

AMERICAN NEWS.

Headquarters army of the Potomac 7th—Richmond papers of June 3d announce the arrival of 50 Yankee prisoners, on Friday last at Libby Prison. It tells them the uncalculated and barbarous was, &c. It says that on Friday 14 assassins were made by Grant's army on the right of their line, all of which were repulsed with great slaughter of the assailants; our men escaping almost unharmed. It acknowledges that we gained a partial success against Breckenridge, but that the subsequent recovery of ground lost. It says the Yankee loss was very heavy, and puts it from 10,000 to 12,000 in this engagement. It also says, Grant's object was to gain the strong position around Ga's Mill, open the road to Bottom's Bridge, and connect with Butler, but his object has been disastrously defeated.

New York Times special says of the rebel attack on Sunday night. The rebels made an assault just after dark this evening in front of Smith's Brigade, 2d Corps. The whole line of the Potomac army, was a dense mist. Under cover of this fog the enemy advanced in a strong line of battle, and succeeded in reaching a point, within pistol shot of our works, before they were discovered by the advanced pickets. No sooner did our post give the alarm, than one sheet of fire belched forth from our ranks and on both banks of the enemy. In about half an hour he fell back leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. Our loss was small. Brig. Gen. Barnard, today, June 5th took his position as Chief Engineer for the Army.

Tribune, Washington special says:—The steamer Connecticut arrived here this morning, having left White House yesterday 2 p.m. She had on board about 1100 wounded, among whom were a few rebels.

Baltimore, June 8th.—The following are among the resolutions reported by the Committee:

Resolved—That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States, not to compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people.

Resolved—That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and every where hostile to the principles of the Republican Government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extinction from the soil of this republic, and that we applied and maintain the act and proclamation by which the Government in its own defense has armed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor further, of such an amendment to the constitution to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions as shall terminate, and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved—That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, and unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery, and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry those and other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved—That the Government owes to all men employed in its army, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws, and that any violation of these laws, or of the usage of civilized nations in the time of war by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved—That the foreign immigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation—the ally of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved—That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the Western Continent; and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this country the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchial Governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

The reading of the report elicited the warmest outbursts of enthusiasm, especially the emancipation and anti-slavery sentiments announced. The mention of the name of Abraham Lincoln was received with tremendous cheering. The resolution endorsing the Monroe doctrine was also received with great applause.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

The Herald's correspondent says of Hunter's advance:—Immediately on assuming command he issued an order for instant preparation to move. The order directed, among other things that the clothes on their backs with one exchange of shoes and socks were amply sufficient. Clothing was to be sent to the rear, each knapsack was to have 100 rounds of ammunition, 4 pounds of hard bread to last 10 days, 10 rations of coffee, sugar and salt, and one pair of shoes and socks, and nothing else. Cattle, sheep, and hogs, and if necessary, horses and mules were to be slaughtered for food upon the march. His little army was not upon its expedition to perform its part of Grant's grand combination. It was not only to march, but fight, if a fight could be found. It appears that Gen. Sigel on the 7th May, sent out a party of 400 New York and Pennsylvania cavalry, to overtake the retreating party near McNeill.

The enemy were met at Moorfield and a fight ensued, in which our troops drove the rebels. They were reinforced, however, and came back at last 1,300 strong. Charges were made by both parties and in the last one the rebels fell back, but it was deemed useless to continue against such equal numbers, and our troops retreated, finally reaching Romney and Springfield, after being obliged to destroy the whole of their train. When Hunter started, the rebels attempted to check his advance by making a stand at a creek near Harrisonburg. The rebels were, however, driven, and our troops moved on to Harrisonburg.

New York, June 9.—A correspondent says of Sherman's battle, near Dallas, on the 26th May, the rebels were outmaneuvered behind their breastworks which were occupied by Sherman's division of Hood's corps.

Garry's division, which was in the advance, pressed after them just up to the rebel works, and were met by a withering fire of grape and canister, and musketry, then Butler's division swung round on their left, and Williams' had now fallen into line of battle, and a general charge was made on the rebel line, which was received with a storm of bullets. The 20th corps was badly pressed, and staggered back beneath the destructive fire. The 4th corps now came up, but the darkness had stopped the combat. The victory at New Hope, on the 27th, won by the hardest fighting and severe losses, has already been stated.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Monday, June 6th.—Times Special.—The direction and disposition of our lines since Friday's fight has been materially changed at many places, and especially in front of the 6th and 18th corps. Our line is well fortified, but at other points we are subjected to a galling enfilading fire, against which it is almost impossible to fortify.

Roadout, N. Y., June 9.—The steamer Barkham, running between Hudson and New York, belonging to the Hudson Steamboat Company was destroyed by fire last night, eight miles below here. She was on her way down to New York. The fire originated in the lamp room, and was caused by the explosion of a lamp. The loss of life cannot as yet be correctly ascertained, but it is thought, from what is learned, at least forty persons have perished. Mostly burned to death in their state rooms.

New York, June 9.—The Times' Washington special, 8th, says that an officer who has just arrived from the front, reports that Lee has withdrawn his forces to the south bank of the Chickahominy, and that our army is now facing him on the north bank. Several important changes in the position of the different army corps have recently taken place.

The Times says that the falling back of Lee is hardly credible.

The Tribune's correspondent, near Chickahominy, June 5th, 11 p.m., says:—Two hours ago a futile attempt was made to break through our center. The battle of June 3rd had demonstrated the fact that it was useless to attempt to carry by assault the enemy's works this side of the river, hence every moment has been occupied in regular siege operations.

So close are our lines to those of the enemy that a soldier might throw his hat into the works of the rebels. The rebels are holding danger of some sort, massed a column of their troops and made an assault, but finding our men in force and ready to receive them, in half an hour the affair was over. The rebels were repulsed with severe loss.

Our works are strong for defence, and will soon prove dangerous for offence. Parallels and mines are progressing rapidly. We are sieging the works of Richmond.

A story is current of a shocking occurrence in Litchfield, Ct. It is stated that a citizen of that town who was lying quite ill, died on Monday night, the cause of a single watchman—a man of the neighborhood. During the night the watchman was seized with an attack of delirium tremens, and in his frenzy assailed the helpless invalid and beat him to death! When the sick chamber was entered at an early hour in the morning, the madman was found dragging the corpse of his victim about the floor, kicking and stamping upon it. The head of the dead man was shockingly outwashed. The madman murderer was with difficulty secured, manifesting a savage determination to continue his work of violence, and shouting frantically his intention to "get the devil out of him."

If the German papers are to be credited, the Emperor of the French is ingratiating himself as much as possible with the minor Sovereigns. It is asserted for instance, that the Emperor of Austria, the representative of the German Confederation at the London Conference, had a far more cordial reception at the Tuilleries than the one extended to Lord Clarendon when he went over, and the papers declare that the Emperor's visit to the Western Powers has been no means restored. Louis Napoleon may possibly convince the petty Princes that the Rhenish Provinces, if left to Prussia, would not endanger them, should the said provinces fall into the hands of France. This is evidently his game at present, and the unpopularity of Prussia in Germany may aid it.

The Montreal Witness says of the season in Lower Canada:—"Many imagine that the rainy weather which has prevailed for the past eight weeks will be a serious interference to agricultural labor and injury to the crops. Like all conditions of the natural world, the long continued rain has had its compensations. It has supplied the want of moisture to the earth from the absence of the usual quantity of snow during the past winter. Vegetable growth has not been checked by the frost during the month of May. It is a rare thing that crops that have sown late than those planted early which are checked by frost. There is yet time for sowing root crops and corn. Fruit of all kinds gives promise of an abundant harvest, and the season has been most favorable for hay."

A letter written by American correspondent at Panama says, the way in which the two hundred and twenty sailors sent out for the government ships there by the Ocean Queen were mismanaged, is most disreputable to the Navy Department.—They were accompanied by one officer, and of course, great consideration was shown. The officer was obliged to shoot two of them to quell a mutiny among them on board the steamer. As they had a plan devised to capture the ship. Another was thrown overboard. A fourth was shot while trying to escape from the ship, and fourteen did not succeed in deserting. All this might have been prevented by sending out a couple more officers.

The only Paterson man killed in the Thirty-third New Jersey regiment in the late fight under Sherman, was a man named Brown. The news no sooner reached his sorrowing wife than the straightway married man, did not even wait for the confirmation of the sad tidings; having gotten the news in the morning, Mrs. Brown was married again before 'bed time' that night.

The Rochester Union calls attention to the curious fact that Grant's winning the Pamunkey river, great cooperation of Harpers Ferry, the battle of Hanover Court House fought by the old Fifth Corps under Fitz John Porter, occurred on the same day of the month, two years apart—May 27. Thus after two years marching and fighting in the Army of the Potomac returns to its old battle ground. By what an eventful and glorious route!

The French Government has transmitted to the Chamber of Commerce of Havre, a series of documents tending to demonstrate the importance of Quebec as a market for timber suitable for ship-building and other purposes.

To MAKE CLEAR COFFEE.—Stir one egg into a half pound of ground coffee, and set away for use as required. No further substance for setting will be needed, and the egg tends to preserve the aroma.

Arrival of the VIRGINIA. DEATH OF THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF. Decline of the Rebel Loan. THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

New York, June 6.

The steamship Virginia, from Liverpool on the 24th, via Queenstown on the 25th, arrived here at nine o'clock this morning.—Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The cotton market is easier. Prices weak. Breadstuffs generally dull. Provisions dull.

London, May 25.—Consols closed at 91½ for money.

Laird's rams were purchased by the British Government.

The Duke of Malakoff is dead.

The news of the great battle in Virginia, received by the steamship Europa, caused a profound sensation throughout England, and the people were astounded at the magnitude of the losses. The probable result of the bloody combat was eagerly canvassed on all sides.

The Confederate loan recovered three per cent, and cotton became weaker under the news.

The London Times says:—"Gen. Grant fully sustained his reputation for unconquerable tenacity, and if he did not achieve absolute success he bid for it more desperately and approached it more nearly than any of his predecessors." It thinks it hard to discern the inclination of the balance, so evenly do the scales of battle appear to be weighed.

The London Morning Post sees no appreciable advantage either side, but on the following day it expressed a conviction that the Federals had sustained a crushing defeat.

The London Star thinks that Gen. Grant paid too dear for his victory, and regards his success as indecisive.

The London Herald pronounces the advance on Richmond a failure, and hopes the South has passed its last fiery ordeal.

The London Globe thinks Gen. Lee fully succeeded in barring the road of Gen. Grant to Richmond.

The rebel cruiser Georgia has been announced for sale at Liverpool by private treaty. The crew were paid off, and the stores sold at auction.

The three pirates of the J. G. Gerity were before the Court of Queen's Bench, on a writ of habeas corpus. Arguments against their discharge were heard on the 14th.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant.

It was reported that the British Government had consented to a plebiscite in Schleswig-Holstein, and that arrangements were in progress which preclude a resumption of hostilities.

The King of Prussia, in response to an address for the independence of Schleswig-Holstein, expressed confidence that the sacrifices of Germany would conduce to the interests of Fatherland.

A squadron of six men of war had left France for Tunis.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia would visit the King of Prussia on 9th of June.

A conspiracy to overthrow the Government of Prussia had been discovered in the principality.

Liverpool, May 25.—The steamship City of Washington, from New York has arrived.

The advice from America, brought by the City of Washington, of the progress of Gen. Grant's movements, have increased the excitement, and the sensation produced by the first announcement of Union successes received per Europa.

The news is most generally regarded as very disastrous to the rebel cause.

The rebel loan had declined 5 to 6 per cent.

Arrival of the China.

Halifax, June 8.—The steamship China, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, arrived on the 29th ult., arrived last evening.

The Conference re-assembled on the 27th ult., but the chances of an agreement are small. Many propositions for an amicable arrangement are being offered.

Liverpool, May 27.—Breadstuffs dull. Provisions dull.

London, May 27.—Consols closed today at 91½ to 91½ for money.

A despatch sent out by the steamship Damascus and duplicated per the China, notes the reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England from 8 to 7 per cent.

The London Times' correspondent at Richmond, under date of April 21, claims that the rebels had full information of Grant's plans for his campaign. In a despatch a fortnight before Grant marched, the operations of his army since received are delineated with extraordinary precision.

The Conference was to assemble the day the China sailed.

The Morning Post says the representatives will announce officially the opinions of their Governments on the proposed arrangements for the sub-division of Schleswig, the northern portion being amalgamated with Denmark and the southern with Holstein.

The Post thinks there is great probability of Denmark or Germany assenting to the proposition. Austria and Prussia were said to be in complete accord, and it was asserted in one of their organs that they contemplated offering resolutions for the complete separation of the Duchies from Denmark.

Accounts from Jutland assert very ardent proceedings by the Prussians since the conclusion of the armistice.

Berlin Journals deny any violation of the armistice by the Prussians having taken place.

The Paris papers assert that England, Russia and Sweden intend to propose a stipulation that Kiel should not become a Federal port, nor Rendsburg a Federal fortress.

The Patrie states that the Council of Ministers at Copenhagen have resolved not to consent to a division of Schleswig, and have directed the Danish Plenipotentiaries, rather than consent to it, to quit the Conference.

The German papers say that Prussia and Austria intend exerting their utmost influence in favor of Augustenborg for the throne of the Duchies.

Continental papers assert that the basis of the arrangement to be adopted consists of a union of Holstein and six Southern communities of Schleswig to Germany, and the incorporation of the rest of Schleswig permanently with Denmark.

The London Times says that the belligerents will not consent to a peaceful division on reasonable principles of the territory claimed by both. The Germans believe they may do what they please without the fear of exciting more than England's indignation. Denmark, on the other hand, is no less ready to do so, having little more to lose, and being weary from the chapter of accidents.

To bring these rival obstacles into agreement is the task of neutral members of the Conference, and this is not likely to be accomplished in today's sitting.

In the House of Lords, on the 26th, the conduct of the Germans in their observation

of the terms of the armistice was debated and generally disapproved.

General Barham, of the House of Commons, referred to the House of Commons reference made to the House of Commons by the Marquis of Hartington, and it was intended to withdraw two battalions of guards and a battalion of the military train, principally on account of the heavy cost for the hire of building accommodation for the troops in Canada.

In the Court of Exchequer, the Solicitor General caused the case of the Crown against steam rams at Liverpool to be withdrawn, arrangements having been made with the defendants, by which it was agreed that a verdict should be taken for the Crown. He added that the object of the Government was not to punish by law and penalty, but simply to maintain neutrality.

The sum paid by Government for the Laird rams was £225,000.

THE SPANISH PERUVIAN DIFFICULTY.

Panama, May 27.—Since the sailing of the last steamer the Spanish Peruvian embargo has been the principal topic of discussion. The Spaniards still hold the Chinese islands, and probably will hold them until their demands on Peru are settled.

The Peruvians are making strenuous preparations, and have received offers of aid from Chili and sympathy from other republics which can lead to aid.

The Panama Star says, on the receipt of the news in Chili of the seizure of the Chinese islands by Spain, the most excited sentiment was expressed throughout the different towns and cities of the republic, and vessels of war were at once ordered to proceed to Callao. Everything indicates that Chili is determined to aid Peru in her hour of need.

The Spanish Commissioner came upon the last steamer for Spain. He was followed all the way by Peruvian emissaries, paid to assassinate him, if necessary, and secure his papers. He stopped here overnight, and whilst at the French Consulate was saluted with a shower of tin pots, &c., by a Panama mob, but few decent people took part in it. Next morning at about five o'clock he escaped in a hand car to Aspinwall, where he arrived safely, and had just time to get his things on board a British steamer, when his pursuers arrived on the regular train, greatly disgusted at missing their prey.

The French Consul has taken up his residence at his residence by the mob, and it will no doubt lead to trouble between France and Grenada.

Suicide in Europe.

A paper was received a few days ago by the Academie de Medicine from M. Legoyt, Director of the Office of Statistics of France, on the number of suicides in Europe. From this laborious work it appears that suicides increase in a more rapid ratio than population and mortality in general in Bavaria, Denmark, France, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Prussia, the kingdom of Saxony and Sweden.

Sweden and Norway, though belonging to the same race, are proportionally inferior to Denmark in that respect. Contrary to a generally adopted opinion, England stands nearly at the bottom of the scale; and it is reported that the number of suicides in France holds an intermediate position; were it possible to eliminate the suicides of Paris, which are one-seventh of the total number in France. Generally, for every 100 suicides of men there are from 29 to 30 of women. The number of suicides of women is more numerous in the North than in the South, and in various parts of Denmark. Sweden and Norway, though belonging to the same race, are proportionally inferior to Denmark in that respect. Contrary to a generally adopted opinion, England stands nearly at the bottom of the scale; and it is reported that the number of suicides in France holds an intermediate position; were it possible to eliminate the suicides of Paris, which are one-seventh of the total number in France. 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