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Late News by the Trade Wind.

We devote our columns this day chiefly to the budget of news, pleasingly brought by the Trade Wind, by which we have New York papers to the 19th ult. We have already through other channels received so late intelligence as she brings; but, not as full, or general. We subjoin a summary of the principal items which have not already been published here.

The bark D. C. Murray, Johnston, from Galveston, arrived at New York on the 16th, inst. The brig West, Gudmundsen, of the 17th. The bark Zanone, from Aspinwall, which arrived on the same day, reports having, on the 9th instant, in the Pacific Ocean, when midway between the Chinchem, poles of Ecuador and the opposite coast of Cuba, passed close to a U. S. brig-rigged steam-gunboat, having a heavily laden steamer in tow, supposed a prize. The vessel apparently injured, as her paddles washed every way over. The iron steamer Celestial, ran ashore and became a total loss, a mile northward from New Haven, in consequence of the fog on the night of the 17th, and the vessel subsequently sold at auction for $1,000. Of Indian, there were 1600 bales which were bid, off at 50½c.; 49c., 47½c., 47c., and 44½c. per pound.

Gen. Halleck, on the 16th ult., as-Cortland, issued an address to his troops, on giving up the immediate command of the army of the South-west. On the 17th a number of gunboats went down the James River to Harrison Landing, to convey troops thence up the river. On the 18th General Stevens's division from South Carolina, reported not to be very strong, arrived in Hampton Roads, en route to reinforce McClellan. The Herald quotes the Richmond Examiner of the 16th as saying "We must dig, dig, dig, or McClellan will dig into Richmond. The spade and only be answered with the spade, and the shovel will silence forever the musket." It is then quoted as exhorting to prepare against Gen. Pope as a mine before, further and dangerous affairs. A large amount of hay and stores, clothing, horses and cattle, left St. Leghorn the 17th for Gen. Curtis at St. Helena, Ark.

The London Times pronounces the new United States tariff prohibitive. "The import duties are enormous," it says, "will be all but annihilated, but the effect will be most certainly felt in America. The consumer will enlist on the side of the South all the sympathies and interest of the two greatest customers in Europe." The Tuscarora arrived at Southampton on the 7th ultimo. The object of her visit was unknown. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston confirmed the statement that Russia had recognized Italy and said he believed Prussia would do the same.

The cotton manufacturers of Roubaix and Lille had sent deputations to the Emperor to represent the difficulties under which they lay.

In the Liverpool Cotton market, supply fresh Londan dated the 16th, state that the sales of cotton had amounted to 27,000 bales, including 16,000 to speculators and exporters, with the market firm, at an advance of from a farthing to a halfpenny per pound on the quotations by the Pacific. Liverpool reports of the 16th say, the sales of cotton on that day were 8000 bales, including 2500 to speculators and exporters, with the market firm and unsettled, and a decline of a halfpenny per pound on Surats, but other descriptions steady.

Dr Chamberlain of the Fourth Michigan reports to a correspondent of the Herald, that before burial the dead left on the field after the seven days' contests, "with relief of fatigue and whatever valuables they had about them. Officers were stripped of their clothing. * * * Nearly all their (the wounded) necktaces were taken by the rebels, and every bottle of liquor taken away. Every case of surgical instruments was taken. In addition to depriving them of their invaluable assistants in taking care of the wounded, the only food we had was hard bread and bitty fear." Dr. Chamberlain had been taken prisoner, but was soon thereafter soon released.

Another correspondent of the Herald, writing from Harrison Landing on the 16th, says Gen. Hallock would probably pay the James River a visit to-day, to confer with Gen. McClellan. Steam had been entered temporary control at the Jerdine within the past few days. The James River Bottle, but up on the journey and already Flag Officer Wilkes had a command and ship of inspection left of his former admirable conduct. The steamer Jacky was fired into from a thicket on the James River, with 125 shots, of which 20 took effect, partially disabling her. The gunboat Morse went to her aid and silenced the battery.

On the 16th gold in New York was by high as 118¾; but closed at 118¼. The Herald, in commenting upon the issue of a fractional and fifty additional millions of legal tender notes, and the possibility of still further issues, the subject of fractional coin, in which stood on the same day on an advance of 1c. to 2c. per lb., at the Bank of No. 45 Gilding Orleans.

The Herald says a statement exhibition of Anglo-American Industry and Art is to be held in New York, in the early part of the coming fall. Some thousand are being invested to replace the wooden cars burned on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in June of last year. The large bridge near Harper's Ferry is nearly completed.

The Times, under censure for its Richmond correspondent for thinking that McClellan's army could be saved only at both sides of the James River, to clear the way for the gunboats and the supplies to close the way for the army of the evacuation of which the Richmond authorities talk.

The Governor of [illegible] has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of [illegible] to organize companies for the defence of the State, and for the new regiments being organized by it. To the State of Massachusetts were sent $60 as sent as the quota of Adjutants, $50 from the State, and $100 per man out of the $100 bounty. The Massachusetts quota was six hundred thousand dollars, with no service of the government.

The [illegible] whose money was drawn by pay-[illegible], while in fact there were only about five hundred thousand mustered in the service.

On the 16th ult., the Border State members, comprising Messrs. C. A. Wickliffe, Garrett Davis, H. Wilson, J. J. Crittenden, John B. Carlile, J. W. Crisfield, J. B. Jackson, H. Grider, John S. Phelps, Francis Thomas, Charles B. Calvert, C. L. L. Leary, Edwin H. Webster, R. Mallory, Aaron Harding, James S. Rollins, J. W. Menzies, Thomas L. Price, G. W. Dunlap, William A. Hall:—Messrs. John W. Noell, Missouri, Samuel F. Casey, Kentucky, George P. Fisher, Delaware, A. J. Clemente, Tennessee, Wm. G. Brown, Western Virginia, Jacob B. Blair, Western Virginia, W. T. Willey, Western Virginia, and Mr. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and Henderson, of Missouri, by invitation, waited on the President, who delivered an address to them. He thought that had they agreed for the gradual emancipation resolution of last March, the war would be substantially ended; and he urged that policy on them now. The war, he said, would extinguish slavery in the Border States, and argued that it would be much better to accept compensation while it could be got, both the war are long under it personally impossible to give it. Room for colonization could be got in South America. The pressure against him to carry out such plans in favor of Gen. Hunter, instead of repudiating them as he had, was very great and influential. Some of the members objected that Congress had not the power of compensation, to which the President replied that if they had voted for the resolution the war would now be substantially ended. It had been passed without their votes. Their voting for it would not have hastened its effects. The true strength of the secession lies in the union of all classes in the South—of State Rights men opposed to Federal supremacy, with those who believe their rights of property are assailed by the Federal Government, and with those who believe their rights of property are assailed by the Federal Government, and with those who believe their rights of property are assailed by the Federal Government, and