MONDAY, JULY 14, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous communication tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. No Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be naid for.

THE WAR. THE NEWS FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC TO somewhat puzzling, and, with the despatch which we first published from General McClellan to a relative in this city, coupled with one from Fortress Monroe, reporting that the enemy is withdrawing his troops from our front, and read in connection with a report which comes via New York, to the effect that two or three regiments of General Burnside's corps d'armée have been disembarked at Newport News, has created no little excitement throughout the North. These despatches or rumors have been swelled and twisted into a ridiculous rumor that General Magruder was moving down the peninsula at the head of a considerable army. Now, it seems to us that the rebels would have nothing to gain and much to lose by such a movement, and as their plans thus far have seldom proved mistakes, we cannot think General Lee would make so grave an error at this juncture as to waste any of his forces. And now as to the real danger of the enemy making any advance towards Fortress Monroe. He can zeither close up nor traverse the waters of the James, the York, or the Chickshominy rivers. Therefore, his soldiers would have to trudge through interminable swamps, ravines, and over red clay hillocks, dragging his supplies after him in wagons, exposing himself at all times to easy capture, and at any rate to having their being barassed continually by our gunboats in any York river at Yorktown could prevent him from such that between the sources of the Warwick

communication cut off, to say nothing of the forces of the rivers mentioned. A single gunboat in the occupying the batteries there or at Gloucester Point. A single gunboat at the head-waters of the Warwick river, assisted, perhaps, by a brigade of troops, would stop the progress and hold at bay the entire rebel army-the natural defences being river and the sources of some of the tributary streams of the York river, there is an isthmus of land scarcely four miles in width. The reason for landing some of Burnside's troops at Newport News is plain enough. Every one is aware that the garrisons of Fortress Monroe and Fort Wool are not as strong as they should be, in case of an assault, and also that our forces at Suffolk are insufficient to repel a powerful concentrated attack. Newport News is a central point, a healthy location, with abundance of barrack room, easy of . access, with sufficient stores to support the troops constituting the considerable garrison there now, and a point from which these troops can be distributed for miles around, at an hour's notice. So, that while it is eminently proper that a small force should be concentrated at that point, equal to any emergency that might arise, every one knows that the entire force situated here could join the army of the Potomac, at Richmond, in five or six hours after receiving orders to movo. The despatch from General McClollan has lead to what seems to us to be an erroneous impression that another battle had taken place near Richmond. We can see nothing improbable or impolitice in the retreat of the rebels. It seems that our commanding general can make a great strategio movement, occupy a new, safer, and better base of operations, in the face of an overwhelming enemy, win seven victories in seven days, and yet not be appreciated by a too critical or too expectant public. strong base by McClellan's army (as acknowledged a new counter base of operations for his armies? mense garrison in and sround Memphis into active seem that this is to be General Halleck's new base. The large aimy of the West is now scattered in every direction, to repel the inroads of guerilla bands, which infest the entire territory of the South at present occupied by American troops. The rebels wage an effective guerilla warfare. They devastate in small bands, but are under able leaders, and direct instructions from the rebel Government, and when an opportunity presents itself, these bands move upon an important point, concentrate, and offer stout battle in an organized formation, so that when captured they must be treated as prisoners of war. Unless some plan for more severe treatment is applied to these outlaws,

THE REPORTS of Union recruiting meetings roll in upon us from nearly all the loyal States. A mammoth Union meeting of the citizens of New York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the presecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, will be held in Union Square, to morrow afternoon, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need, to the extent of all their resources. The call is signed by Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New York, and over one hundred of the wealthiest and most influential men of the city. Hatch's command, the advance guard of the army ated in one of the wealthiest portions of the State. The reorganization of this grand army is already exerting good influences over commanders and men, who will assuredly march to victory upon future

warfare with be constantly enhanced, and, con-

increased. Their existence causes innumerable

divisions in our grand armies, and a consequent

decrease in their officiency from disorganization.

The result of all this will be that we shall have

to concentrate, and continually weaken him in

THE ATTACK upon Murfreesboro'. Tennessee. by a band of rebel guerillas, although bold, and to us humiliating at first, can be of but little importance otherwise to the rebels. There is no good cause for alarm for the safety of Nashville, as is indicated by the telegraphic despatches; these despatches are evidently exaggerated, as is evidenced by private ones received in this city last night, direct from Louisville. The people must not become restive under the reports of the occurrence of these raids; they are always consequent upon the scattering of large armies, like that under command of Beauregard. Adventurous men will ever find active employment, either in a good or bad cause, according to circumstances

FROM Fortress Mouroe we have received a list of sick and wourded Pennsylvanians, also a list of those deceased, at the Mill Creek Hospital. The Daniel Webster, while passing up the James river, on Friday, was fired at by the enemy, a ball passing through two of her staterooms. No one was injured. The rebele, for some reason not yet made apparent, are reported to be withdrawing their troops from our front. Have they become alarmed at the prospect of the Army of the Shenandosh

THE rumor that the rebel General Magruder, who, it seems, was not taken prisoner in the late tention of seizing Williamsburg, and perhaps Yorktown, gains a coloring of probability, from the fact that a portion of General Burnside's command, embracing several thousand men, were landed at Newport News, on Wednesday night, instead of pro-General McClellan. What this rebel movement means it is difficult to conjecture. Perhaps it may

he a mere reconneissance. A DESPATCH from Cairo furnishes us with the intelligence from Gen. Curtis that he had divided his forces, one portion being on the Cache and White rivers, and the other being to the eastward, seventy-five miles west of Memphis-doubtless on the line of the (unfinished) railroad to Little Rook. The rebel General Hindman, we are informed, had ordered the inhabitants near Gauley Bridge to destroy their provisions and shoot their cattle. Mongan's rebel cavalry, as a Nashville despatch intimates, intend to carry into execution a longstanding threat, and are now en routs for Louisville, for the purpose of paying their respects to that

city. From the reports of passengers arrived in Nashville, it appears that they were in the vicinity of Cave City, a station on the Louisville and Nashrille road, about eighty miles south of Louisville.

By An arrival from New Orleans, we learn that
Mobile bay has been completely obstructed by the rebels, who have also dug a ditch entirely around the city, and erected breastworks and batteries at vunerlable points. The rebel Governor of Louisiana has issued a flaming proclamation, enjoining upon the Secessionists to continued resistance to

Federal authority, and assuring them that Southern independence was certain of being gained. The town of Lebanon, Kentucky, has been burned by a body of 450 rebel cavalry. Fortunately the guerillas afterwards encountered a party of Federal troops, and were put to flight. Additional troops have been sent out in pursuit of them. Let there be no mercy shown the guerillas. THE strike among the New York grain shovellers has extended to the stevedores, and the shipment of breadstuffs is, therefore, necessarily suspended, until some amicable arrangement can be arrived at between the disputants.

Fanuell Hall, Boston, on Saturday, and a committee of 150 gentlemen was chosen to receive and disburse contributions in aid of enlistments. A MEETING of the Republican members of Congress was held in Washington on Saturday, and resolutions passed inviting the co-operation of all loyal men in aiding to suppress the rebellion. A CORRESPONDENT pays a merited tribute to the services of the Irish Brigade in the late battles before Richmond. He says : " Had they not supports ed our men as they did, there might have been thousands of us killed or captured, for a retreat

rally the most disastrous kind of defeat an army can sustain." Oun special correspondence from Vicksburg describes, in a most graphic manner, the bombardment of the doomed city. The writer is an army officer, whose facilities for witnessing the spectacle, and obtaining details of the fight, are such as are not usually vouchsafed to civilian correspondents. THE prominent features of the money market on Saturday were the downward tendency of specie, and the scarcity of small change. Divers plans have been suggested to remedy the latter evil, but if we are to have any reform, it seems probable that we must have it through the enterprise of in-dividuals until our basks are empowered by act of Legislature to issue bills for fractional parts of a

THAT THE PRICE OF SPECIE should be advanced, at a crisis like this, is a terrible but not surprising fact. Were we driving a great trade with foreign countries, as we did a few years ago, when there seemed few limits to our extravagance and luxury, which literally enriched the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire and the silk manufacturers of Lyonsit could easily be understood and ascertained what became of the hard cash. Our imports exceeding our exports, at certain seasons, the balance would have to be paid in gold. But, at other seasons, when our grain and our flour were required by England and France, the balance of trade would be in our favor, and gold would flow into our banks and tills from our

foreign debtors. The Morrill tariff was intended to act protectively in behalf of our home manufactures, and, no doubt, has very greatly checked our importation of foreign luxuries-which we can do without, and which, while the war continues, at any rate, we must do without, for we cannot afford them. The fact that, however Free Trade may answer for such old countries as England and France, it is not spited to a new country like the United States. was recognized by Congress when it passed the new Tariff. Boundless in her productiveness as in her territorial extent, this vast country has abundance of everything necessary for the sustenance, the habitation, the apparel, the comforts, even the luxuries of her in-dwellers, and, if they willed it, might dispense with the produce, natural or labored, of other countries. But there is an unfortu nate tendency, among the self-styled "upper classes," to run into expense on account of foreign luxuries-to value these, not according to their value and utility, but according to their cost and show. The bulk of our population, wiser and better, are content with home-produce. The new Tariff, however, has checked the importation of foreign manufactures and produce, and the monetary condition

of the times will still further carry this out. Alluding to the inflation in the value of specie-when gold is well nigh a premium of 20 l pennies are a d even the nick three to four-it has been recommended, That the exportation of specie shall be proby the rebel press) caused General Lee to select | hibited; 2. That there shall be an export duty on specie; 3. That bank notes shall be taxed From General Halleck's army we have the call | 4. That bink currency shall be prohibited; for "more troops," and in order to place the im- and, 5. That the city governments shall issue shinplasters. The third and fourth of these propositions we may pass over as unintelligible. The last will never be adopted, we hone. Let us remember that shinnlasters in America would probably become as valueicss as the assignats were in France; and the inevitable result of their being currency would be to keep the small change locked up, for they would supersede it, as once that shinplasters become current up will run the pricesalready unfairly high-of all articles in ordinary consumption. People with fixed incomes will

The suggestions to prohibit the exportation

at once become pauperized.

of specie and to lay a tax upon specie exported are inconsistent with each other. Besides, neither of them is demanded by any exigency of the times. Put an embargo upon one and all, the attractiveness of this style of the ex, ort of gold, and public credit will be injured abroad. Certain American merchants sequently, the numerical strength of these bands have to make payments in Europe. Failing cotton and tobacco, rice and turpentine, to send abroad, they must send gold, even if it should run up to thirty per cent. premium; and though the merchants who buy gold at a to cease occupying territory, move in large bohigh rate must lose, the gold-vendors must dies. and, by musterly strategy, force the enemy gain. From the suspension of specie pay. ments by the Bank of England, in 1797, and all through the war with NAPOLEON, the exportation of gold from any British port was legally prohib ted. Nevertheless, gold left the country very largely, for if it was scarce and dear in England, it was scarcer and dearer in other countries, and the profits were sufficiently great to tempt parties to run the risk. We believe that hourding rather than speculation is at the bottom of this inflated price of gold. Old women (in and out of petricosts) get alarmed at the slightest cause, sometimes at the mere shadow of a cause, and cautionsly Int their money by, in hard cashhaving some indefinite idea, with the record of the United States Bank in their heads, that banks and bankers will one day break up, and that specie will then be worth some gigantic premium. For the ordinary purposes of life, GENERAL POPE'S army is moving on. General a large floating amount of small change is needed, and the Mint should be busy for some time in coining half-dollars, quarters, and dimes. The more silver money thrown into circulation, the smaller the premium upon it. With our constant supply of gold from California, we need not have any scarcity of the higher quality of specie. The present rates of

business while they continue. Fortunately, because of our much-abused Protective Tariff, not much gold is sent out of the country just now to pay the demands of foreigners upon our merchants. But for that Tariff we should now be in a very bad way, indeed. As it is, our importations were checked, in the very nick of time. We may take it as a fact that, in the next six weeks, not much gold will be exported hence. After that time, when Ceres, crowned with yellow wreaths of wheat, shall have poured forth the fulness of a teeming harvest from her abounding cornucopia, the tables will be turned. Europe, and particularly England and France, will require grain from our abundance. In the very best of years, these countries cannot produce wheat enough for the food of their vast population. Between them are some Seventy Million human beings to be sustained by the staff of life, and they must come to us for food. Last year we supplied them with grain to the value of \$250,000,000; and at least an equal value must be exported by us this year. How paid for? Mainly in specie. for the Tariff will act as a preventive check on importation. At any rate, the country must gain in some shape. If paid in gold battles, is moving down the Peninsula with the in- | there will be the needed increase of specie; if paid in goods, the National Treasury will benefit by the import duties, and our commercialists and retailers by the profit on the

premirm are all factitious—but they unsettle

sale of the goods. The history of prices shows, as Mr. Tooke remarked, that the value of money rises and falls like quicksilver in the barometer. In high as one hundred and eleven shillings sterling per ounce. In 1816, when gold was no longer sent from England to pay the British soldiers in France, the price was not above seventy-seven, and ten pence the ounce, or the legal value payable at the Bank of England. Between the two prices, of course, some persons sustained a loss, equal to the difference, \$2.50. Just so, when the present inflation collapses, some of the money-speculators may show profits, but some will have burned their

fingers. If we have clearly expressed our conviction, cial history of nations and close observation of | lion take its course in that event, and submit facts, we believe that the public may arrive, to its oppression?" This is the sentiment ly caused it; but the thing was commenced, Union shall be preserved. In my opinion, our patriotic citizen.

innocently enough, by the carefully cuttous holders, who withdrew the current coin from circulation. All this time, see how good, how unimpeached is the credit of the Government. In 1797, when the Bank of England was so bare of specie that it had to redeem its notes by paying sixpences, it was compelled to suspend specie-payments, and the suspension continued, for twenty-four years, until 1821. When the war between England and France commenced, in 1793, Consols (that is the National Debt of England) were saleable A SPIRITED recruiting meeting was held at at £98 for every £100 of stock. In 1797, these self-same three per cent. Consols were sold as low as £51 for every hundred. How different is our case, with the bueyancy of Government stock in the money market. Yet England pulled through, with a debt then of vast magnitude, and a population not half so numerous, not a quarter so wealthproducing, as is now in the Union States. England, at her worst-when £100 Consols sold for $47\frac{1}{2}$ never despaired, and surely we shall not. No, we have girded up our loins would have been inevitable—and a retreat is genefor the contest, we battle for the Right, and

" God and our cause to aid, the venture we'll abide!" This speculation in the price of specie must subside. Let it alarm none. But, as to injuring our credit abroad, by prohibiting the export of gold, and thereby rendering our merchants unable to pay their debts to foreigners, or as to unsettling trade at home by authorizing the issue of shinplasters, neither must be sanctioned. Either would be unjustboth would be ruinous, at home and abroad.

WE DO NOT KNOW that anything we can say can add to the reputation so dearly won, and so gallantly struggled for, by the Pennsylvania Reserves; but, with what we believe to be only proper State pride, we call the attention of the Government of the country to the recent achievements of this portion of the volunteer forces of Pennsylvania, and ask their attention to a brief narration of what they have done.

Organized under a special act of the Legis-

lature of the State, they had been, by State authority, and under the indefatigable exertions of Governor Currin, placed in camps, superbly clothed and elegantly equipped, and, with their ranks filled to the maximum required by the War Department, were, fortunately for the country, in condition for the field; and when the intelligence of the disastrous results of Bull Run burst upon an astonished public, these regiments, thus filled and equipped, rushed forward to the preservation of the capital; and for a second time in the history of this war did Pennsylvania troops really preserve the Union. The martial tread of this division through the city of Baltimore, on the second morning after the battle of Bull Run, silenced the traitors who, upon the street corners of that city, at that time, amid the temporary elation of the moment, spoke the treason that they now dare not utter, and the formidable appearance of the advancing column of this division announced to the people that the freemen of Pennsylvania were

aroused and at work. The Reserves were detained some time a Penallytown, where they received from the State the colors which they have since so gallantly borne; subsequently crossed the Potomac, encamped at Pierpont, and, during the long, severe, and dreary winter through which we have just passed, discharged with unmurmuring fidelity and unfaltering devotion the tedious and severe duties of camp and picket. enlivening the despondency of the month of December by the brilliancy of their achievenents at Dranesville.

With the severity of their marches from Pierpont to Alexandria, from Alexandria to Bull Run (through the terrific snow-storm of the 9th of April last,) the public are familiar. ELL's corps, and of their dissatisfaction at this, believing it too inactive a position—they reached, however, the army of the Potomac in season for severe service, gallant achievements, and, we regret to add, heavy losses. Posted immediately upon the extreme right of the army, it became their important duty to hold in check the tremendous forces sent forward by the rebels, destined, as they doubtless believed, to turn in rout and confusion the right wing of McClellan's army.

The 1st Brigade, consisting of the 1st Rifles Bucktails), Major Roy Stone, the 5th Infantry, Col. S. G. SIMMONS, the 1st Infantry, Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, the 8th Infantry, Col. GEORGE S. HAYS, the 2d Infantry, Lieut. Col. McCandless, under command of Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS, commenced the engagement at Mechanicsville on Thursday, June 26th, and after four hours of severe fighting, to the surprise of the entire army, held the field against the fearful odds pressed upon them and slept on the ground-retired under orders in the morning, holding the enemy in check as they fell back, and performing this movement under the direction of the accomplished general named, with such steadipess and precision as to call forth the plaudits and admiration of the most experienced officers of the service. On Friday afternoon, after a long and severe march, the entire Division took part in the terrible conflict borne by Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Army Corps on that memorable afternoon, and again maintained themselves with steadiness and intrepidity-having to regret, however, their terrible losses, and to deplore, one and all, that the gallant REYNOLDS was wounded and a prisoner. How they marched by night without a murmur, submitted to every fatigue and hardship, we will not say. Again, on Monday, the 30th, they were destined to win yet brighter honors and to suffer more terrific losses. Posted near the Charles City road, they bore the brunt of a most furious at tack from the enemy, and held their position until relieved near nightfall by fresh troops. The fields around them were crimsoned with the gore of their expiring foes, and "silen'ly and sadly" they left their bravest and best. The veteran McCall was wounded and in the hands of the foe; the accomplished MEADE wounded and carried from the field; the gallant Simmons had perished; the intrepid Bin-DLE, McCall's adjutant, was numbered with the slain, and the junior brigadier, General SEYMOUR, moved at midnight with the remnant of the division, still steady, still undaunted, after three severe conflicts in less than a week, through which they had passed, to join the vast army of the Potomac on the banks of the James river, where the division now remains, and recuperated with a few days' rest will soon be again " eager for the fray."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, July 13, 1862. Congress will undoubtedly adjourn either to morrow or at an early day in the coming week. The amount of business despatched and perfected during this session has never been equalled in any past year. The war created so many necessities, and presented so many novel questions; that all the skill, reflection, and labor of the Senators and Representatives were needed to come up to the requirements of the crisis; and their patience, patriotism, and comparative unanimity, under these circumstances, have been surprising. The animated struggle that took place on the confiscation bill terminated on Friday last, and the report of the committee was adopted in the Senate on that day and yesterday in the House by large majorities-several of the Border State men giving it their cordial sanction. Some of our statesmen have greatly misunderstood the feeling of the people on this question. There is nothing upon which they more heartily combine than in the demand that the authors of this rebellion, and all those who have taken part in it, should be punished. It will be in vain to create a division by attempting to misrepresent the measure which has now passed both Houses, for it cannot be too stringent, too searching, too strong for the loyal States. gold in England was never below eighty-eight of distinguished lawyers against this remedy. historical, and being identified with some of shillings the ounce. In 1813, gold had been as They are astounded at any argument which proceeds upon the theory that every severe effort to maintain this Government cannot be made without an infraction of that Constitution which the enemies of the Government are banded to destroy, and, as Andrew Johnson's Nashville Union said, speaking for the patriotic Southerners of that section: "We assert that no measure, no policy necessary to put down the rebellion, can be contrary to the Constitution. Suppose, now, that you should discover that it is impossible to crush out the rebellion by the forms of the Constitution, according to your interthe result of some acquaintance with the finan- pretation, would you be for letting the rebel-

하다는 사람들은 사용하는 항상을 하고 들고 있을까지 않는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 이 사람들이 되었다. 사람들이 있는 사람들이 나를 되었다. 기를 하는 것을 모르는 사람들이 되었다. 얼굴 등 사람들이 되었다.

bill authorizing the President, at his discretion, to direct the employment of negroes to perform certain labor in the army. Indeed, on that issue there is no difference whatever among sound supporters of the Government. Disputes do arise when the alternative of arming the negroes is presented, but the remedy of employing them, in order that they may be able to assist the Government in lessening the burdens necessary to their support, is not susceptible of successful opposition, and therefore commends itself to every fair and upright

Some idea may be had of the enormous mount of work done by the present Congress by glancing over the following list of the most important measures which are now laws, or will become laws of the land : IMPORTANT LAWS PASSED AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE THIRTY SEVENTH CON-GRESS.

An act to further promote the efficiency of the navy.

An act to increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar.

An act to provide for allotment certificates among the An act making an appropriation for gunboats on the An act making an appropriation for guiboats on the Western rivers.

An act in relation to the letters of sailors and marines in the service of the United States.

An act to amiliorize the President to appoint two additional Secretaries of War.

An act to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to Celifornia, Oregor, and Washington territory.

An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroad and tolograph lines; and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending thirlift if June, eighteen hundred and sixty three, and additional appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1862.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to An act making appropriations for the support of the America strike from the pension rolls, the names of such persons as have taken up arms against the Government, or who may have in any manner encouraged the rebels.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th Junc, 1999 1863. An act to authorize an additional issue of United States An act making an appropriation for the purchase of

An act making an appropriation for the purchase of cotton and tobacco seed for general distribution.

An act to authorize the construction of twenty ironcled ateam gunboats.

An act to authorize the construction of twenty ironcled ateam gunboats.

An act to amend an act, entitled "an act, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian iribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June 20, 1834.

An act making an appropriation for completing the defences of Washington and for other jurposes.

An act making appropriations for the construction, in American vessels.

An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence.

An act making appropriations for the signal service of the United States army.

An act making additional appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending 30th June, 1862.

An act making appropriations for sund for funding the floating debt of the United States.

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An act making appropriations for sund for funding the foating debt of the United States.

An act making appropriations for sunding 30th June, 1862.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to An act to authorize the Secretary of the Tressury to ssue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors.
An act fixing the number of the House of Representaives from and after the 3d March, 1863.

An act requiring an eath off allegiance and to support the Constitution of the United States to be administered to masters of American vossels clearing for foreign o ther ports during the present rebellion.

An act to make an additional article of war, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judi-cial expenses of the Government for the year ending 30th June, 1868, and additional appropriations for the year ding 30th June, 1862. An act for a joint commission for the preservation of

he Atlantic fisheries. An set to authorize the purchase of coin, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the appointment of sutlers in the volunteer service, and to define their duties.

An act to secure to the officeers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension.

An act to facilitate judicial proceedings in adjudications upon captured property, and for the better administration of the law of prizes.

An act in addition to an act to refund and remit the luties on arms imported by the States, approved July 10, 1021 861.

An act to provide for the equitable settlement of the accounts of the officers and crews of the frigate Congress, and other vessels.

An act to prohibit the allowance or payment of panions to the children of collects and soldiers of the Revo-An act for the release of certain parsons held to service or labor in the District of Colubmia.

An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army.

An act to authorize the Postmaster General to establish branch post offices in cities.

An act making additional appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1862.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

June 30, 1868.

An act to establish a branch mint of the United States at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado.

An act to amend an act entitled wan act to provide in-1861.
An act to establish a port of entry in the collection district of Beaufort, S. O.
An act to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of the two and three years' volunteers, and the officers and men actually employed in the West-An act to facilitate the discharge of enlisted men for sysical disability. An act to establish a Department of Agriculture. An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the

public domain.

An act te provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

An act to authorize the appointment of medical store-keepers and chaplains of hospitals.

An act supplementary to an act, approved July 13, 1861, entitled an act to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes.

An act providing for the education of colored children in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and for other purpose. or other purposes.

An act to amend an act, entitled "an act making ap-An act to amend an act, entitled "an act making appropriations for the service of Poet-clines Department during the fixel year ending the 30th June, 1863, approved April 17, 1862.

An act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States.

An act to gllow the State of California an additional Bepresentative in the Thirty-seventh Congress.

An act abolishing certain collection districts and reducing compersation of Colleges of customs in California.

An act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making of contracts for the Government.

verement. An act to establish a land office in Colorado Territory, and for other purposes.

An act to enthorize the President of the United States to appoint diplomatir representatives to the Republics of Bayti and Liberia, respectively.

An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other ary districts within the United States, and for other purposes

An act to protect the property of Indians who have adopted the habits of civilized life.

An act defining additional causes of challenge, and prescribing an additional cath for grand and resit jurors in the United States Courts.

An act making provisions for raising property of the United States each in the waters thereof.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to charge the rames of certain vessels.

An act providing that the officers of voluntiers shall be raid on the pay-rolls of the regiments or companies to which they belong.

An act making appropriations for postal service on pest routes established at the present session of Congress.

An act to secure freedem to all persons within the Tor-

An act to secure freedom to all persons within the Tor ritories of the United States.

An act, to change the location of the port of entry for the Puget Sound collection district. An act to change the port of entry for the district of Brunswick, Georgia.

An act to provide internal revenue to support the Gopt and to pay interest on the public debt.

vernment and to pay interest on the public debt.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 89th June; 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending 30th June; 1862, and for other purposes.

An act to sid in constructing a railroad and fetegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific o secure to the Government the use of the same for postal An act to authorize the employment of volunteers aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property, approved July 22, 1881, and for other purposes. ent of the expenses of the present rebellion, and

other purposes.

An act to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the United States navy

An act making appropriations for the naval service for officers of the United States navy
An act making appropriations for the naval service for
the year ending 30th June, 1863, and for other purposes.
An act for the better government of the navy of the
United States.
Joint resolution expressive of the recognition by Congress of the gallant and patriotic services of the late Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, and officers and soldiers
under his command at the battle of Springfield, Missount,
Joint resolution explanatory of an act entitled, "An
not to increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar," approved twenty-fourth of December, eighteen hundred
and sixty-one.

and sixty-one.

Joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to impose a tax.

A resolution in relation to allotment cortificates of the purpose of the probability of the purpose Confederate States.

A resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the army and navy; for their
gallantry in the recent billiant victories over the enemies of the Union and the Constitution.

Joint resolution in relation to certain railroads in the

State of Missouri.

A resolution providing for the payment of the awards of the Commission to investigate the military claims in the Department of the West.

A resolution to amend an act entitled, "An act to carry into effect conventions between the United States and the Republics of New Granada and Costa Rica.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the cause of the failure of certain contracts for steam machinery, and to remit penalties connected there with. A resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to accept moneys appropriated by any State for the payment of its volunteers, and to apply the same as directed by

of its volunteers, and to apply the same as directed by such State.

A resolution to authorize the President to assign the criminal of troops, in the same field or department, to officers of the same grade, with regard of sentority.

Joint resolution that the United States ought to cooperate with, affording pecuniary aid to, any State which may adopt the gradual abolishment of slavery.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test plans and materials for rendering ships and floating batteries invulnerable

A resolution to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces.

Many other acts and resolutions, et a private and local character, have been passed at this session.

I have just read the mamphilet of Robert I. I have just read the pamphlet of Robert J. Walker in favor of gradual emancipation, a copy of which I forward for republication in

The Press. It is instinct with the old fire of the flint. This extraordinary man, after Plain men cannot understand the objectious | passing through a career which has become the most important events in our history, is as fresh in his physical and mental health as he was more than forty years ago, when, full of youthful aspirations, he advocated the Democratic party in Western Pennsylvania. and when, ten years afterwards, he was the champion, the confidant, and the spokesman of Andrew Jackson. The style of this letter is as clear, as close, and as compact as if it had been published by some logical lapidary, and will be read with delight and instruction by the most educated as well as the most uninformed. Governor Walker lays the axe to the root of the tree when he declares that slavery was the cause of the rebellion. Asking nothing from the Administration, and at this time enjoying the fruits of his professional with us, at the conclusion, that the inflation of of the men who fight our battles, sustain our labors as a practitioner before the Supreme the specie-value is temporary, because uncalled | credit, give of their substance, and are willing | Court of the United States, his counsel is the for. Money-jobbers and speculators have main. to endure still greater sacrifices, so that this counsel of an independent gentleman and OCCASIONAL.

people are no less united in support of the | FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

> WASHINGTON, July 13. The Scarcity of Specie. There seems to be no doubt that Congress, before the close of the session, will provide for the scarcity of specie by authorizing the issue of two-and-a-half-dollar notes which legislation may delay the adjournment beyond

Volunteers for One Year. It is understood an order is about being issued reducing the term of collectment for the three hundred thousand volunteers from three years to one. The object of this is to secure a large number of men who would not enlist for the longer but would readily do so for the shorter period. Besides, the calculation is that the rehallion will be crushed in less than one year. To Governor Currin, of Pennsylvania, this change is greatly

Nominations for Brigadier Generals. The Military Committee of the Senate, yesterday, ou of a large number of nominations for brigadier generals before them, selected twenty nine to report to that body, notwill standing there are only eighteen additional officers of that rank required by law. General Van Vliet.

Brigadier General VAN VLIET, quartermaster of the army of the Potomac, has been relieved from duty at his own request, and arrived here on Saturday, and reported. The general was compelled to ask to be relieved owing to ill- health, and in leaving was highly complimented by Gen, McClellan. Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has not yet reached here, being o nty as Military Commissioner at Cairo, Illinois, when o was appointed. Applications for the office of collecter of taxes in the various Congressional districts are already counted by thousands, and the number is rapidly increasing. They are addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and repire the daily labor of many clerks to assort and endors The New Regular Regiments

Army officers are lavish in their praises of the new Regu ar regiments in the recent battles before Richmond, and ecially is the conduct of the 14th commended. Among he gallant spirits was Lieutenant James F. McElitone f Philadelphia, who commanded the color company that regiment, and who, in the hottest of the fight, was severely wounded and taken prisoner. The Bankrupt Bill.

ought forward in the Senate to-morrow, and its imme diate passage urged, with a view of stimulating com annfactures by the effects of its operation and thereby aid the Government resources. The tariff bill will be signed to morrow. The deben ture on drugs and chemicals, in other than origins

The bankrupt bill will, there is little if any doubt, b

onckages, will, it is believed here, add to the business of the country. On quinine, an article of great consum tion and prime necessity for the army, the 45 per con ad valorem is regarded as too heavy. From Richmond-Extracts from the Rebel

The Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday says: "On Monday afternoon a demonstration was made against our pickets, which indicates a restiveness on the part of the fee in his present cramped and confined situation. The spectators then withdraw-Two pieces of the Louisiana Guard artillery were ten forward to the support of the pickets, when the enemy cined without risking a shot from our pickes. "It is not believed that McClellan can be induced to make an attack upon our forces, but it is conjectured he may attempt to throw his forces on the south side of the river, with a view to a demonstration upon the bat teries at Drury's Bluff. Such a demonstration would, of course, be promptly met and as signally thwarted. "On the advance of the young Napoleon on Richond, from the north side of the James river, we conversed with a gertieman last evening, who left our lines t eleven o'clock yesterday morning. Up to that hour, all was quiet, and there were no outside indications of my active operations. It is reasonable to conclude that the fighting, for a short season, at least, is at an endaised over any portion of the Republic. There is nothing to justify the belief, however, that our Government will fail to improve its present advantages. "Pressed to the wall as the enemy now is, he will no be permitted to recover from the severe blow that has een inflicted upon him, and McCLELLAN, in attempting to extricate himself from his present unpleasant situation will find himself confronted at every point by an active and energetic army, under skilful and experienced offi-

cers, who are determined to wring from his unwilling masters the recognition of their rights as freemen. "The late series of battles has already produced the good results of opening the lines of communication in varicus directions, as well as a visible effect upon the amount of supplies in our markets. Stonewall" JACKSON as one of those invincible beings whose purposes it is impossible to thwart. f the most improved patterns, were gathered at Shirley leit there by the enemy's forces in their retreat. The Dispatch extravagantly praises General LEE fo arranging the late plan of battle, saving: "It may be that McClellan may be reinforced and make another effort. Bo it so. We are in the hands of a General who

who has taught his countrymen in the last fortnight to place the ulmost confidence in his skill. "This city and the country generally feel safe as long thie to deal with any crisis that may arise. "For several days past efforts have been made remove the wounded Federal prisoners to this the undertaking no light one. Yesterday, seventy-five Yankees were transported to this city in ambulance among whom are the following officers:

"H. L. FECK, sergeant 14th U. S. Infantry "LEWIS HARTING, Heutenant Co. B, 7th New York "H. B. ROWLETT, captain Co. F. 86th New York. "There are many more wounded officers to be brought

Advance of the Federal Gunboats. The Petersburg Express of Wednesday says: " Severel of the enemy's gunboats came up the river on Sun, day evening late, and proceeded several miles beyond City Point. They fired many shells into the forest on the south bank of James river and occasionally gave the wild varmints in the marches and undergrowth on the south side a fector, but did no perceptible damage to any human being or any habitation of man. A couple of sail. lors from one of the enemy's transports were taken by our pickets yesterday and brought un to headquarter They proved to be deck hands only and could give no reliable information of McCLELLAN'S forces or move

. It is a matter of congratulation with every friend of freedom and the South to know that the present position of McClellan's army is one of the hottest, perhaps, on the soil of Virginia. Persons residing in Petersburg entirely familiar with the locality, say that out of Tophel there is no place to compare with it. There is but little sympathy hereabouts for the invaders, and if the sun could roust the rascals to a crisp, no tears would be shed in the Soute at their fate.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Rumors have reached here that Morgan's guerillas, 2,800 strong, in two squads, are at Harrodsburg and Danville, destroying property an stealing horses.

Considerable excitement exists in Louisville, on ac count of the proximity of the guerillas. Effective measures have been taken to prevent incursions. NASHVILLE, July 13 .- Between three thousand ar four thousand Georgia and Texas guerillas, under Col. Forrest, attacked the 11th Michigan and 3d Minnesott Regiments, in Murfreesboro', early this morning. Des perate fighting ensued. At 3 o'clock this afterno Michigan troops had surrendered. The Minnesota regi ent was strongly entrenched, and cut up the enemy terribly with Hewitt's Kentucky battery, repulsing then with great slaughter in three charges. Flags of truck were sent in by Forrest, demanding a surrender. Col slie replied that he could hold his position a week. The railroad track was torn up, but had been replace An attack on Nashville is not improbable. Colonel Leslie is reported as falling back on Nashville. Cannonading has been repeatedly heard here. Colonel Boone has arrived with several companie

LATER. - Murireesboro has been taken by the robal onsisting mostly of Texad Rangers, under Forrest, bu vas shelled by our batteries. The 9th Michigan Regimen was captured, but the 3d Minnesota, with their battery was still holding out at the last accounts. Brigadier Generals Duffield and Crittenden, iana, were captured. There is great excitement in Nashville, and an attack s expected. The troops here will give the best fight saible, and if compelled to yield will shell the city.

citery is in position for that emergency. Confirmations. The Senate, in executive session, to night confirme the following Presidential nominations: Lieut. Persi TUNER, as commander in the navy, on the reserved list; TRUMAN EMITH, of Connecticut, judge under the treaty with Great Britain to suppress the slave trade; ex-Gov GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, to be commis sioner of internal revenue; Frastus W. [Colver, o. New York, minister resident at Venezuela; BESIAMIS T DIN, commissioner of the United States to Havii WM. HENRY JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, surgeon in the navy; James Pile, of Pentsylvania, second lieutenan

in the marine corps.

The Senate also confirmed the following-named corps. suls: George G. Baker, of Ohio, at Athens; Andrew J. Stevens, of Iowa, at Leghorn; Franklin Cloutt, of New York, at Jerusalem; Aivin M. Mothorshead, of Indiana. at Leipsic; Henry B. Hammond, of Massachusetts, at Dublin; H. R. Helper, of North Carolina, at Buenos Ayres; Thomas Adamson, of Penusylvania, at Pernanuco; Henry Bornstein, of Missouri, at Bremen; James W. Marshall, of Pennsylvania, at Leeds; Francis J. lauses, of Ohio, at Amsterdam; Samuel Whiting, of New York, at Nassau, N. P.; Zalina Eastman, of Illinois, at Bristol; Manuel Barcena, at Vigo, Spain; Julius Bing, of the District of Columbia, at Smyrna; Charles A. Monroe, at Liebon; Thomas Fitnam, of the District of Columbia, at Gaspa Basin; William A. Chapman, at Se ganilla : M. J. Lewison, at Ghent : Ladislaus Ughazi, o Texas, at Ancora; Alexander Thompson, of New York

Military Affairs. Brigadier General Slough, United States volunteer is, at his own request, relieved from his present comnand with the army corps of Major General Banks, t Brigadier General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggsis assigned to the command lately exercised by General Slough, and will report for duty accordingly.

Brigade Surgeon Henry Ruckmaster will report for duty in person to Brigadier General Blunt, commanding

department of Kansas.

Major Fraus Kappner, United States volunteers, will report for duty as an additional aid-de-camp to Major General Sigel.
Captain H. C. Wood, of the 11th United States In antry, will relieve Ceptain Elwood, of the 5th Infantry, The despatch boat Shanghao snagged near Island No. 24, yesterday. Her mails and crew were brought here as mustering and disbursing officer in this city. The latter will repair to New York city and report for duty, in person, to Captain Larned, of the 12th Infantry, mus ering and disbursing officer at that post. Colonel Chaseret's position not being affected by the recent charge in the command of the Mountain Depart-

ment, he will return and report for duty to General Si-gel, accompanied by Lieutenant Ulrich de Fanville, aid-Captain Earle S. Goodrich, nid-de-camp, United States volunteers, will repair to St. Paul, Minnesota, and co-operate with the Governor of that State in raising and organizing volunteers.

Brigadier General Val Benssallaer, inspector general, is detached from the army of Virginia, and will report

for orders under the Secretary of War. He will then proceed to make an inspection of the army of the Potomac.
Colonel F. J. Herran, of the Ninth Iowa Volunteers

will report in person to the Governor of Iewa to assist in raising and organizing a brigade of volunteers. Assistant Surgeon General Wood is assigned to duty at The regignations of the following-named officers are accepted by the President: Captein J. B. Gibbs, commissary of subsistence; Captain S. B. Rance, adjutant general; Brigade Surgeons W. G. Lowman and A. B. Groeby; and Captains D. F. Parker, E. M. Davis, and

S. E. Lefferts, assistant quartermasters; all connected with the volunteer service. Col. Roberts Nominated for a Brigadier. The President has nominated to the Senate Colonel R. Biddle Borners; of Pittsburg, Pa., for brigadier general of volunteers. Colonel Roments comral of volunteers. Colonel Roberts commanded the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves during the conflict before Richmond, and is promoted for galiant conduct in

Our Foreign Relations.

Some weeks ago the House passed a resolution, calling upon the President for copies of the correspondence showing the condition of our fereign relations. The reply arough the State Department is, that the business there is to pressing, and the documents so veluminous, that hey cannot be prepared by the close of the present session; but, if the public exigencies demand it, they will be published during the ensuing recess of Congress. The army appropriation law contains the following For providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers. ease or by wounds received in the service, as to be un

able to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding desti tute soldiers to their homes, \$2,000,000 is to be applied nd expended under direction of the President of the Inited States.

The President has appointed Major General of Voluneers Pore (now in command of the Department of Virginia) a brigadier general in the regular army, vice Wook, prom

Meeting of Republican Members of Congress. An adjourned meeting of the Ropublican caucus wa held to night at the Capital. A brief discussion rose on a motion to exclude the spectators on the floor and in the galleries, during which Representative Roscor Conkling said he was willing t learn party tactics from the Democrats, who, when they meet to discuss questions involving differences of opinion do not throw open their doors to the public. He did no care who came to their aid. The Republicans, being i the majority, will be held responsible by the country.

Representative OLIN, of New York, said that if every

hing done here was to be spread before the public, be i so. Let all the world know it: also, all who serve both God and Manunon.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, gave a sudden turn to the discussion by submitting a resolution inviting all loyal men, in this hour of our country's poril, to put down hose in arms against the Government, to punish treasc with severity, &c. The resolution was received with Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, thought that befor they acted on this resolution they should have the address which the committee were prepared to report. This migh

supersede the necessity of the passage of such a res Mr. Colfax then withdrew it for the present. After further proceedings, the chairman, Dr. Sherman, of New York, put the question, which was carried, to

espectfully request all those not members of Congress The address as prepared by Mr. Bingham, was read. It was an elaborate argument, referring, among other things, to several acts of the present Congress. Mr. Col-

FAX then offered the following regulation as a substitute Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial, to unite their hearts and hands in the earnest and patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arm against it; to sustain with determined resolution our pa-triotic President and his administration in their most onergetic efforts for the presecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against its enemies at home o abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to so crush the present wicked and cause ess rebellion that no fiag of disunion shall ever again be "That to this end we invite the co-operation of al men who love their country in the endeavor to rekindle

throughout all the States such a patriotic fire as shall atterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers, nd all who sympathize with their treason or pal inte their guilt." After an animated debate, the resolution was adouted.

s a substitute for the address, with but a few dissenting The caucus then adjourned sine die.

BAD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE. Rumored Capture of Murfreesboro. TWO GENERALS AND A MICHIGAN REGI-MENT CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

THE TOWN SHELLED NASHVILLE, July 13 .- The city is filled with rumors about a fight at Murfreesboro to day. The most reliable reports confirm the statements about a fight having occorred, with the following particulars:

Destruction of the Railroad Denot.

About 3 o'clock this morning, a large force of rebel cavalry, under command of Colonel Forrest, composed principally of two Georgia and one other regiment of regular cavalry, drove in our pickets and assaulted the town. The 9th Michigan Regiment, Colonel Parkhurst, was surrounded and captured. General T. T. Orittenden, of Indiana and General Duffield who had records on rived to take command of the twenty-third brigade, were also made prisoners, with Lieutenant Barry. commissar and Lientenant C. H. Irwin, acting assistant quarter The 24 Minnesofa, Colonel Leslie, and Hewitt's 1st Kentucky battery, made a gallant recistance, and their bravery is beyond praise. They saved the rajiroad track

and bridges, losing but few men. The rebels destroyed the railroad depot, and other property, including the the last report, at three o'clock P. M. to-day.
Forrest is not expected to make an attempt upon Kashville, as he will find work enough for him to attend to before approaching the city. By reliable accounts he has three thousand cavalry, but no artillery or in-

A consultation has just been held between Gov. John son, Col. John F. Miller, commanding the post; Col. Lowis D. Campbell, provest marshal; Capt. O. D. Green of Gen. Buell's staff; Capt. McFeely, U. S commissar Capt. Bingham, U. S. quartermaster; Capt. Bredan, o Gen. Dumont's staff; and Col. Gillam, of the Governor Confidence is maintained in the ability of the Govern

FROM GENERAL POPE'S ARMY. OCCUPATION OF CHEPEPE

Defeat of Rebel Cavalry

Warrenton, Va., July 13—Gen. Hatch's command entered Culpeper yesterday and attacked and repulsed about 100 rebel cavalry, said to belong to the 8th Louisiana Regiment, killing one, wounding five, and taking eleven prisoners. Among the latter was a lieutenant who a few hours before was seen within our lines, and German who had three times broken his parole. Two horses were also captured. Our loss was three slightly The policy of concentrating and consolidating the sca-

leveloped good results. For many miles the territory as been cleared of rebel partisans who previously wer continually applying our outposts and trains. The entire army, officers and men, are delighted with the con-FROM CORINTH

REBEL DEMONSTRATIONS. hysterious cavalry demonstrations in front ever sinc their repulse at Booneville by Col. Sheridan. The latte

has fallen back near Ramsey. The rebel movements ar hought by some to be the advance guard of a force to attack us; and others think it is to cover the flank of The weather is hot and water very scarce. The health of the troops is improving.

THE REBELS NEAR FRANKFORT, KY. REMOVING THE STATE ARCHIVES.

LOUISVILLE, July 13-Midnight.-Reports just

eived state that the main body of Morgan's guerillas were at Rough and Ready, nine miles south of Frankfort, at 5 o clock this afternoon. Our informant says that the State archives are being removed from the A Rebel Raid on Louisville Threatened —Morgan's Cavalry 1500 Strong en route for that city. NASHVILLE, July 12.—The train which was due at six clock last evening did not arrive here until near mid-

The passengers report that Morgan's Cavalry hesen within teven miles of Cave City, and left point, 1500 strong, for Lexington, announcing t intention to visit Louisville. From Fortress Monroe FORTRESS MONROE, July 13 .- The steamer Secor, in harge of Lieutenant Darling, aid to General Dix, reurned to-jay, having accomplished her mission as a

flag of truce up the James river. Lieut. Darling reports that a rebel flag of truce came The rebel papers speak hopefullly of foreign intervention, and claim to have sent out full particulars of the late battles to Europe.

From Cairo-General Curtis Divides his Forces. CAIRO, July 12.—Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, arrived this morning from Corinth, and leaves to-night for the East.
Information from the White river states that General Hindman has ordered all the inhabitants near Gauley Bridge to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle.

General Curtis had divided his forces, one portion being between Cash and White rivers, and the other east of Cash river, seventy-five miles from Memphis.

Rebel Attack on Memphis, Missouri. CHICAGO, July 13.—The Davenport Democrat of the 10th inst, says a telegraphic despatch, received by the adjutant gegeral, states that an armed band of rebels had made a descent on Memphis, North Missouri, and, capturing the town, had carried away ninety Union citizens. Death of Col Cass, of the Ninth Massa-chusetts Regiment.

New York, July 12.—Col. Thomas Cass, of the 9th
Massachusetts Regiment, died this morning from the effect of wounds received in battle.

Washington, July 12, 1862. SENATE. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the onate went into executive session.

After a few moments the doors were re-opened. Railroads and Telegraphs. Mr. WILSON (Bep.), of Massachusetts, called up the resolution declaring the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of the railroads and tolegraph lines. The bill provents the construction of any line of railroad under the said act. Passed.

The Confiscation Bill. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from to committee of conference on the confiscation bill, made report.
Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of Galifornia, moved that the report be laid on the table and printed. He thought there was new matter put in the report beyond the authority of the committee. Rejected—yeas 12, nays 28.

The report was then agreed to: YEAS. (Harlan (Bep.) Harian (Rep.) Simmons (Rep.)
Harris (Rep.) Howard (Rep.)
King (Rep.) Ton Eyck (Rep.)
Lane (Rep.), Ind.
Lane (Rep.), Kan.
Morrill (Rep.)
Pomeroy (Rep.)
Wilmor (Rep.)
Sharman (Rep.)
Wilmor (Rep.)
Wilmor (Rep.)
Wilmor (Rep.)
Wilmor (Rep.)
Wilmor (Rep.) Beyard (Dem.),
Browning (Rep.)
Garlife (U.)
Cowan (Rep.)
Dayis (U.)

Beyard (Dem.)

Kencoly (U.)

McDougall (Dem.)

Willey (U.)

Wilson (U.), Mo

No the bill stands passed.

Not Voring—Mossrs, Collamer and Rice.

ABSENT—Messrs, Dixon, Howe, Latham, Nesmilh, Pearce, and Thomson:

Mr. WRIGHT (U.) called up the report of the committee of conference on the bill changing certain judicial listricts.
Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, opposed the report at some length.

After further discussion, the report of the committe
was concurred in. Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusatts, called up the House bill to prevent the imprisonment of soldiers in the ponitentiary under the sentence of court martial, except for certain criminal offences. Passed.

Mr. MODUGALL called up the resolution requesting the President to have prepared a statement of the trade and commerce of California, Oregon, and Washington, for the next session of Congress. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the bill providing for the election of representatives by single districts. Passed.

What is Considered a Quorum?

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.) called up the resolution rela-

What is Considered a Quorum?

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.) called up the resolution relating to the number of Senstors constituting a quorum. Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.) of Vermont, claimed that the Senate could only consist of the Senators elected and not of persons who had never been elected, and there was no knowing when they would be; consequently, a quorum must consist of a majority of those elected. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, concurred with the Senator from Vermont. He thought that if this resolution was necessary at all it should be passed now. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), referred to, and cited from, the English perliamentary usages and law where three made a quorum in the House of Lords, and forty in the Commons. He contended that all parliamentary law decided that what constitutes a quorum was entirely within the control of anybody, and the language of the Constitution, as it was sgainst the plain language of the Constitution. The same language was used in most every corporation, and the courts have often decided that there must be a majority of the whole number to constitute a quorum. He considered the resolution as a plain attempt at a violation of the Constitution is regard to the organic law of the Senate.

The discussion was continued at some length by Mr.

the Senate.

The discussion was continued at some length by Mr. DAVIS and others, and then postponed till Monday. Prizes and Prize Goods.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), introduced a bill in relation to let-ers of marque, and prizes and prize goods. The bill sulhorizes the President, whon a war exists, or is de-lared to exist, to issue letters of marque to private res-Sessional Adjournment. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House resolution, fixing the time of adjournment of Congress on Wednesday, the

Messrs SUMNER, TRUMBULL, and WADE, (Rep.) opposed any adjournment of Congress in the present condition of things.

After further discussion, the resolution was agreed to:
Yeas 29.

After further discussion, the resolution was agreed to: Yeas 29.

Chandler (Rep.) | Fomeroy (Rep.) | Wade (Rep.) |
Grimes (Rep.) | Sumner (Rep.) | Wilkinson (R.) |
Harlan (Rep.) | Trumbull (Rep.) | Wilkinson (R.) |
Harlan (Rep.) | Trumbull (Rep.) | Wilkinson (R.) |
By common consent, Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, was permitted to record his vote in the affirmative on the vote on the confiscation bill.

Mr. HENDERSON (U.), of Missouri, called up the bill to refund to the State of Missouri moneys paid troops for the suppression of the rebellion. Passed.

Mr. WADE (Rep.) called up the bill providing for the extension of the Territory of Nevada. Passed.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.) called up the bill in relation to the exomination of parties to a suit in court. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution in relation to the law of prizes. It provides resolution in relation to the law of prizes. It provides that, he eafter, moneys arising from the sale of property from prizes shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States within twenty days after the sale. Laid over.

Mr. HALE, (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to substitute Sover's Orimean soup for the pr At 5 o'clock the Senate took a recess till 7. EVENING SESSION.

vice. Passed.
Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, called up the bill amendatory of the acts prohibiting the slave trade. Land over.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, called up the bill providing for the better security of passengers on steambosts. Passed.

The Senute then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Ponnsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the final appropriation bill from that source, being for miscellaneous objects, including an item of half a million on account of emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, and those to be made free under the confiscation bill, looking those to be made free under the confiscation bill, looking to their colonization, and securing land outside the limits of the United States for that purpose, provision for which has already been made. This amount is to be repaid into the Treasury from the sale of confiscated property.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, proposed an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating \$10,000 to onable the Postoffice Department to put such service on the post routes recently established as may be deemed necessive. CESSAY.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Itdiana, moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried, by 10 majority.

The House tabled the bill providing for the transfer of the District penitentiary buildings to the War Department, to be used for arrenal, purposes, and authorizing contracts to be made with States to take the prisoners in content will the exprisition of their terms of santages.

custody till the expiration of their terms of sentence.

Several reports from committees of conference were
concurred in, including one of the disagreements to the
bill reorganizing the judicial circuits of the United States. Thanks to Naval Officers. A message was received from the President recom-mending the thanks of Congress to the following naval officers: Lerdner, Davis, Dablgren, Cowan, D. D. Por-ter, and Stringham, each for valuable services, which are mentioned. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs

The House passed the Schate resolution declaring the The House passed the Senate resolution declaring the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of the railroads and telegraph lines.

Mr. Oblifax called attention to the fact, that the Post Office Department had learned that an extensive business was transacted in the erasus, by chemicals or otherwise, the marks on cancelied postage stamps, and selling them in lots. As there is no punishment for such offence, he reported a bill, which was passed, punishing persons so engaged, with the intention of using such stamps, by an imprisonment not exceeding three years, or a fine of \$5,000, or beth, in the discretion of the court.

Military Congressmen.

Military Congressmen.

Mir. McPHERSON (Rep.) introduced a resolution that in the cases of members of Congress, who have been or shall be absent from their teats in the military service of their country, no deduction shall be made from their pay as members, provided they have not drawn their pay as military effects. as members, protect its part of the military officers.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Ohio, during the debate, remarked that no man could be a member of Congress and in the military service at the same time.

Mr. PHELPS (U.), of Miessuri, who raised a regiment of milita, and was in the battle of Pes Ridge, said he had for his period of service drawn pay as colonel, but no pay as a member of the House during his absence from hissest.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Rep.), of Illinois, thought that

Mr. RICHARDSON (Rep.), of Illinois, thought that pay should be allowed for both services.
On the suggestion of Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with leave to report at any time, the subject involving an important constitutional question.
The House agreed to the Sonate's amendment to the bill providing for the election of members of the House by single districts, and then went into Committee of the Whole, &c., the bill before it being to test a certain breech-loading cannon. reech-loading cannon.
Mr. HOLMAN sought to set this aside to take up a brech-loading cannon.

Mr. HOLMAN sought to set this aside to take up a reform bill. but objection was made.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Michigan, expressed his opinion on the questions of the day.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Obio, maintained that while it was the duty of Capress to legislate so as to reduce public expenditures, and while every geatleman en the floor claimed to be in favor of retrenchment and reform, yet the legislation of the pre ent Congress had unnecessarily inercased the public expenditures. He referred to the appropriation of a million dollars for emancipation in the District of Columbia, the avocintment of diplomatic representatives to Hayti and Liberla, the appointment of an Assistant Secretury of the Interior, an additional Burcan in the Treasury Department, the assessors and collectors to be appointed, which might have been avoided, allowing the Sac'es to collect the required tax; the increase of clerks in the Post-Office Department, and other legislation, in his opinion not necessary at this time, by which the public expenditures had been increased. During his remarks he repeated, on the authority of Mr. Bichardson, the enormous amount paid for the support of the contrabands brought hither.

Mir. BICAKE (Bep.) said the statement was unfounded.

Mr. RUGLARDSON (Dem.) replied that it was too late in the day to refute it.

he House then adjurned. The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The following despatch has been received in this city, n reference to the recent fight in Kentucky of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Williams, with the rebels,

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Major Brown was not in the fight. Major Jordan was captured. Nine rebels were killed, and three of our own men were also slain. The Louisville Journal has the following: How Linc Green, July 7.—Our gallant and brave Lieutenant Nissley. cf the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was drowned while bathing in the river at this place on Saturday evening, and was found on Sunday morning by a young man of the rame of Garrison, who dived down to the bottom of the river and found him.

Recruiting Meeting at Fancuil Hall. Bosron, July 12 — Faneuil Hall was crowded to day, to take measures to facilitate volunteering. Mayor Wightman presided, and made a brief statement of the objects of the meeting. He said that reliance was solely to be placed on the military arm to put down the rebelion. Hon, Charles G. Loring, Hon. Edward Everott, General Devens, Colonel Maggi, Judge Bussell, and Col. Brewster made specches. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee of one hundred and fifty, to receive and appropriate contributions in aid of chlistments.

Strike Among the Grain Shovellers and Stevedores at New York-AStop put to the Shipping of Breadstuffs. the Shipping of Breadstuns.

New York, July 12.—The strike among the grain shovellers has extended to the stevedores. This has about finished the business of shipping breadstuffs. The grain brokers have consequently recommended their constituents to make no more purchases until the strike has ended. Many receivers have ordered their fleur and grain coming from the West to be stopped along the line till the differently is sattled.

Death of the Colonel of the Tammany New YORK, July 12.—A letter received here to-day encounces the teath of Colonel E. C. Charles, of the Tammany (42d New York) Regiment, a few days after his capture by the rebels. He was wounded in the groin while at the head of his regiment.

War Meetings. LOCKPORT, July 13 -A meeting was held last evening, at which a resolution was passed asking the Governor to convene an extra session of the Le for the purpose of appropriating moneys to aid in the enlistment of volunteers. Committees were appointed to proceed to Albany and to urgs this movement upon Governor Morgar, and to proceed to the adjoining counties

to solicit their co-operation.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 13.—An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening to promote enlistments. Addresses were made by Gen. Howard, and others. Resolutions expressing confidence in General McCiellan. and emmending the city government to pay a bounty for olunteers, were adopted. Small Notes to be Issued by Newark, N. J.

NEWARK. N. J., July 12.—The City Conneils have voted to issue promissory notes to the amount of \$50,000, in denominations of from ten to fifty cents, to supply the existing want of mail change, to be redeemed by the city in sums of \$10 or more. A temporary loan of \$50,000 is authorized for the redemption of the bills. The Concert Saloons at Washington.

Washington, July 12.—Provost Marshal Doster has notified the proprietors of all the concert and drinking seloons in Washington that the practice of employing girls to wait upon the guests must be discontinued within three days, under the penalty of having their establishments clean. New York, July 12.—The Great Eastern came safely through Leng Island Sound yesterday, and lies at her anchorage in Flushing Bay. Her mails and passengers were brought to the city in steamboats. She sailed July 1st, and her news has been anticipated by the Norwegian.

Volunteering in Massachusetts. Springpill, Mass, July 18.—A rousing war meeting was held last night, at which three thousand persons were present, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Twenty-two thousand dollars have been subscribed by a few wealthy citizens to induce enlistments. This amount will be largely increased. Seventy-five dollars will be given to every volunteer from this city in addition to Government bounty and State aid. The town of Westfield pays one hundred dollars to every volunteer. Several of our wealthy citizens plodge their last dollar to carry on the war to a successful formination. The full

carry on the war to a successful termination. The full quota from this vicinity will be raised. Arrival of Sick and Wounded. New York, July 13.—The steamer State of Main has arrived with 315 sick and wounded from Gen. Mc Clellan's army.

From San Francisco. San Francisco, July 10.—Arrived steamer Golden Gate from Panama. Sailed, ship Andrew Jackson from Direct Sanud LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

HEALTH OF THE CITY—SECESSIONISTS PUNISHED— "ORNAMENTS FROM YANKEES' BOKES" -A TREA-SONABLE PAPER IN TROUBLE-MISCELLANEOUS. The steamer Trade Wind, Captain Delenay, arrived at lew York, on Saturday morning, from New Orleans, which port she left on the 2d instant, and the bar on he 3d

New York, on Saturday morning, from New Orleans, which port she left on the 2d instant, and the bar on the 3d.

The U. S. quartermaster's steamer McClellan, Captain Grey, arrived on Saturday morning, from New Orleans, which port she left on the 4th of July, and the Southwest Pass on the 5th. On the Bar, on the 5th, passed the steamer Fulton, aground.

The McClellan brings the following passengers:
Colonel H. O. Denning, 12th. Connecticut Volunteers; Lieut. Turnbull, U. S. A., and servant; Major Locho, do. do.; Capt. Powell, U. S. N., frigate Potomac; Capt. P. Hagerty, U. S. A.; Lieut. Esterbrook, Gen. Inters. P. Hagerty, U. S. A.; Lieut. Esterbrook, Gen. Inters. Staff; Lieut. De Hoven, Dr. Hoore, and Dr. Gals, U. S. A.; Lieut. Morey, and Br. Gals, U. S. A.; Lieut. Morey, and Mr. Galw, and sisten, do.; A. G. Peckham, W. H. Whiteman, and Mr. Morgan, of New Orleans; Mr. Marsh, lady, and sisten, do.; A. G. Peckham, W. H. Whiteman, and Mr. Morgan, of New York; Mr. Fisher, of New Orleans; Mr. Firs, Louisisma; Major Whitehouse, and fourteen discharged soldiers.

The national birthday was probably appropriately cdebreted in New Orleans. The banks and newspaper offices were closed.

The military commandant issued the following order, dated July 3:

To-morrow being the anniversary of our National Independence, national salutes will be fired by the 1st Maine Battery, at sunrise, noon and sunset.

The band of the 25th Massachusetts Regiment will perform national airs at sunrise near the statue of Henry Clay, corner of Ganal and St. Charles streets, and at sunset near the statue of Andrew Jackson, in Jackson Square.

sunset near the statue of andrew Jackson, in Jackson Square.

The regimental commanders will, within their own districts, celebrate the day as they think proper.

If the rebels have any old fire-rafts or other craft of like ridiculous and useless nature, along the Mississiph the best use they can put them to would be to set them of fire, and set them afloat as a peace offering on this ownstiened hirthday. HEALTH OF THE CITY.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Delta of the 3d says:

We are now near the middle of summer, and the sanitary condition of the city has probably never been bette eat this season of the year. The general health, indeed appears to be improving as the season progresses, for the mortinary report of last week shows a considerable decrease of mortality from that of the week preceding. The condition of things is due partly to the arrangements made by the commanding general for cleaning the stroets, parly to the strict quarantine regulations, and, in a measure, perhaps, to atmospheric conditions. THE WEATHER.

The temperature of the atmosphere has been at the highest point for some weeks, the thermore ter rauging from eighty-eight to ninety-five, in the shade, in some localities; but we have had compensating breezes, and latterly some refreshing and denothing rains, accompanied with sheet lightning, that has relieved the atmosphere of much of its superfluous ca MRS. PHILLIPS PUNISHED FOR SECESSIONISM. Mrs. Phillips, who made herself the lioness in Sac sion circles in Washington last winter, and who w banished into Seces-ia, has fallen into the hands of gallant General Butler.

banished into Seces-ia, has fallen into the hands of the gallant General Butler.

Special order No. 150 says:

Mrs. Phillips, wife of Philip Phillips, having been once imprisoned for her trailorous proclivities and acts at Washington; and released by the clemency of the Government, and having been found training her children to spit upon officers of the United States, for which act of one of those children both her husband and herself applogized and were again forgiven, is now found on the balcony of her house during the passage of the funeral procession of Lieut. Be Key, laughing and mocking at his remains, and upon being inquired of by the commanding general if this fact were so, contemptuously replies, "I was in good spirits that day."

It is therefore ordered that she be not "regarded and treated as a common woman," of whom no officer or soldier is bound to take notice, but as an uncommon, bad, and dangerous woman, stirring up strife and inciting to rior, and that, therefore, she be confined at Ship Island, in the State of Mississippi, within proper limits there, till further orders, and that she be allowed one female servant, and no more, if she so choose. That one of the houses for hospital purposes be assigned her as quarters, and a soldier's ration each day be served ont to her, with the means of cooking the same, and that no verbal or written communication he allowed with her, except through this office, and that she be kept in close confinement until removed to Ship Island.

Immediately following this torder Isl.

Immediately-following this is order 151: Fidel Keller has been found exhibiting a human skele Fidel Keller has been found exhibiting a human skele-ton in his bookstore window, in a public place in this city, labelled "Chickahominy,?" in large letters, mean-ing and intending that the bones should be taken by the hopulace to he the bones of a United States soldier slain in that battle, in order to bring the authority of the United States and our armies into contempt, and for that purpose had stated to the passers by that the bones were those of a Yankee soldier, whereas, in fruth and fact, they were the bones purchased some weeks hefore of a they were the bones purchased some weeks before of a Mexican consul, to whom they were pledged by a medical tudent. It is therefore ordered that, for this desecration of the It is therefore ordered that, for this descration of the dead, be be confined at Ship Island for two years at hard labor, and that he be allowed to communicate with no person on the island except Mrs. Phillips, who has been sent there for a like offence.

Upon this order being read to him, Keller requested that so much of it as associated him with "that woman" might be recalled, which request, seeming to the commanding general to be reasonable, so much of said order was revoked, and the remainder executed.

HORRINGE. Another order is to the following effect: Another order is to the following ellect:

John W. Andrews exhibited a cross, the emblem of the unitering of our blessed faviour, fashioned for a personal ornement, which he said was made from the bones of a Yankee soldier, and having shown this, too, without rebuke, in the Louisians Club, which claims to be composed of chivaric gentlemen.

It is therefore ordered that, for this descration of the dead, he be confined at hard labor for two years, on the fartifications on Ship Teland, and that he he allowed he s on Shin Island, and that he be allowed no

A TREASONABLE PAPER. The proprietors of the La Renaissance, a paper, were required to appear before the provost marshal to answer for an infilingement of the conditions under which the newspapers of the city are allowed to be published. The introduction to the news published in the National Advocate, and translated for the La Renaissance, was chiefly complained of. After a hearing, it was ordered that in future all matter intended for the columns of that paper should be first submitted to the military authorities translated into Euglish.

MISCELLA NEGUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

On Saturday night, Col. Wade Hampton a Stevens gave a grand sorree dansante at No. 136 Poydras street. It was largely attended by the colored population, male and female, who enjoyed the good things pro-The regroes of this city are of late bed saucy and urmanageable. Last night, a free darkey, named Joe Howard, was arrested on Garquet street, or a charge of having struck and knocked down a white a charge of having arrive and knocked down a wind woman on that street from the process of the Planters' Hotal, breaking a window, drawing a revolver on Mr. Ledare, threatening the lives of the Yankëes in this city in general, and that of Genéral Butler in particular. The case was fully made out, and the prisoner sentenced to the Parish prison for six menths.

LIEUT, HAMILTON DONOGUUE.-This gentleman, who had been for fifteen years head bookkeeper for Thomas Cowperthwaite & Co., and subsequently for Charles Desilver, bookseller and publisher, (and member of the above firm), died on the 27th June, from a wound received in the action near Gaines' Hill, Virginia, on that day. He was first lientenant in the 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and received his death wound in the region of the heart, while advancing with his regiment in a bayonet charge. He was carried to the temporary hospital on the field, but expired in a few minutes without being able to express his dying wishes. The regiment soon after retired, leaving their dead. Lieutenant Donoghue was well known in Philadelphia, and was universally respected as a brave and nonest man, and a good soldier. He left Mr. Desilver's employment to battle for his country, and died a patriot's death, lamented by all who knew

ached friends. United States Apprentices

him. Few men had a more extensive circle of at-

To the Edutor of The Press:
Sir: To almost every mind the doctrine of immediate emancipation is attended with very many difficulties. Many phases of the question so bristle with the arguments and objections of pro-slavery men, that the popular mind is easily prepared for the belief that agitation just now is, at least, unthe belief that agitation just how is, at least, this wise, and legislation altogether futile.

The necessity of slave inhor—the lack of coercive power over the freed men so as to make them producers—these points, even to those who favor free labor, are impossible to get over, though all constitutional scruples have long since vanished. To these occurs, at every turn of the argument, the vexed question: "What shall we do with the freed permes?"

To these occurs, at What shall we do with the the vexed question: "What shall we do with the freed negroes?"

I answer, apprentice them to the United States Government; let them be, so to speak the nation's proteges; give them freedom, give them work, and above all, give them all the instruments of learning—readir g, writing, &c; then, after two, three, or five years' tutelage, give them a country, colonize them. But whose slaves shall we seize, free, and educate? Manifestly the slaves of all rebels, which would be say, 3,000,000, among whom would be 600,000 male laborers. Could the Government find work for such a multitude? Unquestionably. They could be employed upon the public works. The Pacific Railroad is to be made; here they might be employed in unlimited numbers, to say nothing of the vast ravages of this war in several States, as Virginia, where a whole State will have to be reorganized in its agricultural aspects, when restored to freedom.

I remain your obedient servant, W.