
Louisville Accommodation.....	2.00 P.M.	1.10 P.M.
Express.....	4.55 P.M.	7.00 A.M.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI.

Mail.....	5.30 A.M.	3.00 P.M.
Accommodation.....	11.50 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
Chicago Express.....	4.00 P.M.	11.20 P.M.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON.

First Train.....	6.10 A.M.	10.41 A.M.
Second Train.....	2.24 P.M.	7.10 P.M.

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND INDIANAPOLIS.

First Train.....	7.30 A.M.	9.05 P.M.
Second Train.....	5.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.

CINCINNATI, LOGANSPORT AND CHICAGO.

First Train.....	7.30 A.M.	9.05 P.M.
Second Train.....	5.45 P.M.	10.30 P.M.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE.

First Train.....	7.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.
Second Train.....	6.00 P.M.	7.14 P.M.

VARIETIES.

A Virginian is to succeed Mr. Walker as Secretary of War in Mr. Davis's Cabinet.

We expect that a terrible fire will break out very shortly at Manassas Gap, Va.

Twenty deaths occurred in Memphis, Tenn., during the week ending Saturday.

None of the Summer hotels at Saratoga, N. Y., have yet been opened.

The deaths in Chicago in May were one hundred and thirty-four, against one hundred and two the same month last year.

Quite a severe earthquake shock was felt at Huntington, Vermont, and the surrounding towns, early Sunday morning.

Government is to station two armed schooners near Nantucket, Mass., to protect that distinguished island.

The fruit crop in New England, according to accounts from various quarters, will be small this year.

R. A. Johnson's horse, "Uncle Vic," won the three-mile race at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday.

There are eight thousand men at work on the Suez Canal, and it is to be opened next year.

On Tuesday evening Samuel Elwell, at Waltham, Massachusetts, committed suicide in his cellar by cutting his throat.

On Tuesday, Randolph Stickney, of East Lexington, Massachusetts, committed suicide. He was deemed insane.

The receipt of specie in New York, from England, were over $2,250,000 on the 5th inst. This is unprecedented.

The municipal government of New York has appropriated $8,000 for the patriotic celebration of the Fourth of July.

If the Mississippi rises much higher, the troops at Cairo will not find it easy to "keep their powder dry."

It is stated that the cannonading at Acquia Creek, Va., was heard at the distance of one hundred and fifty miles.

The mother of States, says Geo. D. Prentice, has lost her character. She is "no better than she should be." It is to be hoped that she will have no more children.

Amelia M. B. Chisholm, an actress at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, died suddenly the other night, aged seventeen years and nine months.

The man Jackson, who killed Colonel Ellsworth, was originally from Washington County, Ky., and resided near Springfield for some years.

The subscription in Memphis, Tenn., for the wife of Jackson, the "hero" martyr of Alexandria, has reached nearly $1,000. Oh don't!

The United States Court in Philadelphia has prosecuted a merchant of that city for selling worthless coffee, at an exorbitant price, for the use of volunteers.

The London *Critic*, in a notice of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's *Pearl of Orr's Island*, says her forte is niggers—pious and impossible niggers.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* and the *Advertiser* of that place have merged into one, under the name of the *Advertiser and Register*.

Benj. Lecine, about fifty-eighty ears of age, committed suicide at the residence of his son, on Second street, South Boston, on Wednesday last, by taking laudanum.

Colonel John B. Magruder, who swore recently that he would never take up arms against the Union, is in command of the heaviest battery at Manassas Junction.

The world-famed hippopotamus, which created such a *furore* in London, at the Zoological Gardens, has been brought to Montreal, and will be exhibited there next week.

The Postmaster General remarked, in conversation recently, that the mails would be carried regularly upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this week.

It was announced in the Supreme Court, at New York, on Tuesday, that the Forrest divorce case had been settled finally on the appeal.

General Jo. Lane shot himself seriously of late, in Douglas County, Oregon—the ball entering the lower part of the breast and coming out at the shoulder.

A writer in the *North British Review*, on the American crisis, denounces the New York *Herald* as a Northern journal "*of blasted reputation and infinitesimal influence.*"

Two drunken men lay down on a heap of straw, on the track, near Edinburg Bridge, Va., on Saturday, and were run over, instantly killed, and their bodies dreadfully mangled.

It is stated that twelve of the friends of Jackson, who was killed at Alexandria, Va., have bound themselves by oath to slay one thousand United States troops to avenge him.

J. L. Motley, one of the most celebrated historians of the age, has written a splendid letter to the London *Times*, upholding the Government of the United States in the present crisis.

It is said to be an established fact, that all sorts of brute animals attach themselves more readily to men than women. We hardly know to which of the sexes this preference is a compliment.

The first trial by jury ever allowed the citizens of Naples took place in April last. Every thing was conducted with the greatest decorum, and the Judge's charge was eminently dignified.

An influential British journal is earnestly recommending the substitution of tribunals of commerce for the ordinary courts of justice, in consequence of the excessive fees now paid lawyers.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that Rev. Dr. Pinckney was elected Bishop by the clergy, but that he was not acceptable to the laity, and further election was postponed.

Prudence, through the ground of misery, cuts a river of patience, where the mind swims in boats of tranquility along the stream of life, until she arrives at the haven of death.

Henry Ward Beecher was presented, during his visit to Washington, with a huge ring and staple, to which the negro now cooking for the Michiganders was found attached.

Description of the East India House.

London changes go on with amazing rapidity, and circumstances are frequently happening which a few years before could scarcely be looked for. Among these may be noted the altered circumstances of the great building of the East India Company in Leadenhall-street; a structure which is in some respects handsome, and so substantial that it promised to remain for some centuries to come. Few who passed it a dozen years or so ago but thought it about as likely for the lord mayor and the mansion house to be removed to Piccadilly as that the offices of the East India Company should be removed to Westminster, together with the splendid library and valuable collection of manuscripts and articles of curiosity and instruction which so thickly occupied the museum.

When looking at the long front of this building, its lofty and well proportioned portico and wide spreading wings, one observes the execution and design of the sculpture of the pediment and other parts, by Bacon. George III is a principal figure, representing for a time the power of England, and marking the date of erection of the edifice; he is leaning on his sword with one arm, and with the other extending a shield of protection. Figures of Liberty; Mercury, attended by Navigation, and followed by tritons and sea-horses, emblematical of commerce, are introducing Asia to Britania, before whom she spreads her products. On the other side appears Order, accompanied by Religion and Justice. In the background appear the city barge and other emblems and representations of integrity and industry. The western angle contains a view of the Thames, and the eastern that of the Ganges. On the apex of the pediment is a figure holding in her left hand a spear and a cap of liberty. On the east and west corners are Asia seated on a camel, and Europe seated on a horse.

In connection with the company will be remembered an account of a building, curiously constructed of wooden framework and turned ornaments: on the top was a carving of a ship. This was engraved in a previous number of the *Builder*. This, the first house of the East India Company, stood near where the west wing of the present edifice now is.

In the commercial history of this nation there are few incidents of our progress more remarkable than the rise and progress of the East India Company. In 1599, one hundred and one persons subscribed for the purpose of carrying on an eastern trade to the amount of £30,133 6s. 8d, in various sums of from £130 to £3,000. For long after the establishment of the company the attendance of one managing director at the old wooden house was sufficient. It seems that owing to some treaties which were negotiated with the government of Spain, the company did not obtain their charter of incoporation until 31st December, 1600, and then it was limited to fifteen years' duration. By the time the above named privilege was granted the money subscribed amounted to £68, 379, of which £39,771 were expended in the purchase and equipment of ships; £28,742 were appropriated to bullion, with which, and goods so the value of £6,860, was commenced by England a traffic with the mighty empire of Hindostan. The first expedition, which was destined to produce such marvelous results, started from Torbay on the 2d of May, 1601. Great was the success; for, with a single exception, during eleven years, the profits ranged from £120 to as much as £340 per cent. In 1609 the charter was renewed, and still the merchants prospered. It is worth while to mention the following anecdote connected with the early days of the company. A merchant named Bragge made a claim against the East India house for upward of £6,000, for services said by him to have been rendered. This gentleman pressed his claim in language and in a manner which seem singular. He backs his views by goodly sayings and quotations, and balances much good with a considerable amount of selfishness. For instance, after making what seem to be some very large charges, he says: "For thirteen negroes, or Indian people—Well, for the estimation of these poor souls, they are not to be valued at any price."

Another item: "For twenty doggs and a great many cattis, which altogether, under God (as by your books written), of late ridd away and devoured all the ratts in that island, which formerly eate up all the corn and many others blessed fruits which that land afforded—Well, for this I will demand £5 spiece for the doggs, and as the catts, they may goe."

Some idea of the enormous profit of those connected with the East India trade may be gathered from the following comparative prices of teas and other articles (this about 1612): A book of muslin cost in India 20s.; in England it sold for from 30s. to 40s.; Zuratt satins, per piece, in India, 40s., in London 60s; a Taffeta quilt cost then in London from £10 to £20; and raw silk was 20s. a pound.

When the first expedition was sent away, Captain Lancaster, the chief in command, took royal letters of introduction to various Eastern potentates; and in 1614, so important had become this traffic, that an embassador was sent to the Great Mogul. The diplomacy of this gentleman was attended with great success, and among other advantages he obtained permission for the English to establish factories on any part of these dominions.

The embassador saw, from the first, the troubles which would result from territorial acquisitions or military expenses, and cautioned the company against such measures. In 1617-18 the increase of the trade made it necessary to raise a fresh fund of £1,000,000, and the company now consisted of nine hundred and fifty four proprietors, and had thirty-six ships, of a tonnage ranging from one hundred to one thousand tuns burden each. In 1631 a third joint stock capital of £4,200,700 was raised.

In 1641-42 the first important settlement was made on the shores of India by the erection of a fort at Madraspatam, which was afterward called Fort George, and erected into a presidency. In 1698 an opposition East India Company was formed, which, after a feeble management of four years, amalgamated with the original company, and the firm was named the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies. Soon three presidencies were formed, all under the control of the company at home: one was at Madras, and the others were at Bombay and Calcutta.

The English population did not advance in proportion with the increase of the traffic, for we find that, in 1746—one hundred and five years after the first settlement was made at Madras—although the Presidency extended for five miles along the shore and one mile in breadth, the number of Englishmen there did not exceed three hundred persons, of whom two hundred were soldiers in the garrison.

As time rolled on, the French attempted to oppose the company in India, and rebellion—if it might be so called—was raised. The victories of Lord Clive, Lord Cornwallis, and the Marquis of Hastings, vastly extended the British dominions in this direction.

In 1813 the Eastern trade was partially thrown open, and this largely increased the export, which in 1815 amounted to £870,177, but in 1819 it amounted to £3,052,740.

It is tempting to follow the effect of British enterprise, and the comforts and advantages it has afforded to the western and other portions of the world; we must, however, be satisfied with giving the following note: In 1677 the quantity of tea imported into England amounted to one hundred pounds weight; in 1814 the quantity was twenty-five million pounds, which yielded to the Government a revenue of £4,000,000 sterling.

In the interior of the Lendenhall-street building there are several matters worthy of notice; statues of famous men connected with India, paintings and bas-relief decorations. The great hall and other chambers in which so many remarkable men have met, and in which important subjects affecting the welfare of millions have been discussed, have historical interest. The library has been collected with great skill, labor and expense; it contains everything, either in manuscript or printed books, drawings, sketches, &c., which illustrates the past and present condition of the Queen's wonderful Empire in the East. The museum is to the student of these matters a valuable aid to the library. The former has also much interest to the public generally; and these collections are particularly useful in a combined state, not only as a class collection, intended to throw light on a most important subject, but as containing a vast amount of historical facts and other evidence.

This museum and library, whatever changes may take place, should never be allowed to merge into the British museum, or any other collection, where its individuality and chief interest and utility would be lost.

We have had three royal exchanges, each illustrating the progress of British trade, architecture and taste; and not long will have passed before the third East India house will be reared, in a style—in all its parts—which, it is to be hoped, will be a credit to the age. Great ideas are suggested by the fact of the home government of such an immense empire, and lofty thoughts should be inspired in the architect who designs, and the artists who may be called upon to decorate a building appointed for the center of such great power.

From the comparatively small beginnings at which we have above hinted, and since the days when in the wooden houses one director managed the affair, British power in India has grown to be an immense responsibility, and the cause of national anxiety. Great is the benefit which may be bestowed on the masses of the people in India by the intelligent, firm and unselfish management which, it is hoped, will be connected with the India house at Westminster.

Interesting English Debate on American Affairs—The Blockade—Outrages Upon British Subjects in the Southern States.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th of May, Lord John Russell produced copies of a correspondence with the Government of the United States, and said:

When Lord Lyons applied for an official notification of the establishment and commencement of the blockade, he was told by the Secretary of State that it was not usual to make such a notification, but that it would be made by the different naval commanders at the several ports when the blockade was instituted. It results from the correspondence that the blockade is to be notified in that manner, and that one blockade has already been so notified, viz: that of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, by flag officer Pendergast, who has declared that he is in a situation to make an efficient blockage of those ports. There has been no notification of a similar kind with regard to the ports of the other States, which it was declared were also to be blockaded. The rules, so far as Lord Lyons has been able to ascertain them, and of which he has given an account to Admiral Milne, commanding the squadron in those waters, are, first, that the notification is in each place to be made by the naval officer commanding the squadron or the ships which institute the blockade; and, in the next place, that fifteen days are to be allowed, after the establishment of the blockade, for vessels to come out of the ports.

It appears that whether they were loaded or not at the time the blockade was established, provided they came out within fifteen days, their passage is to be allowed. On the other hand, it is not permitted by the United States Government that vessels should be sent to ports which are blockaded for the purpose of bringing away the property of British subjects or the vessels or property of other nations. An application for such permission was made, to which the Secretary of State replied that if such a facility were granted, it would be used by American citizens wishing to bring away property. Lord Lyons ends his communication to Admiral Milne very properly. He says that if the blockade is carried into effect according to the rules established by the law of nations, *we must of course conform to it: and that we can only see that the blockade is sufficient and regular.* [Hear, hear.]

Mr. T. Duncombe—I think that the noble lord ought to inform the House what means he has taken *to give protection to the British subjects and British property in the slave States of America. I understand that the greatest outrages are being committed upon British subjects in those States.* The noble lord may have no information on the subject, but I have this morning received letters from persons upon whom I can depend, and who have requested me to ask what the Government are doing or intend to do in this matter. *There is not the least complaint made against the Government of the free States. But in the Confederated States neither life nor property is safe, and British subjects who went there with wholly different objects and under very different circumstances, are compelled to take up arms and fight in the pro-slavery ranks.*

The noble lord took great credit to himself for having issued a proclamation and for declaring that the Foreign Enlistment Act will be put in force. But, if that be so, persons engaged in this war under such circumstances will be treated as pirates. The mercantile marine of America, particularly of the Southern States, is chiefly manned by Irishmen and Englishmen, and others from our own colonies, who will now be compelled to remain and enter the ranks of the belligerents, and if taken, though they may be loyal subjects of the Queen, who wanted to get away, but had not the means of doing so, under the noble lord's proclamation they will be treated as pirates. A letter which I have received from a gentleman asks: "Is it nothing that a British officer," the captain of a merchant vessel, "has been tarred and feathered?" [Laughter.] It is all very well for honorable gentlemen to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions which will involve us in difficulty before long. [Hear, hear.] "Is it nothing," this gentleman asks, "that a British subject has been tarred and feathered; nothing that free men of color, British subjects, are imprisoned; nothing that men of colonial birth are forced to sea in an open boat; others held as prisoners, and that Englishmen should be compelled to fight in pro-slavery ranks?" At this moment there is an advertisement in the newspapers of the slave States, offering on the part of the Confederate States $20 for every person killed aboard an American vessel. What a set of savages they must be! * * * * I have received letters from men on whom I can depend, and they all state that occurrences such as I have adverted to have already taken place, and more will undoubtedly follow unless England adopt a more decided tone.

Mr. B. Osborne protested against the language used by Mr. Duncombe, and added:

He talks of reliable information which he has received from certain friends of his; but I am also in possession of reliable information which gives the direct lie to the statements made by the honorable gentleman. [Laughter.] I am not only in a position to deny that any of those outrages have been committed in the Southern States, but, if this were the proper time, I could point to outrages committed by the militia of New York in one of the Southern States occupied by them, where the General commanding, on the pretext that one of his men had been poisoned by strychnine, issued an order-of-the-day, threatening to put a slave into every man's house to incite the slaves to murder their masters. Such was the general order issued by General Bulten [Butler].

Mr. Bright considered it injudicious to read from private letters accounts of particular outrages said to be committed in America, but added:

We may be quite assured that in the North as well as in the South, and in the South quite as much as in the North, there will be the greatest possible disposition to avoid anything which can bring about a quarrel with this country. [Hear hear.] Nothing could be more unfortunate for the South, nothing could be more unfortunate for the North, whatever quarrels there may be between the two sections of the American Republic than that the quarrel should extend to this country. I wish to make a request, and the House, I am sure, will feel that I am only asking what is reasonable and prudent, that we should avoid, as much as possible, discussions on matters which I believe we can not influence for good, but with regard to which we may create a state of feeling, either in the North or South, that will add to the difficulties of the Government in preserving the line of action which they have laid down.

Mr. Gregory again defended the Southern States, declared there was nothing of a bloodthirsty, wicked or terrible character in Davis's recent message, and concluded with the following announcement:

I beg to take this opportunity of saying that I shall certainly bring forward my motion on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy on the 7th of June, when I trust the matter will be fairly discussed, and in the mean time that we shall not throw imputations on one party or the other. [Hear, hear.]

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE BLOCKADE

Mr. Bouverie said: In the question of notification of blockade to which reference has been made, a matter which is very important, for the commercial interests of the country is involved, the rule, I believe, is this—public notification must be given to the State of which a neutral who seeks to violate a blockade is a member, before he can be held to have subjected himself to forfeiture of his vessel and goods; or actual notice must have been given to the neutral himself. The House will see that this is a most important question, because the intent to sail to a blockaded port, as to which a neutral merchant has received a notice of blockade, is considered as a violation of neutrality, and the ship will be accordingly condemned in the prize court of the capturing power. He wished the noble lord would state distinctly whether or not the mercantile interests of this country were to understand that a public notification of blockade of the ports to which he had referred would be given; or that merely an intimation of the blockade to neutral ships arriving off those ports would be given to them when they got there.

Lord John Russell, who was very indistinctly heard, was understood to say—I can not give any further information to my right honorable friend with regard to the blockade; but the papers on the subject will shortly be laid on the table, and, when they are submitted, the House will be in possession of the exact state of the case. But my right honorable friend will understand that whatever the form of notification of the blockade may be, there is no former precedent that applies fully to the present proceedings. Mr. Seward has not given a general notification of a blockade, but has left it to the naval officers commanding on each station to declare the several ports blockaded, and when that blockade has been instituted it is to be considered regular.

I will not now go into questions that may have to be argued and decided hereafter in the prize courts with regard to the regularity of the blockade. No doubt the Government of the United States have fully considered existing precedents before it took the course it has done. With respect to the question of the honorable member for Finsbury, (Mr. Duncombe), I must say it is founded on rather a vague statement. The particular case to which he referred is one on which no proceedings can be taken. He alluded to the case of the master of a merchant ship who was tarred and feathered. It occurred some months ago, and some weeks before any State or civil war existed, when the whole country was at peace. I am not sure there was not then some intention of seceding; but no Secession had then taken place, though there were rumors of it.

The master of the merchant ship was, in fact, ill-treated by a mob; but the authorities endeavored to arrest the rioters, and our consul stated that the authorities had done every thing it was possible to effect. As to the steps her Majesty's Government have taken in consequence of the blockade, *orders have been given by the Admiralty to send out some ships of war to strengthen the squadron under the command of Admiral Milne.* With regard to the law of the United States and of the Southern Confederacy as to persons serving in the militia, such laws vary in the different States of Europe, and they vary also in the different States of America. No doubt the powers of these laws will be exercised at the discretion of the several Governments, according to the law of nations. I still hope that this conflict will be of short duration, and while a great and free State like America is exposed to all the evils of a civil war, I hope no language will be used with regard to it that will tend to create exasperation either on one side or the other.

Arrival at Memphis of Colonel Hindman's Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers.

Monday's Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* remarks:

A detachment of upward of six hundred men, raised in Arkansas by Colonel T. C. Hindman for the Confederate States, arrived in the city yesterday, on the *W. M. Morrison*, under the command of Colonel Hindman himself. They will encamp here for a few days until they can be joined by the remainder of the regiment, and then proceed to Virginia. Arkansas is proverbial for the fine martial bearing of her hardy sons, and Colonel Hindman's regiment is composed of the flower of the State. We learn from the Helena papers that it was with a degree of perseverance untiring in its character, and under circumstances, too, that would have appalled most men, that Colonel Hindman was enabled, in an incredible short space of time, to collect an entire regiment, which has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and, as before stated, is on its way to the battle-fields of the "Old Dominion."

It was the purpose of Colonel Hindman to have gone to the Western borders with his regiment, but the authorities not having furnished it with arms, he applied to Secretary Walker for orders for active service in any part of the country, and received a day or two since orders to repair to Virginia. The following is a copy of the dispatch sent by Colonel Hindman to the Military Board of Little Rock, in reference to the equipment of the regiment, their destination, &c.:

"HELENA, June 6, 1861.

"*Military Board, Little Rock, Ark.:*

"I telegraphed you that the men of my regiment were without blankets and shoes, and requested you to allow me to apply to their benefit the proceeds of the sugar now in store, which I seized from Cincinnati steamboats and turned over to civil authorities before Arkansas seceded.

"You reply, ignoring my request, but inviting us to become a part of the State militia for twelve months.

"We are soldiers of the Confederate States for during the war, and can not honorably consider, much less accept, your proposition. We will remain in the Confederate service while the war lasts, whether we have blankets and shoes or not.

"Had you agreed to arm us, if only with flint-lock muskets, we would have been assigned to the defense of the Arkansas frontier, and maintained without one dollar from the State Treasury. I so advised you and the Convention. Yet you refused us arms, and thereby declined our services.

"We are now ordered to Richmond, Va., and will obey the order.

"T. C. HINDMAN."

An English View of the American War.

A gentleman, residing in Nottingham, England, writes as follows concerning our national troubles. He speaks from the level to which all England will yet rise:

I have yours to the 16th instant, and later news to the 20th, at which time civil war had really made a beginning, and, however terrible to contemplate, it appears now to be a necessity, so far as the North is concerned, unless you are prepared to be disgraced and trodden down by the Southern rebels, which I do not for a moment believe. Thus far the peaceful and conciliatory policy has been wise and creditable to the North, but to continue it would be worse than madness. I trust to see the whole power and spirit of the North brought to bear with a determination to crush out this impudent and uncalled for rebellion.

I hope you will retake every atom of Federal property, blockade every Southern port, and stop all supplies without mercy, no matter what it may cost either in money or life. The honor and safety of the country demand it; as an Englishman, were I in America I would volunteer with the Northern army against the Southern traitors. Of course I look with anxiety from day to day for news, and watch every telegraph, and read all American news, of which our newspapers are full, and, with scarcely an exception, the press deeply sympathize with the North; don't suppose we are so shallow as to be deceived by the free trade bate thrown out by the South. England is very anxious to extend her commerce, but not by sympathy with a set of traitors who defy every law of order and good government.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Subjugation of the Rebels.

Another Reported Engagement at Great Bethal—The Masked Battery, and One Thousand Rebels Captured—This Story Contradicted—Forty Thousand Soldiers Fully Equipped at Washington—Seizure of Two More Rebel Schooners—The First Defeat of the Government Troops at Great Bethel Caused by Lack of Ammunition—More Trouble Anticipated in Baltimore—Capture of Rebels in Missouri—The Wheeling (Va.) Convention.

[New York Herald's Special.]

WASHINGTON, June 12—1 A. M.—A special messenger arrived an hour since from Fortress Monroe, bringing the intelligence that General Butler this morning proceeded with a large re enforcement to Great Bethel, and after a severe fight captured their batteries—one of seven, the balance of fourteen guns, and also took one thousand rebels prisoners.

[New York Times's Special.]

General Blair says: General Butler last night assaulted the enemy's works at Bethel, where Pierce was repulsed, and carried them by storm.

Within the limits of the Capital there are now encamped and quartered seventeen regiments of volunteers, numbering fully eighteen thousand picked men, thoroughly armed, equipped and provisioned, under the supervision of General Mansfield.

In addition there are stationed on Arlington Hights, surrounding the city of Alexandria and beyond the bridges, ten other full regiments, amounting to over twenty-two thousand rebel soldiers, including regulars, under the command of General McDowell—making forty thousand men, besides those sent forward yesterday and those stationed at the Relay House and at Annapolis. They are competent for any present emergency in this quarter, ready and anxious for business.

The newly-arrived Michigan Second went into camp this morning, above Georgetown.

Professor Lowe, the balloonist, is here, and has proposed to Government a system of reconnoitering that will be tested to-morrow. Lowe will be accompanied by a telegraph operator, the balloon be held to the proper hight by a cord, and also be connected with the earth by insulated wires, which will be attached to the recording machine in the War Department.

The operator in the balloon will thus communicate directly with the War Department. Of course the same experiment will be practicable in the field, the operator and balloon, above the smoke of the contest, giving information of all that transpires in the enemy's camp.

There is another movement of troops to take place in the morning. Five Regiments are under orders to leave, and will do so at once.

I am authorized to state that the Government will receive any regiments that will come to Washington. If regiments come on their own responsibility, they will be received, whether they have the State authority or not.

General Sanford sent back some fugitive slaves to Virginia masters, which caused a good deal of dissatisfaction.

The propeller *Resolute* arrived last night. She had seized two schooners down the river, which had been carrying provisions for the enemy, and burned them both.

[New York Tribune's Dispatch.]

The columns of General Pattersen marching forward will add so much strength to the defense of Washington, that to assail it with any force at the command of Beauregard will be madness.

The Convention at Wheeling will give a fresh impetus to the Union sentiment in the border States, and the reopening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will supply facilities of transportation from the West, and will bind commercial Baltimore to her correspondents.

Letters are received in this city almost every day from Kentucky, full of the strongest Union sentiments. They ask for arms, and say that companies of true Union men are forming, particularly in the central counties of the southern tier.

[New York Herald's Correspondence.]

Our informant, who was in the first engagement at Bethel, states positively that the report that the cannon belonging to the Federal forces were taken, is false.

They were moved back with the troops, and the latter retired in good order, only regretting the want of ammunition, and the fall of Lieutenant Grebble, who inspired them more than any other officer.

I have no doubt that at least one hundred were killed on our side, when the detailed report is received. No doubt that the heavy loss of life was due to the fact that the troops had litterally to act without a leader.

The general opinion is that the ignorance of General Pierce calls for a prompt court-martial. On the receipt of the news from Fortress Monroe, a special meeting of the Cabinet was called together, and remained in session nearly two hours.

Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, has sworn in one thousand Secessionist as special patrolmen for special duty on election day. This is six hundred more than have ever been sworn before, and it looks bad.

There is reported to be a secret band of three thousand five hundred men, with arms, who are ready to rise against the Government as soon as the Federal troops meet with the first defeat. It is said that United States Marshal Bonifant, of Maryland, will absent himself from Baltimore on election day, and leave his department in charge of his deputy—some say for want of nerve; if so, these are signs of trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Assurances have been received that Belgium will not recognize the Confederates. The statement by the rebels of supplies of arms from Belgium, is greatly exaggerated.

The President, to-day, called on the Governor of Indiana for six additional regiments. The forces under Colonel