The Press

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The destatches from General McCiellan's army are dated up to Thursday afternoon, at which time our tdyanged forces were within five miles of the rebel capital. General McCiellan was at New Bridge, and was diligently preparing for an attick. It was rumored in comp that the robels had proposed an armistice of ten days, but it was declined by our commander. Two citizens of Petersbug, who fled from that city, have come into Gen. Wool's camp at Fortress Monroe, and report that the people in the vicinity from whence they came are in the most deptorable condition, being sadly in want of the necessaries of life. The work of conscription is still going on, and the roads to Richmond were fairly thronged by old and young men being driven along under strong armed guards: General Beauregard had arrived in Richmond, and immediately commenced making speeches to the soldiers. Joff Davis has declared his intention to fight to the death before Richmond, and it was believed that he had 200,000 men under him. The troops from the Gulf States threaten that, if they have to evacuate Richmond, they will lay it in mhes.

All accounts from General Halleck's army agree that that able and accomplished general does not design taking Corinth by rushing his men right in the face of the rebel bat eries. Instead of doing this, he is slowly approaching the stronghold, and fortifying his position as he advances; and also building roads over miry grounds and swamps, in order to facilitate the movement of troops and heavy siege guns. All the thoroughfares of the rebels, except the railroad to Memphis have been out off. It is conjectured that the plan of General Halleck is to starve the energy out of their entrenchments. Food and forage are already source in the rebel camps, the troops baving, for two or three weeks past, been on half rations, and they of the coarsest quality. Meantime, General Halleck is reported to have said that he confidently expects to take Corinth without losing over one hundred and fifty The correspondent of the New York Post, with

General Banks corps, says that that general, having driven the rebels out of the Sheuandoah Valley, is now about to retire to Strasburg, throw up fortifications and spend the summer there. The plan of operations agreed upon by the War Department is this: Gen. Shields, with his division, is to cross the mountain and join Gen. McDowell, while Gon. Banks helds the valley, and protects the Baltimore and Ohio Railrond. This, it is said, is done by express orders of the War Department, as a plan of

the campaign. The probabilities are that Gen. Curtis' army is now in possession of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas. Gen. Halleck, on the 17th instant, had received advices that our army had reached Scarcey, about forty-five miles from the capital, and were rapidly murching on. Little Rock is situated on a commanding bluff, a little below the centre of Arkansas, and is a place of considerable importance, having a considerable traffic with the principal towns on the Arkansas and lower Mississippi river. Its population at the breaking out of the war was 4,000, and a large number of these are known to be Union people. A United States arsenal is situated here, and if it

Congress Yesterday.

SENATE.-A resolution to appoint a committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to protect people of color-particularly in the District of Columbia - was passed, as was also a bill providing that staff officers must be condrined. The consider ration of the tax bill was resumed and soveral amendments were adopted, when the Senate ad-

House .- A resolution allowing a cortain amount of compensation to J. Sterling Morton, Esq., for the time be consumed to consume the seat of Mr. Daily, delegate from Nebraska, was passed. confiscation bill was taken up, and speeches on it were made to the hour of adjournment of the aftermoon session by Messrs. Sheffield, Sedgwick, Maynard, and Blair. An evening session was and amount manufacture I discool opposite

IT HAS BEEN made a lasting reproach to Americans that they idolized the "Alp'swat-Dollar 22 theories poiling hot at railway stations to gain five minutes in a day's journey; that they were a grasping, selfish set of people, whose only conception of the grandeur of Niagara lay in a shrewd calculation of its water-power value; that they were a lot of remorseless Gradgrinds, whose souls could be moved by an imposing array of statistics, but never by sublime philanthropy, or the beautiful in nature. It was wonderful, Great Britain thought, that we could ever turn so far aside from our dull nature of matter-of-fact as to appreciate the romance of pugilism, and give to the world a HEENAN! We were caricatured and satirized abroad. Gentlemen like Dick-Ens thought it worthy their genius to make a tour through the United States for the sole, especial purpose of gleaving up our salient characteristics and follies, and printing them in exaggerated books, that were thought by their readers to be much less apperyphal than many chapters of the Bible, and at any rate worthy of credence, whether true or not. We were succeed at and ridiculed for being intensely practical, self-conceited, and tobaccospitting; for carrying our heels as high as our head, and putting intellect ever under the ban

of our disfavor. The war in which we are now engaged, and which, in the most practical manner, we have almost completed, has vindicated our character before the world from these assenles. It has shown that all our energies are not engrossed in the mud chase for fortune and ambition. We have thrown aside self interest in this war for the Union, as utterly as any people ever did. To the destruction of our commerce, the prostrution of our manufactures, and the depreciation of our property, we have submitted cheerfully, that the dissolution of the Government might be prevented. We have borne taxation, and must bear still greater burdens of taxation, that the rebellion might be put down. We came forward and loaned the Government millions of dollars, when the prospect of its restoration was far less auspiclons than now, and not for the seven and three tenths per cent. interest, but for the interest of our fellow-men, and our common country. Is there anything in all this to indicate a religious veneration of the "Aimighty Dollar?" Or, have we not rather evinced as warm a patriotism as did the heroes of the Revolution? Have not our thousands of braves been slain, and have not our mothers dried their tears? Can we not point, in every State of the Union, to the mounds that mark the resting places of our Union soldiers-soldiers left to die of their wounds in deserted hospitals, starved to death in rebel dungeons, assassinated while on picket, or killed off by the malaria of Southern latitudes? And these men, who have given their lives to their country and the cause of freedom, are sneered at

as dollar-worshippers! We have never denied that we are an utilitarian people; but so is nature utilitarian, and science too, and even religion in the highest sense. No flower blooms without a holy purpose; no blade of grass on all our boundless prairies but has a heaven-born mission. We find no aimless passage in the Book of Life, no truth that has not an ennobling value. This is our eye. But we meet tired, jaded seldiers, utilitarianism-our great national characteristic. It is this which, in less than a century, has made us, if not the greatest nation of the | sun-browned with a Southern campaign, that earth, at least one which greater Powers have | with all its hardships had no terrors for their | learned to look upon with jealousy and formal noble souls. These are the men that must be papers by the late Theodore Winthrop, author of respect. It is this virtue which has made pensioned and well cared for by the country, in the Open Air;" Mr. Hawthorne's record of a America the chief patron of science and the arts, covered her territory with such a diagram of railroads and canals, that of themselves they would make a very respectable map of the Union. We see the utilitarian spirit in our beneficent system of common schools (but not necessarily in our Board of School Controllers), as well as in our innumerable colleges, pub ic libraries, and institutions of learning generally. We see this spirit developing itself year after year, and are proud of its unfettered growth. We have no lear that it can ever so far materialize us as to make us the "stocks, and stones," the "worse than senseless things" that any one might suppose we were from a perusal of "Martin Chuzzlewit' et id omne genus. If we grow more ntilitarien and less rastoral since the days of '76. we have cause to be grateful to the Ruler of all & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market nations that we have not outgrown the patri- | and 522 Commerce streets.

ofic impulses of our youth, and can appreciate, as our fathers did, the inestimable blessings and advantages bound up in the Federal Con-

The war has not only vindicated us from the assault of British ridicule and satire, and from the accusation of grovelling sordidness, but has shown conclusively, to impartial minds, that the case stands directly opposite. England, the philanthropic, humane, anti-slavery nation-the nation that, like Harold Skimpole, never took an account of money, and never knew its use or value—the nation, that so far from being sordid was always in debt, and scarcely ever could satisfy her creditors with even the interest on their claims; this magnanimous, beef eating nation, is suffering i pocket from our Southern rebellion. She is touched to the quick, and suddenly grows practical. Her cotton-spinners and factors find that their only choice is between starvation and "the almighty dollar" -and that dollar they must have. True, they have plighted heir faith to preserve a neutral position in his war, but the plight was given at a time when they imagined it could affect them but little in a vital and pecuniary way. Their journals clamer for intervention now, for they see, in the prolongation of the war, nothing but the prospect of popular outbreaks, breadriots, and starvation, in every portion of the United Kingdom. Could anything show more clearly the hypocrisy of John Bull, or do we need any other testimony than his own attiudes during the present war to convict him of being the true dollar-worshipper?

We have no fear of foreign intervention. The news of the capture of New Orleans and Yorktown, which has reached England ere this, will end such idle talk. Undoubtedly. our British friends have the disposition to give us trouble if they could. The Trent affair bore ample evidence of this fact. But if we feared not their intermeddling then, we have still less cause to fear it now. Since that occurrence, we have destroyed the English navy. According to the Times' confession, it now consists of but two fighting vessols! So much for this prating of intervention. Its only value is to show us the danger of pretended friendship, and proclaimed neutrality. Thus, the war is teaching us an infinite and invaluable experience, and uniting us in the bonds of a common cause, to be maintained everywhere against the enemies of the Union. Not content with its vindication of our character, we must take its teachings calmly, and like a ulilitarian people, turn them to good account. In our "War for the Union," we may then hope to see a blessing we have earned, and not a retribution we have suf-

MEN MAY assemble to weep over the decay of things approved by custom, and protest against the removal of shrines hallowed by use; but the devastating hand of time and necessity will not be stayed therefor. In spite of tears and protests, that which has served the race in its time, but is no longer needed. will crumble away and disappear forever. T. lament over, and seek to stay, these ever-recurring changes, is as idle and unphilosophical as it would be to lament, and essay to repeal, the laws of decay as operative upon our bodies and all material things. For the laws of change, of every kind, are alike arbitrary and benefi-

This is not to say that there is no place or function for a conservative element in associations of men for social and political purposes There is such an element or principle which operates to protect all living organisms should not be destroyed by the rebels be- against destruction by undue waste or viofore our forces reach it, no doubt Gen. Curtis will lence. But it cannot interfere with the law repossess it, and make it help to crush out the re- of natural waste and wear. That which has of social and political organizations; there is a conservative element corresponding, in fanction, to that which operates in the realm of animal life. It manifests itself in many ways. We can see it especially in that eclectic spirit which sees good in all the ages, and desires to shake it clear from the false and bad, and in fuse the aggregated mass into the present. We also see it in the common desire to get rid of evil by easy gradations, as in compromise; and likewise in the deep and widespread veneration for constitutions and laws which truth, the great have former generation. In the equilibria of the universe, and, under direction, is the great conservator of all consti-

uent organizations and forces. But, as men have misspent lives and fabulous riches in search of that, Sought by some so hay to perpetuate every wise and every foolish thing which has figured in human annals. And as the skilful magicians of antiquity failed to distil a liquid which could immortalize the body, or to discover the spring whose waters could confer eternal youth, so have the efforts of like social and political doctors to preserve customs and laws and organizations from the devastating rigors of time and change, proved utterly vain.

A great and controlling party, professing

conservatism as its creed, motive, and end, has

never existed in any age which lives in record. To argue that such a party can never exist may not be necessary. It is equally true that no party professing ultraism as its creed, motive, and end, has ever gained a permanent control of human affairs; nor can such a party gain control with permanency. The Democratic party, by far the strongest and most successful that has figured in our history, was both radical and conservative in the beginning, and for a long period of its existence. This was the secret of its strength and success. The equilibrial principle, so to speak, thoroughly permeated its organization, as the life principle permeates the body of a lusty man. As an oranization it is no more. Its death was suicidal and fratricidal. It entered upon a career of dissipation, and was driven awreck by the would die of old age before McClellan came to Richmond. Poor fellow! why had he not some mad ambition of a few of its leaders. If it ever experiences a resurrection, it will appear in the garments it wore years ago, and not in the robes of a pure conservatism. The efforts of the men who stand by its grave and cry Lazarus, come forth !" are as ill-judged as unphilosophical. The party would not know itself, nor would it be recognized by its friends, in the guise these resurrectionists would put upon it. Of old, it was the party of progress

and human amelioration. Its purposes were lofty and grand. Its measures were broad and omprehensive. It was the very essence of life and motion. It never stood still. It never proposed to stand still; and when it ceased to o forward it went backward. Until now, no leading spirit in it presumed to declare that its great virtue and saving influence was inertia.

We rejoice that its resuscitation under such auspices is impossible. A FEW MONTHS ago the streets of this city wore a gala-day appearance. Military heroes, broad shouldered, and wearing flerce sidewhiskers, lounged around our theatres and hotels, or promenaded Chestnut street with stately tread, and steps in unison. They were bright, fresh-looking creatures, just from their tailors' hands, and the policemen did not care to interfere with their amusement, although s me of them were known to come within the province of the law, and to be justly entitled to the highest consideration at the hands of a jury of their peers. But these gentry have pretty well disappeared from our thoroughfares of late. "We miss them at the eventide." But, instead, we meet the soldiers who have done our fighting. They are wounded. lame, maimed for life, perhaps, and we cannot withhold the sympathy which their suffering evokes. We see not the handsomely dressed

volunteers, who left us by thousands scarcely a year ago. We meet very few of the gay Zouave uniforms, that were wont to charm their garments soiled and dusty with long marching and poor shelter, and their features

life. Their reward must be no stinted one. ·VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE. - This exhibition is to close to-night, as, according to arrangements made some weeks in advance, it is to exhibit in Westchester on Monday. The management propose to visit many of the principal towns in the State, and we can recommend it to our readers in the interior as the most complete and attractive establishment of the kind extant, and well worthy of patronage. No better proof of this need be given than the fact that the audiences in this city have constantly increased in numbers from the opening night.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .-The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogars, &c., to be sold on Monday morning, May 26, at 10 o'clock, precisely, by catalogue, by P. Ford

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1862. Major Genetal Hunter, at present the target of the politiciaus, who are never content unless they have somebody to abuse, and who qualify their support of the cause of the country by exhibitions of a disposition to attack it whenever the occasion is presented -Major General Bunter is no doubt a monstrous ogre and fanatic, but let us give him credit for oue thing. He has addaciously attempted to lay his warrior hand upon the precious casket of slavery, and for this has been greeted with the hatred of all its worshippers; but he has been successful in leading thousands to approve the President's emancipation policy, who, when that policy was enunciated, received it with undisguised horror. I complain of nobody for changing wrong for right opinions. There are ew sights more agreeable. In the joy that has been excited by the President's correction of Hunter's proclamation, among the sympathizers of the Secession school, his great plan of emancipation is generally accepted as wise, well timed, and practical. In the Border States this feeling has become powerful. General Hunter can, at any rate, console himself that if he has not liberated the slaves of his military district, he has indirectly enabled a good many of those who have lately opposed the President's policy, to liberate hemselves from their unjust and unworthy

prejudices. The President may congratulate himself upon the extraordinary feeling which this and other circumstances have excited in favor of his proposition of gradual and compensated emancipation. In the Border States the agitation is already most unimated, and thousands who denounced is at first with much vehemence new cordially agree to it as their last and only chance to protect themselves from the results of Secession. Missouri and Maryland are both moving in this direction. The slave stampede in these two States is like a contagion, and seems to affect every district. I have no doubt that if the emancipation resolution recommended by the President to Congress could now be presented, it would receive the votes of many who opposed it when it was introduced. The honest religious sentiment of the South is rapidly arraying itself against slavery, and I would not be surprised if, before the expiration of Mr. Lincoln's term, most of the Border States are made free with the sanction of the

The address of the Democratic members of Congress has been made the platform of the Breckinridgers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere, but it is received very coldly by some of the most influential of the newspapers supposed to represent that organization. The Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, a Douglas paper, gives it the cold shoulder, and the Boston Post and New York Leader regard it as absurd and unsatisfactory. What can the Democrats of Pennsylvania say, now that this address is put forward as their creed, in the face of these protests? Can they still believe that the Democracy is the same party under whose banner they enlisted some years ago? Is it not now apparent that their organs and leaders have no heart in the country's cause? Let those who doubt, carefully pause and ponder the argument against the Congressional Address of Andrew Johnson's Nushville paper. He knows that the attempted resuscitation of the Democratic party is merely a resuscitation of the Breckinridge party, and so believing, does not hesitate to utter a warning voice against it. Occasional.

"You cannor, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times," is the expressive language of Mr. Lincoln to the people of the Slave States, in his recent proclamation. The signs of the times are not less significant and expressive themselves. In the final and desperate struggle between the loyal and the disloyal, it is no longer to be concealed from even the casual observer, that slavery is to pass away and disappear forever from the records of the Republic. The malevolent activity of such men as GEO. M. WHARTON and his co-anologists for treason, is induced by this fact. When power and al tore this Breckinridge demi-god, slavery, Mr. WHARTON and his followers will subside into obscurity. They read the signs of the times aright, and their unusual activity is only a obedience to Nature's first law. If they would, they cannot be blind to the signs of the times. They foresee nothing but the world's contempt and final ruin in store for

them. It is amusing to read the statements of the foreign newspapers in relation to America, and especially their comments upon our generals. Here is a characteristic extract from a letter in the London Times, purporting to have been written by a correspondent in Washjugton. It is bitterly abusive of General McClellan, and the abuse will be appreciated properly at this time, when General McCLEL-LAN is almost within cannon range of the Confederate capital:

The Merrimae has returned to Norfolk, and it is said she has a leak. However, that may be a false report, and the dread of the Merrimae is a great impediment to all the operations of General McClellan. This poor general confesses now that the works of the enemy are three times stronger than he suspected. Poor man! Everything was placed at his disposition, and he had not the good sense to procure perfect knowledge of the place ho was going to. Even persons who were furmerly McClellan's best friends are doubting him now, or, at least, his talent. The President once said. "That at least, his tatent. The President once said, "That fellow is always speaking about his great plans; but I'll be — it I believe he has any at all." Mr. Stanton, I hear, is of the same opinion. The papers bring long accounts about the things going on before Yorktown, but I assure you they are not worth repeating. I think McClellan has got there in a horrible fix, and will wish in warn "to be in Dires." General Indusers early that to experienced men about him to point out to him a much better way?

The Magazines. We have Harper's Magazine for June, from J. B. Lippincott & Co. From T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chestnut streets, we

have the Atlantic Monthly for June. It contains fifteen articles, opening with an essay on "Walking," by the late Henry D. Thorean, which will be followed by others, expressly written for this periodical. Miss Harriot E. Prescott contributes an account of the late Elizabeth Shepperd, author of the novel called "Charles Auchester;" a work, by the way, which has sometimes been attributed to one of the Rothschilds. Miss Prescott also concludes her Coast story," The South Breaker." Professor Agassiz continues his "Methods of Study in Natural History," and John Weiss commences "The Horrors of St. Domingo," a painful subject. which, in future numbers, will require great delicacy of treatment. A second article, by Mr. Weiss, called "War and Literature," is very good. From the pen of Richard Frothingham is an historical monograph, (part of his "Life and Times of Jo eph Warren,") relating to the Sam Adams Regiments in the town of Boston, in the autumn of 1768. "The Health of our Girls" by T. W. Higginson, in which the writer contends, in a pleasant manner, for the improvement of young female Americans by such out of door exercise as makes health elsewhere. "Solid operations in Virginia," by Edward Everett Hale, describes, somewhat heavily, Cornwallis's Campaign and Surrender in Virginia, during the War of Independence. A New Orleans legend, entitled "Pere Antoine's Date-Palm," is the best bit of prose we have yet seen from the pen of T. B. Aldrich-brief, and well told. The poetry in this number is contributed by Alice Carey, Rose Terry, F. G. Tuckerman, and James Russell Lowell. It may be a defect in our capacity or taste, but we are unable to see anything but absurdity, however clever the execution, in Professor Lowell's Biglow Papers. His "Sunthin' in the Pastoral Line," this month, shows ill directed ingenuity in mis-spelling words, even the most ordinary. There may be intense poetical feeling in writing sunthin for something; precerdents, for precedents; ef, for if; ex, for as; wux, for was; evrige, for average -but we cannot see it. The present number closes the ninth volume. A

notice on the cover tells us that, among the attractive articles already prepared for the July and following numbers, are an interesting series of for which they have sacrificed everything but late Visit to Washington and the Seat of War; a new Romance, with the title of "Mr. Axtell:" Stories by Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Child, Miss Prescott, the author of "A Story of To-Day," and other popular writers. Mr. Weiss's account of the "Horrors of San Domingo" will be continued

through several numbers. From W. B. Zieber we have the Eclectic Magazine for June, with a fine portrait of Prince Albert, from a photograph taken a few weeks before his death. The literary contents, from the leading British periodicals, are selected with much taste and judgment.

SURGEONS WANTED FOR THE ARMY. - We invite attention to the advertisement in another column for twelve acting assistant surgeons, who are wanted immediately for active service. Medical gentlemen of good repute in their profession will be employed at the rate of one hundred dollars per month and transportation, when travelling under orders. Application should be made at once, at the quarter designated in the advertisement. His broken skiller

FROM WASHINGTON. Conflict Between the Civil and Military Anthorities.

A NEW COLLECTOR FOR NEW ORLEANS. Collectors for Southern Ports to b OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO SLAVE OWNERS. Important Proposition of Mr. Wilmot. Official Instructions to Collectors of Custom Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1862. Conflict Between the Sivil and Military Authorities, A conflict between the military and civil authorities to place last night, growing out of the fact, as is gonefolly represented, that a squad of soldiers went to the fall for the purpose of effecting the release of a colored woman, altoged to be under military protection, and who and been sent thither by virtue of a decision of the com. missioners under the fugitive-slave law. The jailor, Mr MILDURN, and Deputy Marshal PHIL LIPS, refused to deliver to them the woman without at order from Marshal LAMON. The consequence was, the military made them prisoners, together with the name for the claimant of the woman, and lodged them in the central guard-house, and removed the woman to another At a subsequent period the marshal himself, accom

panied by Superintendent of Police WEBU and one of his sergeauts, repaired to the jail, and lutturn captured and mde the two military guards prisoners. The matter thus rested until an early hour this morn ing, when all the parties were released, excepting Deputy Murchal PHILLIPS and Jeilor Millouns, and they, too, an doubtless, in the course of the day, be set at liberty LATER.-All who were arrested by either side are ow released. Marshai Lamon and the Military Governor, Gen. WADSWORTH, had a long interview to-day, relative to the conflict of jurisdiction between them, the former claiming the right to exercise all his civil functions in the absence of the declaration of martial law. The questions at issue will have to be settled by the Executive. This subject has occasioned general com ment and some excitement. General Wadsworth intends to insist on an examina

tion into every case where an alleged fugitive has a military pass or protection, or where there is reason t believe the accused is free under the law, of August last confiscating the claves who have been employed for in-Important Proposition. v to enforce the fugitive-slave law in the District Columbia, is one of President Lincoln's great troubles. The stampede of the daves in the border coun

ties of Meryland and Virginia has created much a arm smeng their owners, most of whom have distinguished the quelves by open and frequent instances of disloyalty to the Federal Government. The question arises whether these slave holders have any right to claim the benefits of a law when most of them are known to be opposed to the Government itself? Senater WILMOT, in order to meet this question, introduced into the Senate this morning a bill, a condensation of which is appended. It is but just to Senator WILMOT to Bay that, with all his strong anti-slavery feelings, he has never proposed any measure that could interfere with the franchises of loyal claveholders. But it is right that the owners of slaves in our border counties should first prove their own loyalty, before taking the advantage of the laws of the United States. BILL INTRODUCED BY MR. WILMOT, AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEN ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Section I revivice that, before any process shall issue for the surrouder of an alleged fugitive, the claimant shall, in addition to the oath now required, make oach that he will support the Constitution and Government of the United States against all coomies, foreign or denestic, that he has not it may may given counterpass. domestic; that he has not in my way given co aid, or comfort, to the present rebellion. sid, or coinfort, to the present rebellion, by word o deed, but has at all time; been loyal and true to the Go very mest of the United States Section 2 provides that it shall be the duty of the shall, on oath, declare to be material to disprove the outh and allegations of the claimant. Section 3 provides that in the Territories or District Columbia, and all pieces under the exclusive juris-tion of the United States, it shal be lawful for persons of color to make compisint before any ma kidnap any person of color, or who shall assault or commi any other violation of the rights of person or property of

such colored person, and, upon conviction, the affection shall in all respects be doubt with as if the offence had itted against a white person. The evide persons of color is to be taken in all pr ion, to have the same force and effect as if give by a white person. New Bankrupt Law. Senate to-day to provide for the relief of honest but un fortuna'e debtors, and the distribution of their property

among their creditors, by the establishment of a uni form system of bankruptcy throughout States. It provides that any person who shall hereafter bankeupt upon a proceeding had and taken under this delivery of all his property for distribution, be entitle to a full discharge from his debts to the extent provided h this bill. A petition is to be presented to the Distric-Court of the United States, setting forth a person's inability to pay his debts in full, and his willingness to assign his property for the benefit of his creditors, and asking t be adjusted a hankrupt, and that proceedings may be arrount due each. After this proceeding the judge of the court issues a mandate to some person to take charge of all the property, and notify all the creditors of the fact A section also protects the creditor when he is satisfied that the debtor is about to assign his property or leave the State. There are some twenty sections providing for the legal process in the premises.

Gambiers Arrested. The Provest Guard, at a late hour last night, made escent upon Hall's extensive gambling house, capturing the agent or dealer, and from fifteen to twenty players, together with all the sporting apparatus. This is not the only establishment of the kind which has lately allen under condemnation and suppre-The Government Expenditures.

It has been ascertained from an authorite source tha the expenditures of the Government from April, 1861, to the present time has not averaged one million dollars pe day. This may be considered a refutation of the exagated reports upon the subject. Collectors for Southern Ports. The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed GEORG

S. DENNISON, from the neighborhood of New Orleans, a pecial agent and acting collector to open that port at t earliest practicable period, in order to carry out the President's proclamation ctors will be appointed for Beaufort, N. C., and Port Royal, as soon as proper persons can be selected, the object of the Secretary of the Treasury being to procure the services of those resident amongst the S. uth and who, in addition to efficiency, will be acceptable all the parties concorned. Instructions to the Collectors of Custom

The following is a copy of the instructions just trans-

mitted to the various collectors of customs:

TREASURT DEFARMENT, May 23, 1882.

Six: In pursuance of the provisions of the prochemation of the Procident, modifying the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans, and of the regulations of the secretary of the Treasury relating to trade with those ports, no articles contraband of war will be permitted to enter at either of said ports, and you will accordingly refuse clearance to ressels bound for those ports, or either of them with any such articles on board, until further instructed. You will regard as contraband of war the following articles—viz: Cannon, mortare, firearms, pistols, bombs, greundes, firedes, siftnts, matches, powder, saltp-tree balls, bullets, pices, swords, sulphur, holmets ar boarding caps, aword belts, suddles, and bridles, (always excepting the quantity of the said articles which may be noceisary for the defence of the, ship and of those who compose the crew), cartif go bag material, peroussion and other cyp, clothing adapted for uniforms, rosin, sal'cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, masts, ship timber, tar and pitch, ardent spirits, military parsons in the service of the enemy, depatches of the enemy, and articles of the teneny, and articles of like character with those specially enumerated. You will also refuse charters to all vessels which, wheteve the ostensible destination, are believed by you on satisfactory reconsists to be thempted for force or blessed in presented. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 23, 1882. character with those specially enumerated. You will also refuse charters to all vessels which, whatever the ositensible destination, are believed by you on satisfactory grounds to be intended for forts, or places is upsension or unfer the conirol of the insurgents against the United States, or that there is imminent danger that the goods, wares, or merchandise, of whatever description, laden on such vessels, will fail into the possession or under the central of such is surgents; and in all cases where, in your judgment, there is ground for apprehension that any goods, wares, or merchandise, shipped at your port will be used in any way for the ald of the insurgents or the insurrection, you will require substantial security to be giver that such goods, wares, or merchandise shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid or comfort to such insurgents.

You will be esrecially caveful, upon applications for clearances, to require honds with sufficient sureties, conditional for the Infelling faithfully all the conditions imposed by law, or departmental regulations, from shippers of the following articles to the ports opened, or to any other ports from which they may easily be and are probably intended to be reshipped, in aid of the existing insurrection, viz: Liquors of all Finds, coals, fron, lead, copper, tin, bress, telegraph instruments, wire, porous cups, platina, subhuric acid, zine, and all other telegraphic materials, marine enginess sorew propellers, matter wheels, cellinders, crank, shatts, boilers, tubes for boilers, fire bars, and every article or any other component part of an engine or boiler, or any erlers, tubes for boilers, fire bars, and every article or any other component part of an engine or boiler, or any at-ticle whatever which is, cau, or may become applicable

to the manufacture of marine machinery, or for the armor of yessels. I am, respectfully, S. P. OHASE, Secretary of the Treasury. Affairs in Nashville—Election for Circuit Judge-Arrest for Treason. NASHVILLE, May 23 .- An election was held in the State yesterday for judicial officers. The vote in this city for Circuit Judge stood—for Brien, (Union), 570 Foster, (Secessionist), 706. The Secessionists generally voted, but the Union men generally refrained from voting, regarding the election as invalid. Governo Johnson will give no commissions to the Secessionists The president and cashier of the Bank of the Union were arrested, vesterday, by order of Governor Johnson, n the charge of treason. The town of Pulaski has been assessed for \$1,268 by th provest marshal, to compensate a Union merchant for coods seized by Morgan's troops.

Fort Wright Not Evacuated.

CAIRO, May 23.—A tug sent down from the fleet to reconnoitre was fired on from Fort Wright on Wednesday evening, and a subsequent demonstra ion by the rebels of Mr. Sedgwick—He Advocates a New evening, and a subsequent demonstra ion by the rebels proves that they still occupy the place.

FROM GEN. M°CLELLAN'S ARMY. THE CHICKAHOMINY CROSSED. Rumored Proposition for an Ar-

mistice. OUR FORCES WITHIN FIVE MILES OF RICHMOND. ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES FROM PETERSBURG.

Deplorable Account of the Sufferings of ... the Virginians, ARRIVAL OF BEAURYGARD IN RICHMOND.

The Cotton-State Troops Threaten to Bur REBEL ARMY 200,000 STRONG. BALTIMORE, May 23 .- The special correspondent of the American, at Fostress Mouroe, says under date of

per from White House this afternoon brings

a pumber of passengers from the headquarters of Gen McClellan, which were in proximity to Bottom's Bridge, over which a portion of the army has already passed, a second division having passed the Chickshominy at New Bridge, about seven miles faither up, and within eight ndies of Richmond. It is rumored that a proposition for an armistice of to days had been made by the rebels, but, of course, no such idea could be entartained. The advance was understood to be within five miles of the city, to which point the enemy has fallen back, with out slight offert to check our enward movement.

esterday :

The tug Diagon, from the James river this morning, brings down two very intelligent citizens of Petersburg, who fled from that city, intending to avoid the pressgarg under the conscription act.

In view of the important information they bring, it would not be proper to make their names public. Having been brought to Commodore Goldsborough, they were mmediately sent to Gen. Wool, and will leave this mor ing for Gen. McClollan's headquarters, for whom they have some information which they have not yet made

The advance by way of New Bridge outers the city on

and the surrounding country, as of a most designable haracter, and the sufferings of the people almost beyond The scarcity of provisions was so great that everything Whe reized for the army, and even the soldiers have been on half rations for a week past, with no prospect even o this supply continuing for any great length of time The rebel a my, or, at least, a great portion of it, they represent being demoralized and dispirited to such an

They represent the condition of affairs at Petersburg

appliance of military law. Still the work of councription was progressing, and the roads to Richmond thronged with unarmed men, old and young, being driven along under a strong guard of armed men. They represent that no people in modern times have suffered household being in mourning, with the prospect of an approaching famine.

They also state that Beauregard arrived at Bichmond

n Tuesday. On being questioned as to their authority for this statement, they said that it was so announced and understood at Petersburg, on Wednesday morning and no one coubted the fact. Jeff Davis and the military authorities had declared their intention to fight to the death before Richmond. but strong suspicious were entertained that it was really

the purpose to abandon the city after a short defence at the works surrounding it.

Large numbers of women and children from Richmond had strived at Petersburg, and they represent the distress prevailing in that city as beyond description. Threats were made by soldiers from the Gulf States that they will only leave Richmond in ashes, and great fears were entertained that the threat would be carried into effect. It would require the greatest efforts on the port of the citizens to prevent such a catus ranha cinity was generally believed to be fully 200,000, inluding the unarmed and poorly armed troops of recent levies, who are having pikes put in their hands for active

Deserters from Fort Darling report that the infantr

THE LATEST WAR INTELLIGENCE. General McClellan Beyond the Chickahominy.

HIS HEADQUARTERS NEAR NEWBRIDGE. Preparations for an Attack REBEL ATTACK ON GEN. BANKS. THE REBELS AT FORT WRIGHT/

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac state that Gen. McCiellan had crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Budge, and that his headquarters are at New Bridge. Preparations for an attack are being made. The rebels made a dash at Gen. Braks' line, near Front Royal, this afternoon, and an attempt was made to States a railroad bridge recently rebuilt by the United hazand. The particulars

Notice over the She added. The particulars the other military departments, up to ten o'clock this A steamer serrived at Cairo to day from the Mississippi flotille. An officer on board reports that the rebels gave a striking proof, on Wednesday, of their presence, by

firing into a steaming ear down on a reconneitring ex-pedition, but it is supposed that they are in small force. They rebel fleet had dispersed. Nothing has been recived from Pittaburg Landing. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

THE PROTECTION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR IN THE DETRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE SENTEMUST CONFIRM STAFF OFFICERS.

THE TA BILL IN THE SENATE. Ampdments to it Adopted. More Speechs in the House on the Confis-

WASHINGTON, May 23. SENATE. The otection of People of Color.

Mr. SUM R (Rep.), of Massnohusetts, cilled up the resolution in the single Committee on the Judiciary to inquire while the sistential was necessary to protect persons of for. He said that all had been shocked

persons (1907. He said that all had been shocked lately by d attempts made to carry off numan beings into slave from the District of Columbia. The reso-lution we dopted. Bills Introduced. Mr. LENOT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill reging that the oath of allegiance be administered in cruf cases. Referred to the Committee on District ybia. JILSON (Bep.), of Mas-achusetts introduced a hie reorganization of the courts of the District mbia. Referred to the Committee on the Judi-

ciary MFCSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, introduced a hill which a keneral bankrupt act. Referred to the Completion the Judiciery. Staff Officers to be Confirmed. Aff. ILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, seport a bill amenda ory of the act increasing the militalestablishment. The bill provide that the staff officepe sent to the Senate for confirmation. It was The Tax Bill. Tlax bill was then taken up.

The Tax on Coal Gil. Trense for coal oil distilleries was amended at bio instead of \$20. An Amendment Rejected. amendment striking out a license of \$10 on ho Amendments Adopted.

ient reducing the tax on sugar candy ar tionery to 1 cent per pound was agreed to.
to course of the debate Mr. FESSENDEN stated
was shown before the committee that over 250,0 pounds (1) of confectionery per annum was made
United States. united States, amendment raising the tax on manufactured tobac-in 10 to 20 cents per bound to manufactured tobaccom 10 to 20 cents per pound; on snuf, from 5 to 20 cept pound, and on raising the tax to about 20 per pound, and on raising the tax to about 20 per example of the striking out the tax on brooms, wooden whats, caps, and bonnets, hoop-skirts, ready-made cing, native wines, and furs were adopted.

• tax on wood screws was made 1% cent per pound.

• amendment striking out the tax of 1 cent per plon cotton was discussed at some length, and laid and formally.

• Sengta the additional. Senate then adjourned, having reached the 75th

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Compensation to a Contestant. ate from Nebraska. An Objection to the Resolution

An Objection to the Resolution.
FRANK (Rep.), of New York, who objected to lisolution stated that the contestant, Mr. Morton, rid during the July session of this Congress, \$2,700. He contests again, and the resolution offered by the gians would give him \$2.300 additional, making in alr. \$3,000. In the Thirty-sixth Congress, in the Wison and Sickles case, \$4,700 was paid, and in othersted cases, large amounts. During this Congr. contestant from Oregon, Mr. Thayer, received of ,000, although he felled to retain his seat. In thiladelphia cases, Mr. Kline received \$3,112, and Milder over \$2,700, both failing to obtain their sell twas time to stop paying such large sums to counts, and he should at some future period introducion resolution restricting the amount to be paid to stants who fail to obtain their seats to \$1,000. The Confiscation Bill. ruse resumed the consideration of the confisca

evening, and a subsequent demonstra ion by the rebols proves that they still occurry the place.

The Bombardment of Fort Wright Resultment of Fort Mright School Part of the Institute of Fort Wright Resultment of Fort Mright School Part Resultment of Fort Mright School Part Resultment of Fort Wright Resultment of Fort Mright School Part Resultment of Fort Resultment of Fort Resultment of Fort Mright School Part Resultment of Fort Resultmen

in the hands of black, yellow, red, or white men. Oungress, as the representative of the sovereignty of the country, has powe over the whole subject. The power is essentially despotic, and to be used for the public effety. He quoted from distingui-ned authorities to show that negrees, during the Revolutionary war, and the war with England, in 1812, made good soldiers, and that no danger telifiberty could be apprehensed from such forces. The navy has recently enlated colored assumen. A gun was effectively sorved at Hattoras Inlet. Jack does not shrink from fighting side by side with sallors who know how to man a gun and direct its fire, though their skin may be a shade darker than his. Nobeay was afraid of completing of other control of the restoration of sill the rebels to the army onlower, and to compensate them for the loss matained by their investments. And southerned makes even be found to vote for the restoration of sill the rebels to the army onlower, and to compensate them for the loss matained by their investments in Confederate maney, for fear those rebels might become very desperate if this shall set be done. There was not a loyal slaveholder in this country. n the hands of black, yellow, red, or white men. Con-

An interruption.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, for this issuremark, called Mr. ogwick to order. The SPEAKE a said the gentleman was not indulging personances. Mr. WICKLIFFE. The statement that there is not loyal staveholder in the country in false.
The SPEAKER. Take your seat.
Mr. WICKLIFFE: I will, sir. [Laughter.] Mr. Sedgwick Resumed.

Mr. Sengwick Resumed.
Mr. Sengwick Resumed.
Mr. Sengwick Resumed.
Mr. Sengwick Research you will always know where the blow will hit if you mark the progress of the shot. What he neem twas, that man who is not anxious and willing to sacrifice the heatintion of slavery to save the country is not loyal. This explanation, he supposed, would relieve his sensitive friend from Kentucky. In conclusion, he said he would not leave one slava in the wake of our savancing armies.

Speech of Mr. Maynard.

Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, said he did not believe the Constitution was ashiold to protect robels and traitors. He would use it as a spear to strike them down whenever they had an opportunity. But he doubted the power of Congress to pass the confiscation bills now pending; and even if they possessed this power, he considered that it would be unwise and improper to exercise it. In the first place, it would do no good. It would neither etrringthen us nor weaken our enemies. An act was passed last July, confiscating the slaves of robels, and he had no doubt it was extensively circulated among the rebels, serving to attendate and exasterate them, and desing them no more harm than the attempt to kill a mad elephant by shooting him in the ear. When the gentliman (Mr. Sedgwick) said there were no local slaveledges of Speech of Mr. Maynard. the facts. If the gentleman had seen, as he had, old me who believed it was right to hold this description of pr perty, taken from their homes, thrown into prison berry, taken from their nomes, throws the prison, and then their, under circumstances of the greatest personal outlage, and then sent further South, there to linger and die, because they would not take the oath of allogiance to the Coufederate [Sistes—if the gentleman had seen these things, he [Mr. Maynard] was sure the gentleman, would recall he expressions. Slavery was not the cause of the rebellion, nor was the structure of the openion. agriation of the question,—it was seized upon as a pre-text; if the rebels had not adopted this, they would have seized upon the codfisheries or the navigation laws. The Breckinridge Party and the Last Elec-

An incidental rowark called forth an absorvation from Mr. PHELP 3 (Dem.), of missouri, to the affect that those who supported Mr. Brecking at the last Presidentia election preferred Mr. Lincoln & Mr. Douglas, believin that Lincoln was sounder on the slavery question that Douglas. Mr. MAYNARD replied trut they did not hate Linon less, but Douglas more.

Mr. PHELPS—They wanted to revolutionize.

bounty of Aew aven. Any say.

Including address:

The doctrines we proclaim are:

The equal rights of all citizens, native and adopted.

The equality of the States of the Union.

The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of s-That's it. Stringent Measures. the laws.

"Honesty, capacity, and fidelity to the Constitution
the only tests of candidates for effice.

"Opposition to corruption in General, State, and city Mr. MAYNARD then directed the attention of the House to a paragraph from the Louisville Journal showing that stringent measures should be adopted to the punishment of the robels, and invited the attention Traitors should be Hung. Mr. MALLORY enid the paragraph did not recom

mered confiscation, but evidently meant the trying of the rebels as traitors. He was in favor of this, and it they were found guilty, he would hang them. Conclusion of Mr. Maynard. Mr. MAYNARD, in conclusion, offered a substitute proposing to punish by fine and imposioument all per-sons found guilty of giving aid and comfort to the ene Speech of Mr. Blair, of Missouri.

Speech of Mr. Blair, of Missouri.

Mr. BUAIR (Rep.), of Alissouri, argued that international law is not applicable, to the extremes of war. While he was prepare to vote for some measure to indict the severest punishment upon those who are attempting to break my the Government, he trusted the Honse would stop at the point which justice and humanity require. The leading conspirators in this detectable rebel ion should be so treated as to deter others for all time from the reputition of the crime. But some mee had been forced or driven, or overpowered into the rebellion. Therefore, it was neither good sense nor good p Jisy to make war on the whole people in the insurrectionary States. He opposed the bill for the emancipation of the slayes, arguing that it would accomple's nothing banefield. He opposed the armias of the negroes, and advocated colonization.

At five o'clock the House took a recess until half-past soven for the purpose of debate.

Board to-day:

1.00 Tenn St 6s '90... 58 | 50 Hud Riv R... £30 43 \(\) 50 Full limits as \$1... 75 \\
2000 Miss 6s is to H \\
& St J R... 24 \\
200 Mich Cent R... 61 \\
200 Tel War Lonn... 96 \(\) 50 \\
1000 Brk C Wat Lu. 164 \\
1000 Mich S & N Ia R. 21 \\
1000 Mich S & N Ia R. 25 \\
60.00 American Gold. 103 \(\) 50 Ill Cent R Scrip... 61 Mesers. Spaulding, Sargeant, Holman, and Bennet sked and obtained permission to print their speeches.

Mr. LOOMIS (Rep.), of Connecticut, advocated couarren and consistency permission to print their speeches.

Mr. LOUMIS (Rep.), of Connecticut, advocated confiscation, and said that every principle which will apply to a foreign enemy will apply, with greater force, to a domestic corety. It was our duty and right to free the 100 of the So 20 m... \$200 Meet S & N (G S 514 S & N (G S 51 shaves of every rebel.

Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, malutained that Rindness to the rebels is regarded by them as an indication of weakness and cowardice. They must feel our power, and respect the mujesty of instice in the punishment of crime. It is a war of civilization against barbarism, and slavery must be exterminated.

Departure of Governor Stanley for North New York, May 23.—The stramer General Burnside will sail this afternoon for Beaufort. The newly appointed Military Governor for that State, Mr. Stenley, the Rev. Mr. Cark, of Massachus

From Nassau, N. P.

demand and moderate arrivals. Trade brands are in request at full prices.

The sales are 22,440 bbls. at \$4.25 \tilde{a}4.40 for superfines thate and Western; \$8.50 \tilde{a}4.75 for the low grades of Western Fairs; \$4.50 \tilde{a}4 for for extra state; \$4.65 \tilde{a}4.80 for fancy do. \$4.95 \tilde{a}5.10 for round-hosp extra Ohio; and \$5.75 \tilde{a}6.25 for trade brands do. New York, May 23.—Nassau dates to the 14th state that some thirty rebel vessels are in port there awaiting the termination of the war, preferring maction to corrain capture by the blockaders, who, they say, have effectually scaled the Southern ports. some firmers; sales of 2.000 bbis at \$4.50.24.70 for true brands of spring wheat extra, and \$4.85.26.25. Southern Flour is a shade stiffer, and Is in fair request; NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamer North Star. 1000.
Aspinwall, arrived at this port this morning, with \$500,-QQQ in treasure and the California mails.

Post Office Affairs. The Poetwaster General has ordered the following: Route No. 2219, Pa., Brisiel to Dolington, Denni Ho, an, contractor, service is increased than twice a week o six times a week, and embrace Emelie and Fallington en Bristol and Oxford Valley. Hon. Wm. Morris De tie' diefrict.
On the route 2508, Pa., Tremont to Millershurg, Joro alah Hanner, contrastor, has been once a wook to Ber miah Hanner, contractor, has been once a week to Ber rysburg and six times a week the residue. It is not ordered that five additional, weekly trips he per forma-between Gratz and Berrysburg. Hon Mr. Killinger' diatrict district.
Routes 2300, Pa., Attleboro to Morrisville; and 2218, Bristol to Yardleyville Service on each is discontinued and contracts annulled.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTMASTERS' APPOINTMENTS. Cascar Metzgar, postmaster, Stormville, Monros county, vice J. S. Williams, resigned
William Wirts, postmastor, Temperanceville, Allegheny county, Pa., vice F. Fitzgerald, removed.
John Walton, postmaster, Wind Bidge, Greene co.,
Pa., vice David H. Brower, removed.

Public Amusements. THE OPERA.—On Monday evening we are to have nother visit from the splendid opera troups of Mr. Gottachalk. The success of last week so far encouraged these singers that they have determined to helt on their way for Baltimore for one night only and give us "The Daughter of the Regiment." This exquisite opera will be preented in a manner that no previous company bus rivalled. Brignoli takes the small part of Tonio. Although it does not at all afford a fair compass for the exhibition of his powers, he will create it by the sweetness and volume of his voice. As Sulpizio, the sergeant we hope great things from Susini, who is becoming a great and deserved favorite. Miss Kellogg is the prime lonns. This lady has a good reputation, and, in the part of Marie, she has obtained a great reputation in the musical circles of other cities. We truet this opera frompe will be encouraged. With our magnificent Academy of Music, and the cultivated

musical taste among our people, there is no reason why the opera should not become an institution. There is such a rare delight in the power and pleasure of music that we hall every indication of its encouragement as a sign of civilization and refinement. It companies elegant tastes—a love of the beautifulan appreciation of the harmonious and sublime. Kings and rulers have patronized it, and shower diamonds and gold over the singers. We have no rulers to cultivate our tastee, and so let us, ourselves, be magnanimous and liberal; and in such a spirit let us welcome and applaud the singers en Monday evening.

A grand complimentary concert by the pupils of the Philadelphia Grammar Schools to Mr. John Bower, will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next. It promises to be one of the grandest enterta

ments over originated by the young ladies of our public schools, and no doubt will be a great success. The pro gramme, which will consist of vocal and instrumental rusic, is varied, and contains many beautiful selections among which we may notice, to be performed for the first time, a new national prize song by Mrs. Thomas M. Celeman, called "God and Liberty." This lady has a hee reputation as a poet, and the music is beautiful and thrilling. We also observe seven pianos will be use during the evening, and that Miss Cristiane Schmidt, the wonderful little violinist, will assist in the exercises. As the price of admission is judiciously placed at 25 cents, with 10 cents extra for reserved scars, we may expect t see the Academy on Thursday night crowded. Mrs. Fanny Komble, the celebrated elocutionist, in about to read a series of Shakepeare's plays in this city. The reading will take place at Concert Hall on the evenir gs of the 30th and 31st inst, and on the 2d, 4th, and 6th of June. As the proceeds are to be devoted to a worthy object, no doubt the hall will be filled. It is rarely that our citizens have the privilege of hearing such a finished artist as Mrs. Kemble, and we know that the will gladly embrace the present opportunity. For the programme and other particulars we refer our readers to our advertising columns Mr. J. E. MURDOCH.—This accomplished elocutionist will read this evening at Concert Hall, and, in doing so, close his present engagement. We are glad to know that he has met with a very gratifying success. He is one of

act, have acquired a sort of enthusiasm for this popular invertor. The charming manner in which these store and ranges bake, broil, roast and boil, have made the the finest readers living, and possesses a finish, power, and sympathy of voice superior to any other elocutionist name of their inventor familiar, in this community, as s conschold word. We may state, in this connec among us "His recitation of Read's " Drifting" is as exatter of intelligence, that Mr. Spear has been laboring quisite a sensation as an evening sail on the Vesuvian for the last six years to produce the best baking and Buy. His programme is varied and comprehensive. By cooking store of the age, and after succeeding in this, he the way, we are glad to see that Mr. Murdoch has turned his attention to making the most economic cast aside the King Lear beard which so much disfigure ove, both as regards the quantity of coal consumed and bim, and appears in his accustomed light-comedy trim. the amount and excellence of the work accomplished He is Young Mirabell once again. he shortest time. In this he has been equally successful. MH. ROBBETS, who has been playing Belphegor, to In conclusion, we advise all of our readers who may Mrs. Cowell's Madeline, at Walnut-street Theatre, close a brief and brilliant engagement with his benefit, this evening. He will perform Richard the Third. equire snything in the stove line to examine this splendid stock before purchasing. A specimen stove may be seen at the rooms, No. 1116 Market street, every day, in MISS COOMES.—The sad and unexpected death of Mr. I operation. Apprints as we are to les hefore our on Drew bas deranged thea reeders the latest intelligence, at the earliest moment, we have felt that the substance of this article was a matter f information for the people too important to be over

> PROCTOR & Co.'s ELEGANT NEW LACE MAN. ELLETS.— Messrs. J. W. Proctor & Co., proprietors of the popularly known " Paris Mantilla and Cloak Emporium," No. 920 Chestnut street, below Tenth street, have just opened their first importations of fine Lace Mautillas, Points, and Bournous, including the latest novelties Lima Lace, now very fashionable in the European Capitals. They make a beautiful display of these goods, and their elegant new store, during the present week, has been thronged with delighted, and of course, well. suited customers. Their exquisite Sacques and Cloaks, made from the popular new "Exhibition Clothe," at ready noticed by us, are also increasing daily in favor with the ladies. They are dressy, exceedingly light, and

emarkably moderate in price. PREACHING BY THE REV. KINGGTON COD. DARD, D. D.—The Rev. Kingston Goddard, D. D., late of Cincinnati, is appounced to preach to-morrow more ing and evening, in St. Bernabas Church, Seven street, shove Chestnut. Seats are free to all, and a

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. THE LATE DR. GROBGE W. BETHUNG. From an advertisement classifiere, it will be seen that a Mutiny on the High Seas-Another French War Steamer Arrived-The Friends of Huthe Reformed Dutch Church, will be delivered to-mer man Progress-Departure of the Steamer row (Sunday) evening, at the church corner of Touth Gen. Burnside-Of Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina—Seventy Rebel Prisoners—Uase of the British Ship Labuan—Another Sale of Cotton—The Gins at Work—The Democratic Union and Rent-payers Party to the People in two different styles, of Dr. Bethane, a tew days preand Filbert streets, by the Rav. William J. B. Taylor. ons to his last departure for Europe, of which the brings \$592,522 91 Specie-Dry Goods Marfriends and admirers of the deceased can obtain dupliket-Over-issue of Indiana State Stockcates at Mr. Gutckenst's counter, No. 704 Arch street. By the way, the gallery of Philadelphia divines, in this Stocks-Markets, &c. Correspondence of The Press] attractive style for preservation, presented in Mr NEW YORK, May 23, 1862

The clothing trade is still backward. From California

there is a good demand, but from other sections of the country it is slow. No goods of consequence are selling to the South as yet.

The following were the sales of Stocks at the Second

THE MARKETS.

Canadian Flour is rather more active, and is held with

Bacon is inactive; the Government contract for 1,990,-000 lbs was taken at \$8.25\sigma 6.45. Cut Means are heavy sales of 360 hhds at 3\coloredge are shoulders, and 5\sigma 5\coloredge 2

CITY ITEMS.

Effects of the War upon our Domestic

Manufactures.

Cotten interest, the effect of the war has been compara-tively slight. Most of our manufacturing firms are

operating as largely as ever, and not a few of them, in-

stead of suffering a depression from the war, have been

more hurried during the last six months with orders

should be the case with establishments largely or

ments would not be surprising, but the usual activi-

ty here refered to, is by no means confined to this class

We were especially struck with the fact here stated by

what we saw in a visit yesterday to the warercoms of Mr.

The enterprise and undaunted persaverance of Mr.

pear, as an inventor, manufacturer, and merchant, are

rations he is already making for the fall trade, what

proverbial, and if we may judge from the immense pre-

has been to many a year of trials has been to him a year

of thiumph. To a manufacturer less fortified with a

reparations for a future season might be considered

rash; but he evidently belongs to the class who believe

It must not be supposed, however, that he is doing

othing for the season now present. The business he is

riving with his celebrated Gas-Burning Cooking Range

and Stoves is enormous. From the orders crowding in upon him, we should suspect that about every other

family removing to the country for the summer was car-

When we look back to the time when Mr. Spear had no

ret blessed the public with his Gas-Burning Stoves and

Rangers, we almost wonder how the people managed to

railway cars to the old omnibus, or from the use of gas

blic benefactor, and it will bear repeating. He is a

We have stready told our readers that Spear was

genius, moreover, as is proved by the fact that almost

every substantial improvement introduced in stoves or ranges within the last decade has emanated from his brain.

In a word, Spear is a live man, who knows how to com-

bine the practical with the theoretical. He has not only

his less nimble rivals look on with something lib

astenishment, wondering "how he makes it pay." A
few hours sount at his salesrooms almost any day in

he week will reveal the whole secret, in the praises

chich his patrons lavish upon his Stoves and Ranges,

as being the best in the world. Good housekeepers, in

the genius to invent, but he has the sagacity and ente

them now would be like retrograding from the na-

to the old-fashioned lard lamps.

slong without them. Cartainly, to dispense with

conscious superiority of his wares, Mr. Spear's grea

ames Spear, No. 1116 Market street.

that to venture, intelligently, is to win.

sclusively engaged in manufacturing war imple-

In reviewing the present status and prospects of the

iv and in fair demand; sales

for lams Lard is steady and in 650 bbls and therees at 7% @8%.

Beard to-day :

The New York and Liverpool packet ship Victory, Captain Ainsworth, arrived at this port on Thursday evening, having on board 513 passengers from Liverpool. They started from that port on the 12th of April, since which time the crew, on mateen or twenty different occasions, refused to do duty. This occurred frequently when their dischedience of orders endangered the safety of the ship and its presions human freight.

Accordingly, when the ship arrived in not last woning Deputy U. S. Marshad Lee, assisted by the Harbor Pedice, went on board and arrosted nineteen of the crew. kunt's collection, is exciting a lively interest among our church people generally. THE ART OF EATING. -It is a melancholy fact that, notwithstanding that cating is a thing of universal practice, the art of eating is almost as universally misunderstood. We eat irregularly, too rapidly, and very often improperly-prepared food. The latter defect, we are glad to say, is now being corrected among many who dine "down town," by Mr. J. W. Price, pro-Pedies, went on beard and arrosted inseteen of the crow, some of them having escaped by jumning overboard and gusting ticked up by small boats belonging to boarding-bouse k-epers. The prisoners were brought up to the city and lodged in the Tombs to await examination better U. S. Commissioner Oaberne. prieter of the popular restaurant, southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut. Although his daily bills of fare abound in every seasonable dish that could tempt the palate, yet the most fastidious and delicately-constituted tore U. S. Commissioner Calerine.

The French was steamer Lavoirier, Command er Ribourt, six days from Hayana, has arrived. She mounts six guns, with a crew of 132 men, and has a side-wheel engine of 220 horse-power.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the "Friends of Human Progress," is to convene at Waterloo, N. Y., on Friday, the 30th inst., and continue through Saturday and Sunday. an indulge freely, without suffering the slightest incor remarked to us that dining at Price's had done more for their digestion than all the doctors had been able to do, and we believe them. The secret of this is obvious Kvery article served is of the best quality that the and Sunday.

The United States steam transport General Burnside and Suntay.

The United States steam transport General Barnadas sailed this afterwoon for Beaufort, N. C., Hillou Head, koaneke Island, and Port Royal. She has a carge of subsistence stores and ordinance; also, a large midd. Among her passengers are Gov. Stanley and suite of North Carolina; the Rev. J. B. Clark, chaplain 25d Massachusetts Volunteers; the Rev. Peter Thomas, chaplain and the Carolina of the Carolina of Smith: Lieutenant market affords, and the cooking art, as exemplified his establishment, is unrivalled for sound philosophic

excellence. Dining at Price's is therefore, a sensible THE LADIES OF OUR CITY, and the trade throughout the country, are unanimous in awarding the palm of victory to the "Philadelphia Feather and Flower Emporium" of Mesers. Kennedy & Brother, No. 729 Chestnut street, for keeping the chalcest and most elegant goods in this line, and Millinery Good generally, to be found in this city. Their stock of Straw, Goode and Children's Hals are is unsurpassed by any other house. Their taste in those articles is worthy the reputation of our city, which is saying a good deal, as we blok Philadelphia teste is a trifle ahead of all the rest of creation, especially as it is displayed in the headware of

ree upon this late eminent divine sad scho

Amena her passengers are Gov. Stanley and suite. of Morth Guodina; the Rev. J. B. Clerk, Chaplain 23d Magsachusetts Velunteers; the Rev. Peter Thomas, chaptain 51st N. Y. V.; 3urgeon J. V. O. Smith; Livenemat Colonel Robert B. Potter, 51st N. Y. Y.; also, 70 North Carolina priseners, released on parolo, who are under charge of Governor Starley.

In the case of the British ship Leabuan, captured off the port of Brownsville, Texas, with a cargy of cotton, with which she had run the blockade, the United States District Court this morning decided that she must be currendered to her claimants, as, at the time of her capture, the blockade of Brownsville, was not effective. Another sale of confacated rebel cotton will soon be made for Government account, in this city. Thirry gins are constantly runding at the Wadding Mills, user Ablantic dock, Brooklyn, and six hundred bales of marketable Sea Island cotton—an amount equal to that of the last sale—ail be offered at auction. During the past ten days, nearly one million pende of ungioned cotton have been received at the port, and aucther million pende are ready for shipmont. It is understood that two-more raises will close up the business of the Greenment in Sea Island cotton, frem Port Royal, for the present year.

Franklin J. Ottarson, Esc., is about to return to the TO-DAY AT OAKFORD's .- It needs no prophet to predict that the elegant salesrooms of Meswa. Charles Oakford & Son, under the Continental Hotel, will olday exhibit a busy scene. Their various deave presented an animated appearance all this weak ment in Sea Island cotton, from Port Royal, for the pre-gent year.

Franklin J. Ortarson, Esq., is about to return to the editorial staff of the New York Tribune.

A political body calling itself the Democratic Union and Bout Payers' party have just issued an address to the Democratic Republican electors of the city and county of New York. They say at the conclusion of thoir long address: and to-day will give them a crowd to purchase the elegant new styles of Summer Hats-the ton of the seaon: also their besutiful Head-goar for Children, and lents' Furnishing Goods. Their prices are the most reasonable, for the quality of goods sold, of any house i

Mr. A. L. VANSANT's fine tropical and hotcome fruits, and fine confectionery of his own inimitable manufacture, have a name in this community unan proached by any others. His delicious creams, choeslates, French and American mixtures, various candies of the finest flavor, and fruits of all kinds now in season, are universally popular,

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES .- Mr. C. H. Matt con dealer in fine groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has, by many years devotion to that branch of business. ac. united the reputation of keeping the choiceat and bestssorted stock of Groneries, of the fluer class, for family n-e, to be found in this city. There is really no prim rticle belonging to the trade that cannot always be had, in greatest excellence, at his store.

"Opposition to corruption in General, State, and city Governments.

"The mean rigid economy in public expenditures.

"In support of these doctrines, we desire to rally as one man and with one heart the friends of good government, and all who wish to relieve the laboring masses from texation, to restore our glorious Union, and to behold once more the prosperity of our beloved country."

The stemship North Star, A. G. Jones commanding, with mails, passengers and specie, arrived this morning. She brings \$592,552,91 in specie.

In some departments of the dry goods jobbing trade there is a feir amount of business. The package market as a general thing is dull. A few descriptions of good: are in deu and, and selling as fast as attainable, but are mostiv goods which are scarce. Stocks which have been on hand sone time are nutselling. Light colors of fancy casimires and melions in domestic goods are in good demand, and selling as fast as the mills can turn those out with all their torce. This is the only class of domestics in demand. In foreign goods, poult de soies, grow de naples, as dribbons, in colors formerly described, are as much wanted as ever, and command as good prices. This French and English mozambiques, plain French delance, plain Paris shawls, and veil goods are also wanted. Delaines as a general thing are paying no prits, however. E. G. WHITMAN & Co.'s NEW CONFECTIONS FOR THE WARM WEATHER .- We would invite the speial attention of our readers to the delicious and heatth ful new confections brought out by Mesers B. G. White man & Co., within the present week, especially adapted for the sesson. The moderate use of these pure, sucharine preparations has become indispensable; made, as they are, by this old and popular house, they are not only barn-less to children or adults, but highly nutritious and beneficial, and are so pronounced by our best physicians. and best, to use no other than those of Mossrs. E. G Whitman & Co.'s manufacture.

To THOSE WHO WISH GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS .-Should any of the readers of The Press desire a cheap, and at the same time superior Photograph, they will hest serve their interests by calling on Edward P. His enecial attraction to ladies and children is, that a skyight is on the first floor, and they will thus be saved the trouble of climbing numerous flights of stairs to reach picture is allowed to leave the establishment which does not perfectly suit the sitter. In the employ of Mr. Hipnle we see Mr. Joseph H. Bryson, a gentleman who was wounded in the skirmish at Vienna, and was detail prisoner at Richmond. The friends of this gallant solcier will be glad to meet him. CHEESE AND ICE CREAM. -- Messrs. Slocomb

50 do b60.118 ½ 100 Cleve & Pists R... 20% 225 N Y Cent R... 87% 100 do b39 20% 40 do ... 87% 1600 Chi & B I R... 61 50 Erie Railway... 37 ½ 100 do s30 61 100 do b30 31 ½ 125 Mil & P Dn Ch R. 28 100 Fits Prefd... 68% 59 Cni Bur & Q R... 72 ½ 100 Hudson Biv B... 43 50 do b10 72 50 do s10 43½ 50 do b10 72 Resett, whose stand is in the Fastern Market, come of Fifth and Merchant streets, offer to the public a very choice article of Cheese, selected with care from the best lairies in the country. They also keep constantly on FLOUR AND MHAL.—The market for the Western and State Ficur is more active, and the low and medium grades are for, better at the close, under a heist shipping demand and moderate arrivals. Trada brands are in hand a large supply of Ice Cream, made from pure cream. which is unsurpassed for richness and flavor. CHARLES STOKES, under the Continental Hotel, would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia to the large and well-assorted lot of endy-made Clething for Spring and Summer wear, now selling at the extensive first-class clothing-house, No. 824 Chestnut street. These goods are all of the most desirable materials, and the garments are cut by the best cutters, and in the latest styles, the workmanship une-

qualled. A special department for Boys' Clothing, to Southern Flour is a shade stiffer, and Is in fair request.

Rye Flour is in fair request and is steady; sales of 150 bhis at \$3.24.10

Corp Feel is firm and in limited demand; sales of 356 bhis at \$2.20 for largey and \$3.15 for Brandy wine.

Grain—The Wient market is unite active, and prime shapping qualities are 2 shade firmer, particularly winter. The demand is mainly for export. The decline in fleights in duces more inquiry. The sates are \$2.000 bus at \$5.00 for Chicago soring; \$10.00 for Radine spring; \$4.00 for Chicago soring; \$10.00 for Radine spring; \$4.00 for Chicago soring; \$1.00 for Radine \$1.00 for Milwankee club, the later for prime anabor; \$1.08.00 for Milwankee club, the later for prime anabor; \$1.08.00 for Milwankee club, the later for prime anabor; \$1.08.00 for Substitute \$1.10 for substitute \$1.10 for substitute \$1.10 for substitute \$1.10 for prime red \$1.10 for substitute \$1.10 for anichation amounted between the state of the distriction of the state styles, and offered at a price as low as any other house in this city. Charles Stokes, under the "Continental." More Soldiers to be Raised.—It is understord that President Lincoln will at once issue a prociaation for one hundred thousand additional troops to be held as a reserve. Double the number could just as readily be raised; while arms and equipments are in readiness for any number of soldiers. In the matter of uniforms the Brown-stone Gothing Hall of Rockhill Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth,

hite co.
Rye is lower, and is quiet; sales of 3.300 bushels at could fit out the mustering legions elegantly and com-Fye is lower, and is quiet; sales of 3.300 bushels at 70.071c. Corn is in good request and is better, the decline in freights inducing a good demund; sales of 4.000 bushels, at 45c for bested; 47.048c for new mixed; 48%. C40c for old do; and 53c for Jersey.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is dull and heavy; sake of 400 bus at \$1.21.cm 12.5 for mess, and \$3.50 m \$9.75 for trime. The Government contract for 10,000 bits mess and prime mess was reported rates at \$12.25 m \$12.75. Beef is steady and is quiet; sales of 100 bits. fortably in a very short time, so vast are the resources and facilities of that famous establishment. MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN .-The Emperor of Japan has taken a wife—(he is fifteen years old.) The Empress is a daughter of the "Mikado," who is the real Emperor, but does not meidle with temporal affairs. The young monarch did not see his bride until she became his wife. The cortege from Misco to Yeddo was a truly magnificent affair. Each Damio, as she approached ber domain, turned out a guard of honor, attired in uniform. The Emperor was clothed in fine and costly robes, which are said to have borne a striking resemblance to the handsome and fashionable

> FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

prices are remarkably low.

styles of clothing manufactured at the renowned I emple

f Granvillo Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where

leading manufacturing establishments throughout the city, we find that, with the exception of those in the PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1962. Stocks were steady to-day, with a rather dull market The better class of investment securities did not vary in price from the last previous quotations, and the fluctuation in the fancy shares and bonds was unimportant. In the absence of decided news from our armies, the than at any former period in their history. That this speculators are very quiet.

Tue Money market is unchanged. Gold is at about 3% per cent premium, and silver at 2%. Call loans upon first-class collateral are offered freely at five per cent, and in some instances four and a half per cent.

> First-class short paper is in demand and scarce. Foreign Exchange is inactive. Sterling is sold at 14% r sight bills and 13% for sixty days. Francs at 4.91% and 4 94. Messra. Drexel & Co., bankers, No. 33 South Third street, quote:

Reading Railroad during the month of April, 1862, compared with the same month of 1861: " merchandise.. 44.874 87 travel, &c... 49,424 13 41.361 63 43.377 24 \$258,674 14 \$252,154 28 Transportation roadway, dumouge, renewal fund, and all charges..... 184,682 45 122,386 65 Net profit for the month... \$123,991 69
" for provious 4 mos. 465.279 93 \$129,767 63 Total net profits for five \$589 262 62 \$469,121 12 The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia, during the week ending May 22, 1862, were as follows: Barrels of Superfine...... 23.241

 do
 Fine.
 25,24

 do
 Middlings.
 82

 do
 Ryo.
 192

 do
 Corn Meal
 1,200

 do
 Condemned
 56
 the Reading Railroad and Schnylkill Canal this week

The New York Post of this evening says:

Considerable commotion was produced in Wall streat this morning by rumors of an over-isane of Indiana State stock. There have been vegue whispers in Wall streat for some time past that something was wrong with the 5 per cent certificates, but it was not till to-day that the affair became generally known, in explanation of the continued weakness of the stock market.

The facts of the case, so far as we can learn, are as follows: The State has an agency in New York, and up to September, 1859, when a new system of transfers went into operation; the transfers were very loosely conducted. The present agent of the State, we are informed, is in no way implicated.

The agent is appointed by joint ballot of the Indiana Legislature, and the over-issue was perpetrated under the appointment of the winter of 1858-59. The old cer-tificates, which were surrendered at the Now York office, have been put to a surreptitions use, by an indi-vidual in close intimacy with the clerk of the agent. The name of this clerk is Stove The fraudulent certifica The frauduleot certificates are dated previous to the closing of the books in July, 1859, and have been hypothecated with various banks and capitalists in Wall street, and the disclosures of to-day, of course, create a good

dtal of uneasiness.

The over-issue was accidentally discovered some time axe, and the Governor of the State, aided by purities in New York, has induced, under pain of exposure, the culpable parties here to retire about \$500,000, which, it is supposed, includes nearly all affect.

We are assured by those fully acquainted with the facts that the fraudulent issues are now nearly all retired, and that a few days will see the whole inatter satisfactorily settled. deal of uneasiness. tired, and that a few days will see the whole matter satisfactority settled.

Stocks are lower and heavy under the measuress produced by the conflicting rumors of an over-issue of Indiana State stock. New York Central sold down to SIK, Erie SIK, do. preferred 63%.

Governments are quite steady at 103% 6103% for the 6s of 1881.

Money is without special change. There is, of course, some shifting of leans an account of the Indiana affair, but on good collaterals the supply is easy at 405 per cent.

cent.
Exchange on London is firm at 1140114 g. Gold in quoted at 103 g of 103 g.

general invitation is extended to strangers.