## The Press.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. A startling ramor comes to us from Washington, which, if true, will cause unanimous rejoicing through all the loyal portions of the land, and prove a new blight to the rebel prospects, which are dismal enough, for all purposes, already. If the on dit can be believed, the Emperor Napoleon, in view of the fact that the stars and stripes float over the soil or every rebellious State but one, will reconsider his recognition of the rebels as belligerents. and perhaps extend to the Federal Government such aid and comfort in suppressing the rebellion as may be compatible with his position as the representative of a leading European Power. It is said that the State Department at Washington has received information to this effect, and that England will follow the example of Napoleon in the matter. It is improbable, in our opinion, that offers of assistance from abroad, if extended, would be accepted by Congress. Foreign intervention in our domestic affairs, however bonestly proffered, or kindly meant, is inconsistent with the policy which the State Department has invariably observed, and is moreover uncalled for by the necessities of our position. Still, as an expression of good-will-as an assurance of moral support-and as an indication that the intent of our struggle has not been misconstrued abroad, the foreign news, if true, is vastly important, and will be hailed with general gratification.

An episode of the siege of Yorktown is related by a correspondent of the New York Evening Post. A day or two since Gen. Porter set up in the balloon at 5 o'clock in the morning, and when about one hundred feet above the ground, the rope anchoring the balloon broke, and the General sailed off southwesterly towards Richmond. He was alone, but had sufficient calmness to pull the walve rope, and gradually descended, reaching the ground in safety, about three miles from camp.

A despatch from General Banks' army informs us that two companies of rebel cavalry had attacked one of our infantry companies, but were shortly forced to retire. The recent victories have had a joyous effect upon the soldiers in General Banks' command, and they are all anxious to emulate the noble example of their comrades of the West.

As was expected, Gen. Beauregard has claimed the battle at Pittsburg Landing as a victory for the rebels. He has captured, so he says, 36 pieces of artillery and 8,000 prisoners, and fallen back on Corinth. which he is "fully able to hold." The full tebel particulars of the fight have not been received, but we may expect to hear, in joyful notes and ringing sentences, of the most brilliant victory on record. We may also expect to hear that Beauregard has earned the title of a "Second Napoleon." By the time that the news of their "victory" is printed in the Richmond papers, the number of cannon and prisoners taken will doubtless be subjected to a course of geometrical sults. The rebels are quite a philosophical people-a community of Harold Skimpoles, in factand never affect to be so cheerful as when their

prospects are clouded with misfortune. General Mitchell, by a most daring and successful comp, has severed the great line of rahal communication between the Atlantic and Mississippi, and now holds a hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. This is one of the splendid results of the battle at Pittsburg Landing. Had it not been for the necessity of "concentrating," which that battle occasioned the rebels, a point of such vital importance would never have been left exposed, even temporarily.

Congress Vesterday. SENATE. -- Mr. Sumner presented a petition seven hundred feet long, signed by 15,000 women, praying for the abolition of slavery, and a petit somewhat similar dimensions was presented in the House by Mr. Kelley. The confiscation bill coming up in order, Mr. Harris, of New York, expressed his views upon the subject at length, but substantially as follows: Let the gallows and exile be the punishment for the leaders; confiscation and outlawry for those who aided the rebellion with malice aforethought, but mercy for their deluded followers. A resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to ascertain the expediency of legalizing an exchange of commodities and productions of the country, through our ministers, consuls, etc., with the Governments to which they are accredited.

House. -- The select committee on the question of gradual emancipation was announced. Mr. Cox presented resolutions of the Ohio Legislature favering such an amendment to the tax bill as to permit the States to collect the tax within their respective limits, and determine the compensation of the officers employed. The bankrupt bill has been pestponed until the fourth Wednesday of Decem-

WE ARE NOT DISPOSED to engage in any criticism upon the management of military affairs in the Western Department, nor have we any complaints to make in reference to the late battle near Corinth. Some of our newspaper friends are dissecting the accounts of the battle that have reached them, and assailing General Buell and General Grant for the tardy arrival of the reinforcements, and the inability to drive the enemy from the position they had occupied on Sunday, the first day of the fight. Many of these criticisms bitterly denounce General Buell as a slow commander, and comment disparagingly upon his management of the campaign in Kentucky, and what they call his delay in Nashville. To BEAUREGARD they indirectly give the credit of the battle at Corinth, and find in the victory an accidental circumstance of reinforcements arriving on Sunday night. A statement in one of the despatches, that Beau- He started two expeditions by railroad, send-REGARD intended an attack two days previously, is seized upon as an evidence of want of preparation on the part of our generals, of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and and an ignorance of their position and its

fact that General BUELL won the victory at Corinth is enough to silence all assault. But we think that a moment's thought will show that, instead of being surprised by the rebels, authority of the Federal Government has our own generals anticipated the enemy's been restored over a large section of country movements, and met the assault as soon as it that is strongly imbued with a Union feeling. was intended. READERCARD made a forced march for the

purpose of cutting off GRANT. BUELL arrived in time to save GRANT; therefore, we are bound to suppose that a forced march was necessary by our own troops. All the disadvantages, too, were on the side of BUELL. He was in an unfriendly country. He possessed limited means of transportation. He was on the offensive. He was compelled to hold an occupied territory, and, while meeting one part of the enemy's army, to prevent another part from flanking his force and advancing on Nashville. The fact that he arrived at the Tennessee river even twelve hours after the battle commenced is no reflection upon his energy or skill. We can hardly recall a great battle in which a similar incident did not occur. The battle of Marengo was decided by the arrival of a column under DESAIX. The battle of Waterloo by the arrival of a column under Bruchen, the battle of Manassas by the arrival of Johnson's column. Military movements are so rapid, extensive, and complicated, and dependent upon so many unexpected and extraordinary causes, that the difference of a day in the arrival or failure to arrive, can only be considered as it affects the regult of the engagement.

Remembering, too, that Corinth is beyond the Tennessee line; that from Nashville to Pittsburg is a long distance, and that, while fighting the bat le of Corinth, we were able to throw a column into Alabama under General MITCHELL, and occupy Huntsville; to meet VAN DORN at Pea Ridge, and whip him; to invest Island Number Ten, and occupy New Madrid; and to retain possession of the whole Tennessee country, we can appreciate the value of General HALLECK's military operations, and the energy of his subordinates. The battle of Corinth advances our lines in the West a hundred miles beyond their old positions; it will secure the evacuation or the surrender of Memphis; and if General Parmour exhibits the energy his friends so confidently expect, he will very soon compel the evacuation of Knoxville, and accomplish the liberation of Eastern Tennessee. We are satisfied with the management of affairs in the Western Department. We are satisfied with the victory at Corinth, and can find no cause for echoing the complaints of our newspaper critics. Nothing can be gained by these denunciations and criticisms. The moment we lose confidence in our generals, we lose confidence in our cause. In the military

urt, as in all arts, success is the best answer to every comment and the best reply to every disparagement. When we obtain a victory, let us cherish it; and when our generals do bravely, let them be honored as brave men. This is the tone of sentiment that should animate our people, and all unpleasant or chilling reflections on occasions like these have no other effect than to dishearten the country, discourage our officers, and demoralize the

"Justice" to the "New Firm." One of the rebel flags captured at Island No. 10 bore the inscription, "Equal Justice to each now Postney in the new Firm ?? This motto will, from present appearances, be adhered to as closely as possible by our Government in its attacks upon the rebellion. It is rapidly meting out "justice" to all the partners" in the conspiracy.

Virginia is obtaining her share of punishment in the occupation of all the western and northern portions of her territory; in the strict blockade maintained at Fortress Monroe; in the battles of Winchester, the siege of Yorktown, and the dangers that threaten Richmond; in the loss of thousands of her contrabands, and the destruction of every vestige of her former prosperity.

Tennessee is obtaining her share of punishment by the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson; the surrender of Island No. 10; the occupation of Clarksville, Nashville, and nearly one-half of the whole State by the Union army; the probable fall of Memphis: the victory at Pittsburg Landing, and the general misery and destitution produced by Arkansas obtained a portion of her share of justice" by the battle of Pea Ridge, and the

triumphant advance of Generals Curtis and North Carolina gained her share at Roanoke Island, at Newbern, at Beaufort: by the total destruction of the lucrative trade she formerly possessed in naval stores, and the impoverish-

ment of her misguided citizens. South Carolina obtained a few instalments of her share of justice by the stone blockade of Charleston; the capture of Hilton Head; the battle of Port Royal Ferry; the occupation of North Edisto; the loss of thousands of her slaves; the wanton destruction of her products and plantations by their owners

or by emissaries of the rebel army. Georgia gained a portion of her share of iustice" by the loss of Tybee Island; the siege of Fort Pulaski; the investment of Savannah, and the practical loss of her whole

Florida has been punished by the seizure f almost every town and fortification of note she possesses, and by the loss of the Federal bounty upon which she has heretofore chiefly

relied for support. Alabama has not been forgotten; her once flourishing port, Mobile, has been hermetically scaled; her towns on the great railroad line running along her northern border have been seized; Huntsville is now in our possession; the blood of her bravest sons has been lavishly poured out to no purpose on several of the progression productive of the most exhilarating resee ruin staring them in the face, and with cotton-cotton everywhere, there's not "a drop to drink," and little food to satisfy the

pangs of hunger. Mississippi bewails in sackcloth and ashes the result of the late battle; thousands of her sons have been killed or wounded, and she beholds a vast army hovering upon her northeastern frontier, and knows that the day cannot be far distant when an invincible fleet will come steaming down the great river whose

name she bears. The metropolis of Louisiana is commercially ruined; grass grows in its most magnificent thoroughfares; all profitable markets are closed against her great staples; her cotton, sugar, and molasses are utterly unsaleable, while flour and provisions have advanced to an unprecedented price. Although the horrors of invasion have not yet been fairly brought home to her soil, she knows that the delay bodes her no good; and that if the clouds are somewhat slow in bursting upon her, it is only because they will, presently, possess redoubled force. If she looks to the Belize, she fears the approach of commodore Porter's mortar-fleet. If she looks to Ship Island, she sees the Butler Expedition. If she turns for consolation up the Mississippi, she beholds the evacuation of the Administration. The men who appreciate Columbus, the surrender of Island No. 10, these plain truths should no longer hesitate and she seeks in vain new defences against the to act upon them. There should not be a conquering genius of Commodore FOOTE. If moment lost in resuming those stupenshe turns to her own favorite General, BEAU-REGARD, she learns that he lost a great battle, which he said would be decisive—that he was wounded, and perhaps, killed in that desperate struggle,—and that, if still alive, he will rapidly be driven from point to point, by the united forces of the gallant army, which, when

divided, repulsed him. Texas has not yet had quite her share of "justice," but her turn will soon come. All her ports are blockaded—her whole coast is virtually in our possession-and she can easily be mastered when our armies and fleets dis-

pose of the adjoining States. The "new partners in the new firm," jointly and severally, are rapidly reaping the bitter fruits of their iniquity; and we apprehend that, if equal justice is not administered to them, each will receive sufficient injury in the terrible contest they have provoked by their wicked rebellion to produce eternal regrets for their mad folly when the "sober second thought" returns to enlighten their judgments.

GENERAL MITCHELL'S ADVANCE to Huntsville proves to have been even more fruitful in military results than was at first anticipated. ing one eastward and the other westward. The former captured, at Stevenson, the junction Charleston Railroads, two thousand of the enemy and five locomotives. The western It is ungracious to say a word in opposition expedition arrived at Decatur in time to save to military men, and particularly so when the bridge which, at that point, crosses the speaking of victorious commanders. The Tennessee, from destruction. One hundred miles of this great railroad, extending through more than half of the width of Northern Alabama, is now under his control, and the

> It is again given out that Mr. Secretary STANTON is about to relax his policy in the suppression of war news in the loyal papers of the United States. We trust the intention may be realized. This censership has been a very costly experiment to many a newspaper ill able to afford the expenses of paying for information it did not dare to publish; and the recent movements of the enemy have shown that, notwithstanding these severe measures, the foes of the Republic have been even more successful in the discovery of the movements of our generals, than before the Secretary issuad his first andar on the unhight. When the loyal newspapers of the loyal States are again permitted to enjoy that freedom, which, indeed, they never abused, they will be as careful as they have always been to print nothing that can injuriously affect the common cause.

IT IS RUMORED that the Emperor of France has manifested a disposition to reconsider his recognition of the Secessionists as belligerents, and to withdraw all countenance or moral support from the traitors, whose comparative weakness is now becoming almost as perceptible as their wickedness. This statement, whether true or false, is not in itself improbable. By all the existing rules of Government-by all canons of international and American law—the men in arms against the Republic are rebels, and not lawful belligetitle from foreign and professedly friendly nations that is not based on the exhibition of substantial power. Any thousand or ten thousand men who would have attempted to consummate the designs the nation is now combatting, would never have been viewed abroad in any other light than insurgents. Greater numbers have been engaged in the rebellion, but by practically proving their utter inability to cope with the power of our Government, or to deiend a single seceded State from invasion, they sink at once to the level from which they would never have risen if their supposed numbers had not created an impression that there was a reasonable prospect of the success of their conspiracy. By the destruction of that fallacy, the only pretext that could be given for their recognition as belligerents is swept

GEO. STECK'S inimitable SQUARE-GRAND Planes! Have you seen them? If not, call on Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut.

WE THINK it is beyond dispute that emancipation is no part of the Administration polcy, unless, as prescribed in the message of the President to Congress. What we mean by emancipation is the immediate and general disruption of the servile relations existing between the white and black races in the Southern States, and a radical change in the social system of the Southern part of the Confederacy. This idea has been entertained by many of our most loyal citizens, who see in this war a necessary result of slavery, and feel naturally anxious to terminate rebellion

by terminating a system which has produced it. This long-cherished theory, for the first time, has been placed to a practical test. The Northern and Southern States have been in a condition of war. The North has been anxious to terminate that war by any method which might annoy or injure the enemy. The people of the North have been willing, at all times, to welcome any agency which might accomplish such a desirable result. The people of the South in terminating their voluntary allegiance, placed themselves beyond the protection of the power to which allegiance had been rendered. If the servile population of the South had taken the opportunity it might have accomplished its own freedom, and aided the North in accomplishing the discomfiture of the enemy. If it had been prepared for freedom, such a course would have, undoubtedly, been taken. for the history of the world shows that those only are really free who obtain liberty with their blood. Whatever the sentiment of the North may have been in relation to the negroes, it is very certain that any assistance they could have rendered would have been received by the country; and the fact that no advantage was

and a strange aversion to freedom, on the part of the negro race. Assuming this to be the real feeling of the negro people, there was no motive on the part of the North to pass a law which would have been ineffectual because unappreciated. There was no good to be attained by the passage of a law which could only alienate the true men of the Border States, and produce no practical effect in the States further South. With all the practical results of the true emancipation policy combined in the message of the President-with an open offer of assistance to those who desire this change in their social system upon the statute book of the country, we need go no further and say no more. To this policy the Administration is committed. It is just, feasible, and conciliatory. It will meet the wishes of the people, and the people will endorse and sustain it.

taken of the opportunity exhibits an apathy,

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, April 14, 1862. He is a thoughtless prophet who fixes a limit to our struggle with the traitors. They are resolved to fight to the last, and will listen to no peace that is not extorted from them by the logic of victorious arms. However their friends in the loyal States may call for peace and may deplore the war, the direct and open traitors prepare to push it on, and contemplate the war as the open and only road to that Elysium which they call independence. Do not understand me as desirous of making the impression that the struggle for freedom and the Constitution is to be a protracted and wasting one. But it is in vain to shut our eyes to the fact that we have confided too entirely in the idea that we were invincible because victory has been generally with us. The resulting self-complacency has led us to neglect many precautions, to resort to a system of false economy, and to underrate

thirsty foes. Not only this: We have suffered ourselves to be delayed in a regular, rigid, and unpausing course of preparations by the clamor of the sympathizers with Treason in the North and Northwest, who have charged that Mr. Lincoln and his friends contemplated an inhuman war upon the South. and would never listen to any terms. During all this time the traitors have carried out their plans, have violated every principle of honor and of law, and have resorted to the worst atrocities of savage warmre. Hoping to accomplish the overthrow of the Federal Government, their many good friends in the free States greatly assist them by the skilful manner in which they attack and misrepresent dons preparations, which a few victories have led us to arrest. The rebels, though nearly exhausted, have displayed amazing resources and perseverance. We suspend operations in the midst of plenty, with abundant credit, with a surrounding people loyal to the heart and ready for any sacrifices, and with the best cause that ever called a people into

the field to defend glorious institutions. The

cry of a great debt, of heavy taxes, of a large

army, of a host of officers, civil and military,

started in nearly all cases by the bitter enc-

mies of the war, has been gradually responded to by some of the most sincere friends of the cause, until at last every application for more means to carry on the war, every appeal for more troops or generals, is regarded with distrust, and reluctantly and grudgingly responded to. Our statesmen must be aroused from this dangerous delusion. While we sleep the traitors wake. While we postpone they push on. As we allow ourselves to be intimidated by unscrupulous partisans, who prate of our debts and our taxes, and labor to excite the lowest prejudices against the public servants having charge of the responsibilities of the occasion, we forget the practical truth that the best economy is in continued preparations, and the most effective patriotism the hardest blows upon the traitors. All our past disasters, and all that are in store for us, will be directly chargeable to neglect of this unanswerable argument. A very few days will determine pending events. Before these are disclosed several stupendous questions will force themselves upon our rulers; and among these are the subsistence of our armies in the rebel country, ample provisions against the Southern summer diseases, continued reinforcements, and the urgent necessi-

Death of Henry J. Boller, Esq. HENRY J. BOLLER, Esq., one of our most espected citizens, died yesterday forenoon, at his residence, 1412 Spruce street. He was formerly largely engaged in the German importing trade, from which he retired, some years ago, on a handsome competence. He was at one time a member of the City Councils. Mr. Bollen had great musical taste, and was well known and highly appreciated by the various musical associations of the city. He was about 60 years old at his demise—and has left a widow, several children, and "troops of friends" to deplore his loss.

ty of iron-clad steamers or boats for our har-

bors, rivers, and bays.

Death of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen died at his residence at Newark, New Jersey, on Saturday. He was born at Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, March 28, 1787, and was consequently in the 75th vear of his age. He graduated at Princeton College, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1808, and very soon attained a prominent position as one of the leading lawyers of that State. In the war of 1812, he took part as a captain of volunteers. In 1817 he was chosen Attorney General of the State, and in 1826 he was elected by the Legislature judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, an honor which he declined. In 1829 he was chosen United States Senator, and served in that position for six years, during which time he acted with the Whig party, and was an active supporter and defender of Henry Clay. In 1838 he was chosen chancellor of the University of New York, and filled that position rents. They can have no claim to the latter title (reny foreign and professedly, filendly, filen he was nominated by the Whig party for Vice President of the United States-Henry Clay having been nominated on the same ticket for President but Polk and Dallas, the Democratic candidates, were successful. At the breaking out of the present rebellion, Theodore Frelinghuysen gave all his sympathics to the Federal Government, and both by tongue and pen warmly denounced the rebellion and its instigators, and applauded Mr. Lincoln's Administration in all its efforts to crush the monster Latterly Mr. Frelinghuyson was a momber of the Republican party, and one of its brightest ornaments in the State of New Jersey. He was sincere patriot, and a devoted Christian, and by his death New Jersey has lost one of her noblest sons, whose life was almost entirely devoted to her interests and welfare.

> \_\_\_ To CAPITALISTS. BUSINESS MEN. BUILDERS, &C. -Thomas & Sons' large sale, to day, comprising several thousand shares stocks and loans, handsome and Diain residences, business stands, large vacant lots, &c., will commence precisely at 12 o'clock. See pamphlet catalogues and advertisements.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Medical Bureau Bill. Progress of the Tax Bill in the Senate TWENTY-ONE SECTIONS PASSED. ABOLISHMENT OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

THE BILL NOT YET SIGNED.

Confirmations in Executive Session

REPORT FROM COMMODORE DUPONT. FOUR REBEL VESSELS CAPTURED NEAR CHARLESTON Contracts for Western Gunboats.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, April 14, 1862. New Medical Bureau Bill. The joint committee of conference on the bill reorge

nizing the Medical Rureau of the army-consisting of WILSON, of Massachusetts, LANE, of Indiana, and NE-MITH, of Oregon, on the part of the Senate, and Blain, of Missouri, McPhenson, of Pounsylvania, and STEELI, of New York, on the part of the House have sgreed to recommend the adoption of the bill as it passe stewards to be thirty dollars per month; medical cade to have one ration per day in kind or commutation.

The act to be limited to the continuance of the present var, but officers promoted under it to retain their rank in the medical stuff, and to have the promotion they would ave been entitled to if this act had not passed. teer surgoons are eligible to appointment under this bill. (rank of brigadier.) and one assistant, (rank of colone) of cayalry,) and eight inspectors, additional surgeons,

The Tax Bill. The Senate Finance Committee had under considera ion the tax bill to-day, and passed over twenty-one sec. ons of the bill without material amendment Emancipation.

nittee on the subject of gradual emancips tion, in the slaveholding States, by the people or local authorities thereof: ALBERT S. WHITE (Bep.), of Indiana. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr. (Rep.), of Missouri GGORGE P. FISHER (Union), of Delaware. Was P. LEHMAN (Dem.), of Penngylvania, C. L. G. LEARY (Union), of Maryland. WHALEY (Union), of Virginia. J. F. Wilson (Rep.), of Iowa. SAMUEL L. CAREY (Union), of Kentucky.

ANDREW J. CLEMENTS (Union), of Ton Not Signed Yet. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was engrossed to-day, signed by the presiding Alleges of the two Houses of Congress, and sent to th President for his signature.

The Campaign in the West. It is gathered from rebel accounts concerning the battie at Pittsburg Landing what their Intention was. Their telegraph reports from Corinth to Mobile, on the day of the fight on Sunday, say, in effect, that they were carrying everything before them, and would drive the Federal cops into the fiver. These ideas of their newspaper people are consistent with what a rebel prisoner attributes to General BEAUREGARD-i. e., that in an address o his army he stated that General GRANT's force would be easily beaten, and then General Bugil's army would be also. The idea of communicating his general views to the soldiery was calculated to inspire them with confidence. This was sometimes practised by the Old Na-POLEON, as was the strategy of striking down different mmands of his enemy serialing. If General Beautegann said in his address that unless

he could accomplish his object, as before stated, then all trated effort of the Federal armies under General HAL. ECK in person. And well he may, since that his comnunications with Virginia are cut off at Huntaville. le must make tremendous efforts to sustain himself no that Com. Foore can descend the Mississippi to Fort tandolph, and Con. Popp can also move down the Tennames side of the river and take any forts that there may e in the rear. I hear, to-day, from a Louisianian who loft New Orleans in March, that river cantains smoot of Fort Randolph as strongly fortified. The river comes boldly upon the bluff and turns to the west. On either side of the bluff are great swamps, but it is accessible

The Rebels in Virginia. All accounts from rebeldom show that the bulk of deneral Jourston's army have withdrawn to the region of Richmond. A rear guard is left to destroy bridges, railroad tracks, rails, &c., to prevent any advancing Federal column from reaching that city for, a long period. The natural obstacles all along the rout are far more serious than any artificial ones in the neighbothood of Yorktown. While this sort of thing obstructs the latter, it also prevents an early return hitter by the rebels. If they find the fortunes of war going against them at Yorktown, they must fall back upon North

On Saturday last the President made a personal inspection of this admirable and humane inve has been lately patented,) and put the working of it to a practical test by placing himself in one of the ham-mocks. This little incident affords an indication of the clore and thorough attention which the President brings to the discharge of his varied duties. In all that pertains to the comfort and welfare of our soldiers in the field, he is keenly alive and sensitive. There can be no mainly in sleeping the soldiers off the ground, must in evitably force its adoption in the army, in preference to all others. Nine-tenths of all the sickness in our arms is directly traceable to sleeping on the ground, particular larly when the weather is unfavorable. Rebel Retreats.

Great weight attaches to such a revelation as that of General A. Sidney Johnston, published in The Press to-day, concerning the evacuation of Bowling Green The rebels found fault with him; but it turns out that he closely watched General Buell's movements, and lef when things looked dangerous. So they did at Manassas It seems that JOHNSTON lost five thousand men in his very disastrous, on account of want of transportation Moreover, the young men of the South, who "never did a stroke of work," cannot bear exposure. Hence, they died in great numbers at Manassas, though their huts were much nicer than those of the Federal army.

Operations of the Blockading Fleet-Four Vessels Captured near Charleston. Commodore DUPONT reports to the Navy Department den and schooner Ludia and Maru were captured in Cape on the 27th, and the second on the 29th ultimo, by th Lieut. E. Connoy, commanding. Their cargoes wer St. Picire, of Charleston, from Calcutta, was captured while steering directly for Charleston harbor. Her cargo consisted of 2,173 bales of gunny cloth. Commodore Counsuousuu sent her to Phila. delphia for adjudication. Most of her crew went North in the steamer Oriental, which left Port Boyal on the

The English sloop Cogwell, of Nassau, N. P., was captured by the Susquehama, Captain Likeber, on the morning of the 3d instant, about two miles from Charleston bar. She had a cargo suitable for, and i great demand in, a Southern port, Captain LARPNER ent her to Philadelphia for adju Another schooner was run on shore, by the blockading

wreck. Contracts for Western Gunboats A Board, appointed by the Navy Department to ex amine the plans and specifications for boats for the Western waters, consisting of Commander Joseph Sulfil chief of the bureau of yards and docks; John Lenthall, chief of the bureau of construction; E. F. ISHERMAN, engineer-in-chief; Edward Hart, naval constructor, and Daniel B. Martin, engineer U. S. N., have recom-mended that contracts be made with the following parties: Townson & Harruppe, of Pittsburg, for two iron ves Venerin; George C. Beston, of Cairo, for one wooden vessel, and James B. Eads, of St. Louis, for two iron vessels; the aggregate cost of the eight vessels to b

The Segar Election Case. The House Committee on Elections were unable to agree in the care of JOSEPH SEGAR, claiming a seat as Representative form the First district of Virginia, and hanco asked to be discharged from the further consider ration of the subject. It will come up for decision by the House upon its merits.

Confirmations.

Henry W. Bowers, of Illinois, assistant admitant general, with rank of captain. Josiah M. Broadhead, of Massachusetts, assistan uartermaster, with rank of captair. Edward Walcott, of Mas-achusetts, commissary of Sergt. Francis A. Field, second lientenant Elevent! infantry.

John H. Ferry, of Indiana, assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain John M. Blair, of Indiana, commissary of subsistence, with ank of captain. 2d Lieut. Judson Haycock, first lieutenant, First ca-

2d Lieut James A. Hall, first lieutenant, Frist cavalry. Theodore A. Meysenburg, of Missouri, assistant adjutant general, with rank of major.

Capt. E. P. Halstead, Second Regiment New York Artillery, assistant adjutant general, with rank of captain. Capt. J. W. Paddock, First Regiment Nebraska Infantry, assistant adjutant general, with rank of captain, Amos B. Mott, of Pennsylvania, commissary of subsistence, with rank of cantain. McKay, of Illinois, assistant rank of cantain. Thos. A. P. Champlin, of Ohio, commissary of subistence, with rank of captain.

tastar, with rank of captain. Jas. P. Kimball, of New York, assistant adjutant gene t, with rank of captain. Joseph C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, second lieuenant in Second Artillery, for gallantry in the battle of William Gaster, of Ohio, assistant quartermaster, with he rank of captain. Edwin C. Becker, of Wisconsin, assistant quartermas er, with rank of captain.

John B. Winslow, of New Jersey, assistant quarter-

becond Lieutenant Robert Allen, First Lieutenaut irst Regiment of Cavalry. Assistant Paymasters Edward May, M. Donniston. Richard Washington, William H. E. Williams, Charles W. Hassler, Thomas C. Masten, Rufus Parks, Frank C. Coshy, and Edwin Stewart, to be paymasters in the Thomas Moonlight, W. W. H. Lawrence, and Henry

R. Migheliz, to be assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of captain. First Sergeant Edward S. Huntingtor, to be second licutement in the Eleventh Infantry. George Williams, to be second lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Clarke McDonald, to be a brigade surgeon in the Charles O. Joline, to be assistant adjutant genera with the rank of captain, in the volunteer force Henry M. Swift, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, in the volunteer force. B. A. Lacy, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain. B. F. Fefield, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain. Bulk Weldy, to be first lieutenant in the First regime of infantry.

Major William B. Palmer, of the Corps of Typogra

phical Engineers, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet; to data from Oct. 20, 1861.

unte from Oct. 20, 1861.

William B. Lebo to be commissary of subsistence, with
the rank of captain, in the volunteer force; to date from October 31, 1861.

Thomas E. Maley to be second lieutenant in the Fifth Charles A. Curtis to be second lieutenant in the Seventh regiment of infantry. Captain Cuvier Grover and Major A. W. Whipple to b brigadier generals. Levi Kline to be surveyor of customs at Havre-do-Grace, Maryland. Anthony L. Weaver, of Ohio, to be commi ministence, with the rank of captain. First Lieutenant John W. Williams, of the Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be assistant adju-

tant general, with the rank of captain.
William G. Le Due, of Minnesota, to be upriormaster, with the rank of captain. Daniel Mussulman, of Missouri, to be assistant quar ermuster, with the rank of captain. Second Lieutenant Robert Holmes, of the One Hu tend and Fromth Pennsylvania Voluntoers, to be com missary of subsistence, with the rank of captain.

Theodore C. Boules, regimental quartermaster of the Fifteenth Ohlo Volunteers, to be assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain. William Murfary, of ....., to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, master, with the rank of captain. Mark L. De Motte, of Indiana, to be assistant quarter master, with the rank of captain. Isaac B. McDonald, of Indiana, to be subsistence, with the rank of captain. sistence, with the rank of captain. George W. Ford, of Missouri, to be assistant quarter aster of volunteers, with the rank of captain Lyne S. Metcalf, of Illinois, to be assistant quarter master of volunteers, with the rank of captain. Captain J. A. Rawlins, assistant adjutant gen volunteers, to be assistant adjutant general, with the Cast. Coving George: of the Touth Infantey, and AMIEL W. WHIPPLE, of the corps of Topographical En

gineers, to be brigadier generals. Capt. FRANKLIN D. CALLENDER, of the Ordnance Department, major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious gervice in his department.

Sami., H. Ribbert, of Nebraska, to be secretary of Colorado Territory, vice WELD, resigned.

LEWIS KLINE, SHIVEFOR OF CUSTOMS AT Havre-de Crace Murvland. Jons Loren, Indian agent for the Indians of th Upper Platte. G. H. C. SALTER, of New York, marshal of the consular court at Hankow, China.
CHARLES M. ALLEN, of New York, consul at Ber

ELISHA F. WALLACE, of New York, consul at St. Jago Jasens Smirn, of New York, consul at San Juan, AARON J. WESTERVELT, of New York, consul Bangkok. Groner F. Skward, of New York, consul at Shanghao, FREDERICK CHARLES WELSCH, of New York, consu

OUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. Captain Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaste General, having served fourteen years, continuously, as January 12th, 166?

Aid to the Wounded. wing message was received to-day at the Wi

Department: CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 14. Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Sir: Since the late battle at Pittsburg, this comm has fitted out two boats with surgeons, nurses, and sup files, which have reached their destination. We have also turnished a large proportion of the sur plies taken on the two steamers sent by the Mayor of the city under authority from the War Department, and from the Governor of Ohio. Generous contributions of money and stores continue to flow into our hands, from the citizens of Ohio, Indiana, and Lientucky. If the ment, render it necessary, we are prepared to fit out one or more hospital-boats, if furnished by the United States Quartermaster, and proceed with them to such points as

R. W. BURNETT. President THE ADVANCE INTO ALABAMA. TWO SUCCESSFUL LOCOMOTIVE RECONNOISSANCES.

By order of the Commiss

2,000 of the Enemy Captured. Washington, April 14 -The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of War, dated Nashvilla

"On Saturday morning, two expeditions were started from Huntaville, Ala., in the captured cars. One under Col. Sill, of the Thirty-third Ohio, went east to Stevens, the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston railroads, at which point they seized 2,000 of the enemy, who were retreating, without firing a shot, and captured five locomotives, and a large amount of "The other expedition, under Col. Turchin, of the

Nineteenth Illin is Regiment, went west, and arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which was "Gen. Mitchell now holds a hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad."

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

St. Louis, April 14.—The correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Houston, Mo, under date of April 9, says: The whole Confederate force in the

late Pea Ridge battle have gone east down the Arkansas river. A little over a week ago they passed through Clarksville, sivey miles east of Van Buren. At that point a force of 2,000 cavalry was said to have taken the road towards Huntaville. It was impossible to learn the lestination of these troops, but it is most probable that they were bound for some point on the Mississippi river. or for Jacksonport, Arkansas. It is also reported that the rebels at Pocahontas have orders, on the appearance of a Federal force, to retreat to Jacksonport. General Price and the Missouri State

Calonel Wood, who is in command of the United State a forces at Houston, is kept busy watching the enemy, and keeping them back in Arkansas, A week ago two of the rebel leaders, Coleman McFarland, quarreled, and separated, not agreeing in a has succeeded them in the command of all their forces. He has been reinforced by 6,000 men from Pocahontas, and intends a raid from Houston to Rolla, but he will find the Union troops ready to receive him. We have almost daily communication with and information from the repel camp. Last week they had a grand muster the people of the whole country turning out, but only

Cruise of the Steamer Hercules in Chesa peake Bay.

CAPTURE OF REBEL VESSELS. Rebel Captain and a Mail Taken.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The United States steamed Hercules, Thomas S. Dungan, Lieutenant Commanding reached this port this morning, having with her th schooner Bride, previously reported as being captured river. Western shore of Virginia, also captured prizes. The Hercules left this port a short time since, towin down the light ship which had been previously fitted up for the tall of the Horseshoe. After this, Lieut. Dungar cruised in the vicinity of Smith's Island, and succeeded in capturing the schooners Whig and Bride. He then placed on board of the latter Lieutenant J. G. Baker, with an armed crow, who, on Friday night, observed in Cagarta straits, off Fog Island light, the sloop Wren. After chare of two hours, she was run ashore at Shark's Point boarded, but no goods or cargo of any description were found in her. In the stove were found the remnants of certain papers, which had been partially burned. Among them was a permit, or license to trade, signed by the clerk of Northumberland county, Ya. The Hercules, with her new consorts, then cruised about, and on Sun-day a sail was noticed about six miles off, steering directly for the steamer, which at the moment was ancho ed. The steamer immediately got under way and properceiving the Hercules, changed his course and ensevered to effect his escape. After a chase of half an hour the Hercules came up to the vessel, which proved to be the sloop Velma, having on her stern the name of Bridgetown, though she hailed from the Great Wicomico river Western Virginia. Possession was taken, with th the crew, with five passengers from Richmond, one of whom was a captain in the rebel army. On searching th Velma there was found a large mail, containing about two hundred letters, a large number of which were addressed to persons in Baltimore, and a large numbers to persons in various parts of Maryland. On searching the crew there was also found two thousand dollars in old Virginia bank notes. The Velma had some time previwith a cargo consisting of provisions of various kinds. This cargo, instead of being discharged in Maryland ports, was taken over to Great Wicomico river and there d within the boundaries of Yirginia. The stoop was in ballast, and was coming back to get a new cargo. The rebel captain, previous to being captured, burned his con mission in the fire, remnants of which being founamong the ashes, he acknowledged the fact, and also that he had been engaged at the battle of Managas. Langford, the captain, is part owner of the vessel, and has been engaged in the contraband trade for five months The passengers and crew were all, together with thuse captured by the Reliance, given in charge of Colone Morris, at Fort McPonry. The following is a list of the passengers on board the Valma: John G. Little, of New York; Joseph (! Wilson, late merchant of Baltimore; John Starkey, late of the house of T. T. Martin, of Reltimore: George McCaffrey, of Baltimore; and H A. Brooke, son of Professor N. C. Brooks, of this city, a captain in the rebel army. The eraw are Captai mel D. Langford, Robert H. Crosswell, Samuel So mers, and W. J. Whittington, (who is a part owner.) John F. McJilton, Esu., the Naval Surveyor of the Port, went on board and succeeded in finding her mail and money. BALTIMORE, April 14.—The passengers taken on board

the Velma were subsequently taken before the U. S. Marshal, and strange to say, have all been released. Some of them profess that they were ignorant of the character of the vessel.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Enforcement of the New Article of War. DISCUSSION OF THE CONFISCATION BILL.

THE BANKRUPT BILL POSTPONED TILL The Select Committee on Gradual Emancipation Announced.

Potitions for the Extinction of Slavery. COLLECTION OF THE U. S. TAX.

Shall it be Done by the Several States? WASHINGTON, April 14, 1862.

SENATE. Petitions. Mr. CARLILE (U.), of Virginia, presented peti-tions in favor of allowing Democratic papers the same privileges of the mails as are enjoyed by the Republican papers,
Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented a
petition, seven hundred feet in length, signed by 15,000 omen, praying for the abolition of slavery. Several petitions were presented in favor of a bankoacco.
Mr. WILSON (Bop.), of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from the merchants of Boston in favor of the Bigelow system of taxation.
Enforcement of the New Article of War,

Bisclow system of taxation.

Finforcement of the New Artists of War, Mr. WILSON (kep.), of Massachusetts, called up the recolution inquiring if further legislation is necessary to enforce the article of war preventing the reclamation of fusitive slaves from within the lines of the army.

Mr. Grimes (Rop.), of lows, at some length revisated the instances that have lately occurred in Hooker's division, showing that efforts had been made by slave owners to reclaim their slaves within the lines of the army, with the knowledge of the commanding officer; that slaves were taken at Fort Donelson and carried to Columbus, Ohio, where they were forced to render nemial recvice, under mititary law, to their rebel masters, thus catablishing a system of slavery in a free State. He cited similar instances in lowa and Hinois, and thought that it was quite time that Congress should adopt some legislation in regard to this matter. There were military departments. Some slaves were flogged and returned; others shot; others called contrabands, and admitted within the lines, and others prohibited from entering the lines, as in the celebrated order No. 3 of General Halleck, which ought to be at once countermanded and lorever erased, in obedience to the popular feeling. He thought that a vast amount of information could be acquired from these people, coming from the enemy's lines, had the opportunities occurring been properly availed of. The Northwest could not submit to any temporizing or compromising policy now. They had suffered too much already, and they demanded that this rebellion should be crushed out. The forts of the South Atlantic were yet to be captured, and must be held for years to come. How should they be garliabade when aspliced I He would answer that he was in favor of garrisoning them in whole or in part by soldiers of African descent, to be commanded by white officers. Our troops would wither under the enervating influence of the climate of the Guit States. Therefore, this ineasure was one of humanity, saving many val officers of the army, in issuing proclamations in regard o slavery. He argued that the rebels were using thou-lands of slaves at Yorktown, in throwing up fortifica-

tions. Why should we not use them in putting down this The Confiscation Bill. The confiscation bill was then taken up.
Prior to its consideration Mr. HALL (Rap.), of New Hampshire, resigned his position as chairman of the Naval Committee, and, in order that no misapprehension might occur from this action, he stated that he was influenced by no cause outside of the Senate.

Speech of Mr. Harris, of New York. Promotions in the Army of the United

Speech of Mr. Harris, of New York.

Mr. HAlilis (Rep.), of New York, addressed the Senate on the confiscation bill, stating that this was the anniversary of the commencement of the war, and tracing the great uprising of the people after the firing on Fort Sumpter. The past year had been one of preparation. Now, our grand armies were pressing forward, from Fortres; Monroe to New Orleans, like a vast wall of fire, and the rebel foe was giving way to the obward march at every step. He thought that the magnanimity extended to the eachily by the Covernment had been without rarallel, yet he was glad this was so. Let the gallows and exile be the punishment for the leaders; confiscation and outlawry for those who sided the rebellion with malice aforethought, but mercy for their deluded followers. Referring to the bill under consideration, he contended at length that under the article of the Confollowers. Referring to the bill under consideration, he contended at length that under the article of the Constitution, empowering Cengress to punish treason, the property of a traitor could be condemned as casy as his life could be forfeited. The next question was expediency—as to how far the Government was to proceed in conflictation. He agreed with the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cowan), that some distinction must be made between a rebel general and a private soldier. In his bill, he had made such a discrimination. First, he had provided that the property of every kind within the limits of the United States, belonging to any person who, having heretofore held any office, civil, military, or naval, under the Government of the United States, or any State which has robelled against the Government, or any person who now holds any office

civil, military, or naval, ander the Government of the United Stater, or any State which has rebelled against the Government, or any person who now holds any office under the rebel Government of the States now in rebellion, divil, military, or naval, should be forfeited and confiscated. Second. That any person found holding, or exercising any office, civil, military, or naval, under the rebel Government, or who shall be found in arms, aristing those who have taken up arms against the Government of the United States, or in any way resisting, oppesing, or obstructing the laws, officers, or forces of the United States, or and all rights and privileges of all such persons arising from the Constitution of the United States, to which, but for provisions of this act, such persons would be entitled, are forfeited. A confiscation law were insperiously demangacy for the persons from the Constitution of the United States, to which, but for provisions of this act, such persons would be entitled, are forfeited. A confiscation law were insperiously demangacy for the persons provided the atmospherical for the first of the confiscation of traifors. He thought it would be most likely to prove ineffectual. It would, without doubt, be far more difficult to convict the arch-traltor, Jefferson Davis, if he were within the power of the Federal Government, than some people imagine. Where could he be tried? Who would be the witnesses? These are questions that our worthy Attorney General would find it difficult to answer. He did not be lieve that the Government would ever profit one dollar by the confiscation of rebel property. No government ever had been thus benefited, and none ever would be. He favored the confiscation of slaves, as slavery had heen the cause of the present war, and has for years disturbed the elements of our national politics. Northern policies had cowered before it and ignominously yielded to its imperious exactions. The rebellion was inaugurated because political power was wrested from the land of the slave oliga

To limit the power of stavery is the dictate of statesman-ship; and while he would scrupulously observe all consti-tutional provisions, he would deprive it of all political power that we could, constitutionally. The time had not power that we could, constitutionally. The time had no arrived to determine as to what measures are requisite t ffect this purpose. As the army advances numbers of laves are liberated, and as to what would become o them he could not determine.

He did not believe that any of them would ever be returned by the authority of the Government to londage.

If their masters seek to recover them, the burden of proof is on them to show that they themselves had been loyal A provision of the original bill was founded on the pre-sumption that every slaveholder was a rebel. This chang in the law of evidence was the most effective part of the

in the law of evidence was the most effective part of the full, In seeking the reptoration of the Union, we should prudently take new steps. We should administer the law with magnanisity and forbearance, and a tender, generous forgiveness to all penitent rabels. This the bill presented by him proposes to do, by giving the President discretionary power to discharge all persons whom he may deem fit, from the pains and penaltics of the act. His hope was that multitudes, invited by such a generous act, would all the secret the nation's forgiveness while the others. sindly accept the mition's forgiveness, while the others the more guilty, would explate their crime on the scaffold or—escaping the righteous condemnation of the law— be self-banished as the malefactors of their race, become fugitives on the face of the earth, and find their greates punishment in living and their only relief in dy Exchange of Commodities, &c., with Foreign Governments.

Giovernments.

Mr. WRIGHT (Union). of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for an exchange of commodities and productions of the United States, through our ministers, consuls, vice consuls, and commissioners, with the different Governments to which they are accredited, and report by bill or otherwise. Passed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Select Committee on Gradual Emancipation.

The following is the select committee appointed by the Speaker on the question of the gradual emancipation of stavery in the staveholding States, by the people or local authorities thereof, as authorized by the resolution of Mr. White, of Indiana, adopted last Monday, viz.

Messrs. Attert S. White (Ind.), F. R. Blair (Mo), Georgé P. Flaker (Del.), William E. Lahman (Pa.), Carnelius L. Leary (Md.), Kellian V. Whaley (Va.), James T. Wilson (Lowa), Samuel L. Casey (Kv.), and And J. F. Wilson (Iowa), Samuel L. Casey (Ky.), and And. J The Extra Member from California.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring that F. K. Lowe is not entitled to a seat as Bepresentative from the State of California. This resolution is predicated on a paper, which has been presented, claiming that California is entitled to three Bepresentatives instead of

Nebraska's Representation.

Mr. DAWES also reported a resolution that Samuel E. Haley, of Nebraska, the sitting delegate, is, and that J. Sterling Morton, the centestant, is not entitled to represent that Territory. Also, a resolution asking that the Committee on Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the credentials of Joseph Segar, claiming to be admitted to a seat as a Representative from the First Congressional district of Virginia.

These several reports were ordered to be printed and laid over for inture consideration. Petition for the Extinction of Stavery.

Mr. KELLEY (Rop.), of Ponasylvania, asked leave to present a petition 705 feet in length, said to be signed by 15,000 ladies of one slave and eleven free States, asking for the extinction of slavery.

Objection was made to its open presentation, and it was accordingly referred, under the rules. Collection of the United States Tax.

Collection of the United States Tax.

Mr. COX (D.), of Ohio, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, in favor of such an amendment to the tax bill as may permit the States to collect the same within their respective limits, and determine the compensation of the officers employed.

Mr. COX and these resolutions came too late, perhaps, for their proper inducence with this House. The tax-bill is now hefore the Senate, but it is to be hoped that that held will so modify it, to make it more just and equal upon the different localities and interests, and less multifarious in the objects of taxation, and so change the machinery of its collection, that it may be, if possible, entrusted to the States, who shall have the privilege of collecting the same, and of determining the officers and their compensation. RCLING the canon such their compensation.

Such, he was assured, was the unanimous wish of the Legislature and people of Ohio. The Legislature in passing these resolutions was actuated by the purest patriotism with no other desire then to have this was tax levied and collected fairly and economically. If this bill is thus modified, the vote of Ohio for it will be much nearer a unit.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. WHITE (Rep.), of Indiana, from the Committee on Foreign affairs, made a report, saking so be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions from citi zens of Northern New York and Michigan, praying for the adoption of measures to secure the speedy abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain. Resolution Asking for Certain Information. Mr. PRICE (U.), of Missouri, introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War, if it be not deemed inconsistent with the public interests to communicate any official information he may have relative to the reported entry by United States troops from Kanasa into Missouri, during the last four months, and the forcible carrying away of slaves, mules, horse, etc., to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, as well so the distriction of the dwellings and farm-houses of peaceful citizens, and whether the said property has been accounted for or been confiscated, and, if so, under what process, &c.

process, &c.

Mr. F. A. CONKI.ING (Rep.), of Maw York, mayed
to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—yeas
23, nays 92.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on The Expenditure for Caton Sand. The Expressive tor Cates are solution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House how much of the appropriation recently made for the parchase of cates as the expended, in what manher the expendence has been made, what amount of seed has been received, and why the distribution has not been made; also, what number of agents are employed.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The House voted on the motion made last Monday, by Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, to suspend the rules in order that the bankrupt bill, reported by him from the repetial committee, might be made a special order, and decided the question in the negative—year 56, order, and d. elied the question in the negative—year of the control of the contr

postpone the consideration of the bill till the fourth Wednetday in December. Carried—yeas 67, nays 60. The House passed the Senate joint resolution transferring the supervision of the Capitol extension from the War to the Interior Department, and providing that only so much money shall be expended thereon as will protect the materials from the elements and to complete the dome. Canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi

Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the construction of a ship canal from the Missispip to Lake Michigan, for the passage of army and naval vessels, Government munitions and stores, &c. It proposes, with the consent of the State of Illinois, to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan, canal gan canal.

The House refused to suspend the rules to make the bill a special order.

The House then adjourned.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE STEAMER NORWEGIAN AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, April 14 .- The steamship Norwegian, from liverpool on the 3d, via Londonderry on the 4th, arrived t this port at 9% o'clock to-night. The royal mail steamship Canada arrived at Liver-ool on the 30th ult. pool on the 30th ult.

The steamships City of Washington, from New York, and North American, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

The steamship Hammonia arrived out on the 3d inst.

The political news is unimportant.

The proposed reconstruction of the British navy, in iron, continues the leading topic in the newspapers and Parliament. foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, WEDRISDLY.— The sales of the part three days amount to 12,000 bales, including 3,600 bales to speculators and for export. The market closed quiet at unchanged quotations, though STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are dull, but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadsulfs are duil, and still declining. Flour is follower; sales at 25s 228 6d. Wheat declined 1 22d, with irregular prices; red Western 10s 4d 21s 32; red Southern 11s 6d; wite Western 11s 22d 22s; white Southern 12s 4d. Corn also has a downward tendency; mixed 28s. -18. LIVRRPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET,—Provisions are quiet, but steady. Beef quiet, but steady. Pork firm. Bacon quiet. Lard easier, at 42@44s. Tallow quiet, but steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet; Pots. 324 9d; Pearls, 32s 3d. Sugar inactive. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Bosin firm, at 13s 6d. 14s for com-mon. Spirits of Turgentine dull. LONDON MABKETS.—Breadstuffs steady. Sugar declining. Coffee firm. Tea (common Congon) quiet, but steady. Bice firm. Tallow firm, at 465 54. Line ed Oil firm, at 37sm37s 3d. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols are quoted

at 93% @93% AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central shares 44 #43% per cent, discount. Eric Railroad :33% @34%, THE LATEST, VIA LONDONDERSY. THE DATEST, VIA DURDORDENEST.

LONION, April 4.—Cotton—The sales of the week amount to 32,000 bales, the market being quiet, with an advance of 1/24. on the middling grades. The sales to speculators were 5/300 bales, and to experters 7/500 bales, The sales for to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5/000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm but unchanged. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair. Middling.

Dreadful Accident on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.-Loss of Life.

SCHANTON, Pa., April 14.—Ball's Dam, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Works, near Carbondale, broke away last night, sweeping off a number of laborers' dwellings, drewning nine persons, filling the milace in the vicinity, and doing great damage along the line of the river.

Residence Burned. KING-TON, Md., April 11. The residence of Mr. Cornelison, in this place, was consumed by fire this morning. The loss is about thirteen hundred dollars. No insu

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Flour is dull and heavy; Su-erfine is offered at \$5.15@5.20. Wheat is dull, and 3. lower. Whisky closed steady at 17 kc. Pork dull A Rehel Letter On a recent scouting party from General Sickles'

rigade, the following letter was obtained. It was written by some rebel "special correspondent" to a wspaper in Texas: AQUIA CHURCH, Stafford county, Va., (April 3d, 1862. April 3d, 1862. )
E. H. Cushing, Esq., Houston, Texas.

DEAR Sin: My space is very limited; and if brevity be a virtue in composition, as it is in speech, my letter can at least claim this excellence. You have long since been notified of the withdrawal of our lines from the Potential of the present position on the Rappahan-

been notified of the withdrawal of our lines from the Potomac, and of their present position on the Rappahaunck river. A great deal of valuable army property was lost by this hurried movement. The soldier was compelled to destroy or leave behind him all that he was unable to carry in his knapsack. The same was observed in regard to officers. All were equally losers; the costly uniform of the officer, as well as the plain, home-made sait of the private, was left to be worn by the advancing Yankees. Wagons, tents, commissaries—overything shared the semmon destruction. Some of our brigades are said to have marching orders now, though their destination is us known. The Potomacfor the last week has been white with the sails of crowded transports. It is supposed they are going down the river to the destruction of the destruction. Some of our brigades are said to have marching orders now, though their destination is us known. The Potomacfor the last week has been white with the sails of crowded transports. It is supposed they are going down the river to the destruction of the destruction. All troops have been withdrawn from that place to operate farther South, and I slatarally ballates an advance would be successful if the thing were attempted. Appearances at present are decidedly against us, and I think if we could only occupy the enemy's territory for awhile, and feet our armies on his substance, that these appearances would be view show in the destruction of the part of the uning it we could only occupy the enemy's territory for awbile, and feet our armies on his substance, that these appearances would very account independent to live on our bread and meat, it matters very little whether their Treasury be exhausted or not. If the national purse contains not one dollar, the scrip is as good as gold, when its acceptance can be forced at the point of the bayonat. It is ridiculous to talk of porerly; this is an impossibility, as long as our States are occupied by a powerful foe. It is of no consequence to them, whether our citizens take their treasury notes or not; this is the only money they have to offer, and if it is refused as payment, they take what they wan without troubling themselves about the justice of the proceeding.

The scouts have been again ordered out—ranging between the Rappahamock and Potomac. We are quartered at present in Acquila Church, a splendid building, erecter more than a century ago. We have been out only fifteen days, and in that time have captured eight Yankees, killed three; wounded five, and taken two Yankee horses. We have had the misfortune to lose five of our men, who were surrounded by a regiment of the enemy, and compelled to surrender.

WANDERER.

REV. DR. BELLOWS, President of the U. S. Saniary Commission, will deliver a lecture this evening at Concert Hall, descriptive of a trip to Bull Run and Manassas, immediately after its evacuation, describing the fortifications, preparations for defence, &c., together with information gathered as to the treatment of the wounded, dead, and prisoners, illustrated by the reading of rebel letters found on the grounds. The lecture will, doubtless, be interesting and instructive.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, TRAVELLING-BAGS, SOFT HATS, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the very large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, traveling bags, &c.; also, invoice of black and fancy nutria and wool soft hats, with which the sale will commence, embracing first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

FURNITURE. PIANOS, &c. -Birch & Sons' sale this morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 914 Chestnut street, comprises a general assortment of household furniture and three first-class plane fortes. ----

Public Amusements Miss Charlotte Thompson appeared last evening in a very stupid piece called "Edith and Zeldie." We were rry to find that the young actress had been so far imposed upon as to employ her rare talents in the rendition of parts utterly beneath her regard. "Edith and Zeldie" might have been a fitting drama for some buresque actress, or some dabbler in second rate maledramas, but as it involves no other excellence than a rapid change of costume and the embodying of two corst piece that has been produced here. There are no unities in the drama; the incidents uppear to have no connections; the language is of the shallow pretentious, and there are neither characters nor lessons in the piece Miss Thompson was prettier than ever, and was called

efore the curtain twice.

Manager McKeon's new piece of "The Macarthy," albeit revolting, is intensely interesting, and very well played. There are few better melodrams actors than Mr. tudley, and few better scene painters than Wiser. The impersonation of the Babby by Mr. Hale, is the most thrilling thing that we have witnessed. The Arch will be engrossed this week with "Crohoore-na-Bilhogs." which has been so curtailed as to admit of the appending of an Irish afterpiece on each evening. On Thursday night, Saunders' Cadets will give a Mili-

Wakandarff their military instructor sical people of this city and elsewhere, will have a grand complimentary concert at the Academy of Music on Mon-lay evening next, April 21st Madame Varian, of Boaion, Wm. Mason, Esq., of New York, Theodore Thomas, violinist. and Mr. Ahrend, violoncellist, will assist, with a large orchestra. large and fachionable andiences on Saturday afternoon and evening. The great show was made additionally interesting by Prof. Engelke's and Prof. Briscoe's quar-

some pleasant spring Weather, and full houses may but expected during the coming Easter holidays. Dramatic and Other Items. - The Continental Old Folks meet with success in

Cincinnati. - Mr. Bateman, it is stated, has secured the Winter Garrien, and will give a series of first-class entertains ments, in which Mies Baseman will take part. — Gottschalk will soom return to New York. Grau's. Opera Troupe opens there and in Brooklyn on the 31sk Miss Mutida Heron him been playing the "Sybit"

with success at Winter Garden.

... The Enchantrees" was brought out at Nildela Garden on Monday evening. Of course, the Richings and - Barnum has brought out a play called "Hop of my Thumb, or the Ogre and the Dwart"—Commodore Nutt as the dwarf, and the Belgian Giant, eight feet high, as

- Gran's Opera Troupe played every night last week in Boston. The Messrs. Kellogg and Hinckley, and most of the old favoriter, are still in the company, - Mr. and Mrs F. B. Conway are playing at the Howard Athenaum. Ossian E. Dodge is concertizing in the suburban towns. - The tousent shows in Pittsburg have been notified to shut up their bars, or the Mayor will shut them up. The Melodeon has collapsed, and the Varieties is in a bad way.

- The Butchinsons, and Chillsty's and Hooley and

- Leotard, the gymnast, has concluded an engage.

ment for two years, by which he binds himself to give

Campbell's Minstrels are singing in Buffalo.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADRIPHIA, April 14, 1862 The stock market is dull, without concession in prices or the principal investment securities. Government sever and three-tenths loan sells at 99% to par, and the six per cent. bonds of 1881 at 93%. State fives sold at six per cont. Donds of 1881 at 1834. State news som at 83, City sixes, new, at 97, Pennsylvania Railroad stock at 4675, and the first mortgage honds at 100%. Reading Railroad stock was steady at 21%.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT.

WERKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS. LOANS. | SPECIE. April 7. April 14. April 7. April 14. 83,159,000 83,228,000 1,039,000 1,037,000 3,455,335 3,233,919 609,545 611,052 4,475,310 4,677,632 1,112,077 1,110,500 1,037,000 1,937,000 234,458 232,000 1,937,000 234,458 232,000 1,552,000 1,597,000 234,458 232,000 1,552,000 1,597,000 364,000 361,000 363,000 363,000 363,000 364,000 361,000 36 form & Mech Kensington .... fan & Mech.. 28,037,691, 29,076,717,5,886,424 5,912,879 DEPOSITS. | CIRCULATION. April 7. | April 14. | April 7. | April 11. \$1,841,000 \$1,868,000 \$108,000 \$211,000 1,942,982 1,965,752 512,218 538,079 Mechanics'

City Corn Exchange. Total.....

thwark ....

Penn Township

Man. & Mach.

Commerce..... Girard.... Tradesmen's...

16.636.538 18.112.546 3.378,970 3,498,42 Deposits. 18,112,546 16,636,537 1861. 1979,977 1861. Loans. Specie. Circul'n. Beposits. Cott. 7, 30,499,119 15,383,277 12,238,753 29,331,39 Nov. 4. 28,433,735 6,764,779 12,273,063 20,350,341 196. 2, 2, 30,499,119 15,383,277 12,238,753 29,331,39 Nov. 4. 28,433,735 6,764,779 12,273,063 20,350,341 Jun. 6, 1862. 11,310,463,652 7,464,550 12,243,828 123,041,331 Jun. 6, 1862. 11,310,463,357 18,658,4011 12,144,308 20,068,83 19 19,584,011 12,144,308 20,068,83 19 19,584,011 12,144,081 20,068,83 19 19,584,011 12,144,081 20,068,83 19 19,584,011 12,144,081 20,068,83 19 19,584,011 12,144,081 20,068,83 19 19,584,011 12,144,081 20,068,83 19 19,584,011 12,144,081 20,068,83 19 19,584,011 12,144,081 20,068,83 19 19,584,011 12,144,081 20,068,83 19 19,584,011 12,144,081 20,068,081 19,082,081 .29,388,544 5,849,354 2,192,512 18,692,B .28.083,440 5,860,730 0,575,503 17,075,77 .28,723,835 5,897,891 2,632,672 17,253,60 ...28,723,830 | 9,397,997 | 2,992,972 | 17,399,997 ...28,350,616 | 5,915,535 | 2,707,804 | 17,064,667 ...27,831,333 | 5,884,314 | 2,904,542 | 17,024,109 ...28,037,691 | 5,886,424 | 3,373,970 | 16,636,538 The following is a statement of the transactions at the Philadelphia Clearing House, for the week ending April 2, as furnished by the manager, George E. Arnold, Laq.

250,861 04 194,869 95 167,004 17 \$10,267,021 72 \$1,222,340 29 Measrs. Drexel & Co. furnish the following quotations ountry funds merican gold uartermasters' certificates..... The New York Evening Post of to-day says :

The New York Evening Post of to-day mays:

The stock market opens very inactive, and prices are scarcely so good as on Saturday. The slow progress of the siege of Yorktown, and the reappearance of the Merima, discourage speculation, the public having almost entirely withdrawn from the market. The purchases of the bublic for the past forfifight have being abilities and large dividend-paying shares, while fancy stocks have attracted little attention, these being adversely affected by the falling off in earnings when compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Government stocks are a trillo lower, but not pressed for asle. The sixes of 1881 are steady at 93 \( \tilde{\pi} \) 203\( \tilde{\pi} \) for the coupons. The 7.30 07 k. Money is working very easy at 027 per cent, on call. The bulk of the business is now done at the incan the sold figure.

The gold market is dull, and the rate of premium.

The gold market is dull. Nearly all the trans-The gold market is dull, and the rate of premium stands almost standonary at 1017. Nearly all the transtions of the wirst 1084d were at this figure.
Foreign Exchange is heavy, and the business for the
Boston steamer, thus far, very light. The leading
drawers are supplying the demand at 112%.
There is a rumor in the street that the Government is
negotiating for a considerable amount of specie. There
is no truth in the story, as the Government has no use
for specie at present, except for small change in paying
off the army.

The assistant treasurer received from Washington
\$1,000,000 new treasury notes of the following denominations: \$1,000,000 in \$1,000 notes, \$905,500 in \$500
notes, \$100,000 in \$50 notes, \$100,000 in \$20 notes, \$40,000 in \$50 notes.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales. April 14.

[Reported by S. E. Slaymaker, Phila, Exchange.]

100 Narth Panna R. 7 | 600 U S 7.30 T N. 100 |
1000 City & New. 97 | 200 do ...thd 99 |
1000 City & New. 97 | 3000 Penna 5s...s5wn 83 |
20 Beaver Meadw R. 54 | 400 Sch New 63 '83 csh 61 |
10 Norristown R. 44 | 400 Sch New 63 '83 csh 61 |
10 Norristown R. 44 | 1000 U S 6 po debt ceri 96 |
10 Penna R. 46 | 1000 U S Coupon 63 '81 93 |
10 Penna R. 46 | 1000 U S Coupon 63 '81 93 |
10 do 46 | 1000 U S 6s Regis '81, 93 |
10 do 46 | 1000 U S 6s Regis '81, 93 |
10 do 46 | 15 Long Island R. 12 |
30 do 46 | 15 Long Island R. 12 |
30 do 46 | 15 Long Island R. 12 |
30 do 88 | 1000 U S Catawissa R. 13 |
31 BETWEEN BOABDS.

10 Reading R. 21 | 50 Beaver Meadow. 38 |
32 SECOND BOARD.

| SECOND BOARD. | 44 \( \) 4 \( \) 6 \( \) 13 \( \) 4 \( \) 6 \( \) 3 \( \) 4 \( \) 6 \( \) 3 \( \) 4 \( \) 6 \( \) 3 \( \) 4 \( \) 6 \( \) 4 \( \) 5 \( \) 4 \( \) 6 \( \) 53 \( \) 4 \( \) 6 \( \) 4 \( \) 5 \( \) 100 \( \) 9 \( \) 9 \( \) 9 \( \) 100 \( \) 9 \( \) 9 \( \) 100 \( \) 9 \( \) 10 \( \) 6 \( \) 13 \( \) 10 \( \) 6 \( \) 13 \( \) 10 \( \) 6 \( \) 13 \( \) 10 \( \) 6 \( \) 2 \( \) 13 \( \) 10 \( CLOSING PRICES-STEADY.

OLOSING PRIOES—STEADY.

Bid. Asked.

U.S. 6s. 1881... 963 953 954 Elmira R Prf... 154 16 1 
U.S. 6s. 1881... 963 100 
U.S. 6s. 1881... 964 100 
U.S. 6s. New York Stock Board. The following were the sales of stocks at the second

Philadelphia Markets.

APRIL 14-Evening There is no quotable change in Flour, but the market

is dull at previous quoted rates; 300 bbls good superfins sold at \$5.35, 100 bbls entra at \$5.50, and 150 bbls choice Lancaster county do at \$5.75. The sales to the retailers and habers and Hintfall within the pance of Q5 TOM m5 Of for superfine, \$5.40@5.75 for extra, \$5.50@6 for fan and \$6 25 & 6.50 W bbl for fancy brands as to quality. Rye Flour is quiet and selling in a small way at \$3.25. Corn Meal is dull, and Penna, is offered at \$2.7049 bbi without Anding buyers.

WHEAT.—There is not much offering, but the demand for it is limited at pravious quested rates. Penna, red is quoted at 3240126c, the latter alloat; 500 bus Southern still at 130c, 500 bus Herningly white at 130c, 500 bus Herningly white at 130c, 500 bus prime Seathern do at 145c in store.

Rye meets with a steady drumand at 70c for Penna. Corn is firm reales of 627,000 bus Southern yellow at 55c, alloat, and 1,690 bus prime white at 62c. Oats are firmer and more notify, and about 3,000 bus Fenna sold at 34-for inferior, and 30c for good quality, in store.

Blue.—There is not much offering, and lat No. 1 querelitron is dull at \$03.50 \$\psi\$ ton.—There is very little movement, and no change in price or demand. Corn Meal is dull; and Penna, is offered at \$2.70 19 bbi

In price or demand.
GROUPRIES Acto Provisions.—The markets for both are steady, with rather more doing is is Brun.—There is little or no demand for Clover or Simosby, and the former is nomined at \$5 \P bus WHISKY.—500 bbls, mostly Western, sold at 24c; buy-sers now offer less. Hilds have been sold at 23c, and drudge at 22c \P gallon.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, April 11. The receipts of Reef Cattle are moderate, reaching bout 1,500 head. The market is dull, and prices about the same as last quoted. The following are the particu-30 Scott & Kimble, Lancaster county, #860. 40 Kennedy, Laucaster county, 2505.75. 65 Jas. McFillen, Jr., Lancaster county, \$808.75.

30 Schamberg & Co., Ohio, \$300.

125 Fellidmer, Ohio, \$800.

20 Aull, Pennsylvania, \$7.5008.60.

32 Fuller & Brethers, Ohio, \$808.75.

33 S. Myers, Indiana, \$80.85.5.

34 Divises, bennsylvania, \$808.75.

35 Divises, bennsylvania, \$808.75.

36 S. Storm. Pennsylvania, \$7.5008.60.

38 H. Miller, Lancaster county, \$808.75.

36 S. Storm. Pennsylvania, \$7.5008.50.

32 A. Greewalt, Ohio, \$708.50.

33 H. Sinoa, Lancaster county, \$800.

34 A. Greewalt, Ohio, \$708.50.

35 J. Shoa, Lancaster county, \$8.000.

36 J. Christy, Lancaster county, \$8.000.

37 T. Manus, Lancaster county, \$8.000.

38 T. Manus, Lancaster county, \$8.000.

39 T. Manus, Lancaster county, \$8.000.

30 T. Manus, Lancaster county, \$7.500.80.

30 T. Manus, Lancaster county, \$7.500.80.

31 T. Manus, Lancaster county, \$7.500.80.

32 J. Christy, Lancaster county, \$7.500.80.

33 T. Manus, Lancaster county, \$7.500.80.

34 C. Airbinan, Lancaster county, \$7.500.80.

35 T. Manus, Lancaster county, \$7.500.80.

36 T. Manus, Lancaster county, \$7.500.80.

37 T. Manus, Lancaster county, \$7.500.80.

38 T. Manus, Lancaster county, \$7.500.80.

39 T. Manus, Lancaster county, \$7.500.80.

30 Drove Yard at from \$18 to \$35 \$9 head, as to quality.

The arrivals of Cowe arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from \$2.50 to \$6.00 \$9 100 \$80, net.

The arrivals of Fat Hogs at H. G. Imhoff's Union Proye Yard reached 2,811 hoad, this week, selling at from \$2.50 to \$6 for still \$64, and \$3.75.56.50 \$9.100 \$80, net. for corn \$10.80, according to quality.