WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. A correspondent writing to us from Fort Union New Mexico, under date of the 31st ult., says: "The entire rebel force in this Territory is supposed to be 2,500 strong, with 21 pieces of artillery. The entire Federal strength is 2,200 men, and 12 pieces of artillery. The rebels have the advantege of being in supporting distance, midway between our forces, 900 of whom are at Fort Craig. and 1,300 at Depot, Fort Union, and vicinity, three hundred and fifty miles distant from each other. The officers at present at this post are Col. Paul commanding, and Capt. McFerran, chief quartermaster, Capt. Garrison, chief of subsistance, and Capt. Bristol, commanding the trenches. All of them are of the regular army, with some New Mexican volunteer officers. If we are assaulted at this post, a fierce and bloody battle will be

fought, but we are confident of victory." The letters from one of our special correspondents at Pittsburg Landing, published to-day, pictures truthfully the present aspect of affairs at that henceforth historic point. The labors of the Western Sanitary Committee, it is gratifying to know, have been instrumental in saving many a noble life, and easing many a suffering soldier's pain. Gen. Buell's men, it is said, have been compelled to endure the greatest hardships since the battlesleeping on the wet ground without tents or blankets, and being compelled to carry all their commissary stores from the river, a distance of three miles. This is the kind of heroism that history seldom takes a record of, and romance totally

Those redoubtables, Price and Van Dorn, are reported by the telegraph to have been at Des Ark, Missouri, on Monday, the 14th instant, where the rebels are concentrating in large force. The duty of harassing Curtis, and, if possible, of engaging our Kansas troops, has been entrusted to Albert Pike, who has 2,500 Indians, and 600 Texan Rangers. Efforts are being made by the robels in the southern part of the State to raise a regiment county, were under marching orders on the 19th

By an arrival from Post Royal, yesterday, we learn that Fort Pulaski was so much injured by the late bombardment as to be wholly unfit for a post of defence. Some work is in progress, but principally for the purpose of clearing away the rubbish, so as to render the place fit for the occupation of the Seventh Connecticut regiment, which yet remain within its walls. No effort is making to remount the guns or repair the breaches effected by our firing. Since the capture, it is said that one of the shells which had not burst when it fell, exploded, injuring four men, perhaps fatally. Our troops are now employed in removing the heavy guns and mortars from the batteries on Tybee and

News from Southern papers up to the 20th inst. will be found on our first page. The rebels claim the late affair at Lee's Mills, near Yorktown, as a brilliant victory, but admit that their loss was heavy, including one colonel. Their papers acknowledge that the success of the rebel cause is staked upon the issue at Yorktown.

The visit of the French minister to Richmond furnishes a fruitful theme for comment, and the Southern papers are making the most of it. Tarning from the dull chronicle of defeat, they probably find relief in holding up before the eyes of French Emperor.

had been transmitted to Jeff Davis. About onethird of the required reinforcements had been sent to Beauregard before Gen. Mitchell seized the railroad, but the balance are at Chattanooga unable to go to the rebel general's aid.

Fort Wright has not yet surrendered to the national forces. The bombardment still continnes, but its reduction will only be a question of time. The rebels have cut the Arkansas lavee, in the vicinity of the fort, thereby flooding all the adjacent farms, and destroying a great deal of valuable property. Evidently they have begun to pin their faith to the line of Shakspeare : "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

The news published from Southern papers, to the amounted to only fifteen men.

We publish on our first page an interesting account of the occupation of Falmouth (directly opposite Fredericksburg) by Gen. McDowell's Division. Falmouth seems disposed to be loyal, but Fredericksburg, at least the municipal authorities, are impudent Secessionists. A committee appointed by these gentry, while in conversation with some of our officers who visited the place under a flag of truce, boasted of their reverence for the Secession cause; but we predict that before many days they will be glad not only to recant their Secession opinions, but to bow submissively to the Constitution and laws of the country.

Congress Yesterday.

SENATE.—The bill for the confiscation of the property and the emancipation of the slaves of rebels coming up, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, regretted (in a two-hour-and-a-half speech) "that measures should be introduced calculated in the slightest degree to affect the harmony of the conduct of the war." The Senate then went into executive

House.-Six petitions were presented in favor of introducing the German study into West Point. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to cashier any officer addicted to intoxication. The series of confiscation bills reported adversely from the Judiciary Committee were taken up. The first was postponed until Tuesday next. Mr. Hickman (Pa), offered a substitute for the second, taking the subject out of the hands of Congress and leaving it to the decision of the President, which was rejected, and the substitute of Mr. Bingham adopted. It provides that the rebel property confiscated shall go towards defraying the expenses incurred in quelling the insurrection.

THE REPUBLICANS Of New York have not, it would seem, grown tired of their magnanimous action last year in sinking their party name, and in calling into their councils the loyal Democrats of the State. The following extract, from the New York Tribune of Monday, will be read with great satisfaction in all parts of the country:

The Legislature chosen at this election was overwhelmingly opposed to the Dean Richmond Democracy, but the majority was made up in nearly equal parts of Union Republicans, Union Democrats, and Republicans, who had supported and been chosen upon Republican party tickels. These, of course, have differed upon some of the questions which have ariser during the session, and high hopes have been entertained, by the common adversary, of a break-up during or at the close of the session. Cortain journals have talked very loudly of bolting, in case they failed to have their own way, and the Albany Argus has eagerly caught up every such utterance, and fabricated therefrom a pleasing dream of the dissatisfaction of the more especial friends of Gov. Seward with the Union movement, and their determination to insist on a strict and exclusive reorganization of the Republican party.

These hopes were rudely dispelled by a general meeting of the Union and Republican members on Friday evening last, which resulted in a perfect agreement as to the policy to be pursued in the State canvass soon to open. An address and resolves were unanimously adopted which, though prepared in part by a Union Democrat, endorse the action and policy of the National Administration as fully and heartily as any reasonable Republican could desire, and propose to march straight on in the path so broadly defined and so triumphantly treal by an immembe majority of our during the session, and high hopes have been en

straight on in the path so broadly defined and so triumphantly treat by an immense majority of our fellow citizens tast autumn. With reference to the State Convention, which is to nominate the Governor, &c., to be chosen by another such majority next autumn, the Legislature meeting Resolved. That, for the purpose of carrying into effect, at the coming election, the principles and policy thus set torth, we recommend that a State Convention be half in the nomination of State officers to be supported at the election next fall; that all Republicans, Union Democratz, and other loyal citizens, supporters of the policy of the Administration, and responding to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions herewith submitted, be invited to unite in the election of three delegates from each Assembly district to such Convention; and that the following persons be appointed a committee gates from each Assembly district to such Convention; and that the following persons be appointed a committee to designate (after proper deliberation and consultation with the committee of any organization of this State whose co-operation we hope to obtain) the time and place of holding it, and to arrange such other preliminary details as may be necessary—viz: talls so may be necessary—viz:

First District—Edwin J. Brown and Moses H. Grinor fifteen men. This invention is very tame. First District—Edwind J. Brown and moses in Julian Second District—Edward M. Madden, Orange, and The rebels are forgetting what is due to them—

Second District—Edward M. Madden, Orange, and their cause. It would have been as Second District—Edward M. Madden, Urange, and
J. S. T. Stranshan, Kings.

Third District—C. V. R. Luddington, Sullivan, and

easy to have said that General Burnside lost

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Seventh District-James C. Smith, Ontario, and Wm. Bonbam, Steuben. Thus are happily dispelled all apprehensions of

canvass, among those citizens of our State who mean to stand by their Government to the utmost in the momentous struggle forced upon it by Southern treason. For our own part, holding with the most advanced Republicans, and believing that the Union cannot be saved unless slavery shall be overthrown we have no desire to release ing that the Union cannot be saved unless slavery shall be overthrown, we have no desire to make our personal convictions the test of political fellowship, but vote just as readily and heartily for a Democrat, who stands for putting the rebellion square down, as for a Republican. Let us first decide that we have a country—not a more mass meeting or fortuitous buddle of human beings—and then we can, at leisure, discuss and decide less imminent questions. It would be absurd to keep up a quarrel about slavery extension after slavery shall have cossed to exist; and no one can say today whether the issues of 1860 will have any pertinence, any consequence, in 1863. Let us trust to the future to suggest its own needs, while we attend manfully, thoroughly, to the duties of to day.

From information open which we place full From information apon which we place full eliance, we are satisfied that this course will be pursued by the Republicans in Pennsylvania, preparatory to the coming election. The Republican, or Opposition State Committee, of which the Hon. A. K. McClure is chairman, is expected to be called together at an early day, and we trust and believe that the gentie. men composing it will be animated by the same spirit that has brought harmony and union to the standard of the friends of the good cause in the Empire State. Thousands and tens of thousands of Democrats in Pennsylvania will greet such an invitation to them as has been responded to by their fellow-citizens in New York with gratitude and joy. It is wellknown that Governor Currin, and his friends, cordially sympathize in this patriotic purpose, and the entire policy of President Lincoln favors the same great end. Let the BRECKIN-RIDGERS maintain their organization, and let the contest in October be made against them, and in favor of the cause they are known so heartily to despise, and the result will be such a victory as has never been known in the annals of politics.

The Negroes and the Northern States. Many persons entertain the opinion that if any considerable number of the Southern slaves obtain their freedom they will necessarily emigrate to the Northern States, and that thus a large proportion of our white laborers will be thrown out of employment, and heavy for guerilla warfare. Our force in Houston, Texas | taxes or other expenditures caused by the necessity of providing for indolent refugees. It requires, however, but a slight examination of the subject to see that this conjecture is not well founded. There has been, in all our past history, but very little voluntary emigration northward of colored men. The Africans, like all other races, prefer congenial climes, and they will not venture from them unless they are compelled to do so by very powerful motives. It has been a rare occurrence for any of the large body of free negroes who reside in the States south of Mason and Dixon's line to journey northward. As a general rule, only flying fugitive slaves, or those whose freedom was imperilled by the system of hostile State legislation that has of late years been commenced in the South, have ventured on this experiment. A striking proof of this fact is furnished by the census of 1850. Of the 53,000 free blacks of Pennsylvania only 15,000 were not born on our soil. Of the 54,333 free blacks of Virginia only 533 were immigrants; of the 74,723 in Maryland only 1,367; of the 18,073 in Delaware only 1,141. It is thus clearly shown that they are not a migratory race, and that there was very little disposition to emigrate even to Pennsylvania, notwithworld, and nearly all the labor that has heretofore been performed there has been done by the Africans. Their labor will be as much needed hereafter as heretofore, and no swored by Gen. Mitchell was seized in the tele- change that may be made in the conditions graph office by Gen. Mitchell several days after it | upon which it is to be performed will dispense with the power and present necessity of its employment. Practically, in the Southern States the negroes find a climate agreeable and healthy, and a demand for their labor,-in the Northern States an uncongenial climate, and little, if any, demand for their services. No large body of men have ever emigrated for the sake of emigration—and particularly when they could derive no absolute benefit from the change, and when they had no strong love of

novelty nor spirit of enterprise to impel them. There are other considerations, also, connected with this subject which lead to the same general conclusion. Even if it were a demonstrated fact that the negroes could not, in consequence of any political changes that have been or may be made, remain in or near effect that General Burnside's force has met with a their old places of residence, and that an repulse at Elizabeth city, North Carolina, would be absolute necessity for their emigration to some incredible coming from a more reliable source. The point existed, there are fields open to them report states that 1,000 Confederate troops repulsed much more inviting than the present free 5,000 of General Burnside's command, and that the States. Various colonization projects are agitated. Liberia has been a refuge for a portion of their race for many years; Hayti now cordially invites them. Central America is also proposed as a suitable spot for African colonization. An unceasing demand exists for the tropical productions, which negro labor alone has successfully produced, and there is an abundance of tropical land now unproductive and useless. All the great requisites for negro prosperity exist-capacity to labor in tropical climes; land capable of yielding tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice; and a willingness to pay liberal prices for those great stables. If but a small modicum of the intelligence, energy, and industry that characterize the Anglo-Saxons were infused into the Africans, they would soon become one of the most wealthy and prosperous races on the

globe. Those who charge upon the Administration a desire to Africanize the free States grossly misrepresent it. The policy it pursues neither proposes nor tends to produce that result. The President alluded, in his late message to Congress in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, to his strong desire to secure the adoption of an appropriate system of colonization. Hon. WM. D. KELLEY. in a speech he delivered in the House of Representatives some weeks ago, answered some of the prevalent misrepresentations in the following eloquent language:

Sir, brief time is left me, and I hasten to the point of the Africanization of American society and American labor. I have said that the members of the dominant party on this floor are not advocates of the reopening of the stave trade; that we do not advocate the extension of the colored institution through the whole free Territories of the country; and that we are in favor of energing more, by and that we are in favor of opening means by which colored men can leave our country and find a happier home. Sir, Nature works by invariable laws. It is by no freak of hers that the light of day paints the likeness of our loved ones. It is by no such freak that the wire bears the message no such freak that the wire bears the message of joy or woo over land and under water. He who traverses our continent finds on the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains the grandest arberiferous vegetation of the world. On the eastern slepe, divided thence by a narrow strip, which produces its effects on the clouds, you lose all arboriferous vegetation. You find only the red sage; you find nothing larger growing there. The same skies are over; the same God watches hut He works through wise and inthere. The same skies are over; the same God watches; but He works through wise and inflexible laws, and thus teaches men to look to Him through Nature for guidance. On the Pacific slope the earth is refreshed by ninety inches of rain slope the earth is refreshed by ninety inches of rain cach year, while on the eastern slope but five fall. The negro is the creature of the trepies. Submit him to the guidance of his own instincts and volition, and he will find his way to the tropics, or lands lying near them. Nature sunerring law will lead him there. The cruelest monument of 'man's inhumanity to man' that I can point to to day is that colony of fifty thousand American negroes living in the cold wilds of Canada. As well might you expect the tree of the Pacific slope to thrive in the region of the sage, or the sage to thrive under its broad shadow, and with ninety inches of rain falling in the year. The negroes will wilt, and

falling in the year. The negroes will wilt, and dwindle, and prematurely die there. "We all know that the President and his real "We all know that the President and his real friends on this floor are in favor of the recognition of the republic of Liberta, of extending to Hayti commercial relations, of procuring within the American tropics lands where the negro, made free by the crimes of his master, may go and dwell as Nature intended him to. This the President recommends, and all this the majority on this floor intend to consummate. We are for retaining for the Saxon, the Celt—the Caucasian family—that Letting of this continent which was intended for Tortion of this continent which was intended for them They who misrepresent us are infusing black blood into the veins of the country "

THE MODERATION of the rebel newspapers surprises us. There is no use exaggerating without doing so in an original and refreshing manner. According to a despatch from Nor. folk, by way of Fortress Monroe, we see it stated that the division of General Burnside, Lyman Tremsine, Albany.

Fourth District—Edward Didd, Washington, and B. three thousand or five thousand, and that the -blonzo Wood, Onondaga, and Alex- rebel force had but one-tenth the number stated. Fifth District.—510020 Wood, Unondaga, and Mex-ander Campbell, Jefferson. Sixth District.—Wm. S. Lincoln, Tioga, and David L.
Tollett. Chenango.

The story would have been more marvellous and interesting, and certainly quite as probable. and interesting, and certainly quite as probable. Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, April 22, 1862. The philosophical student will find much mos worthy of his reflections and investigations in the unprecedented complications produced by he present struggle between a just Government and a deprayed and savage Rebellion There are some who prefer to take a dark and gloomy view of the subject; but in every such nstance the cause can be traced either to a imited or to a treasonable intellect. The ostrictic inquirer—whether a statesman in he Capitol, a merchant in his counting room, scholar in his closet, or a mechanic at his pench-will arrive at a very different conclusion. Admitting that this is a civil war in its worst phase, and that many of its incidents are calculated to excite the horror of the Christian world, the friends of the parent Goernment can see no cause for self-reproach ei ther in the inception or progress of hostilities. If they have struck at their adversaries with all the might inspired by a just cause, they only took up arms after all hope of peace had been dissipated, and in the face of the mos unparalleled aggressions. As the struggle proceeds, moreover, they see much to compensate them for their immense expenditures of blood and of treasure. Every hour developes equally new proofs of the rapacity and parharity of the traitors, and new proofs of the inexhaustible resources of the loyal States. The contest between a free people and their enemies is rapidly being decided in favor of the former. Victory is with the right, and God smiles upon the gallantry of our soldiers Many questions heretofore difficult of adjustment are being rapidly and miraculously solved. Among these may be classed the great ques

tion of slavery. The fact that remains most prominently in view, and that will challenge the thoughtful statesman, is the disfranchisement of thousands by the treason of the rebels themselves. With the single exception of the removal of the slaves from the District of Coumbia, an act which has already proved itself to be alike beneficent, politic, and wise, not a negro has been set free save in the stampede of the slaveholders themselves, or by military necessity It is interesting to watch the disposition of these manumitted slaves, and their services as laborers and as assistants to our generals. The deception practised by white spics has become so common and so chronic as to render the most of their information unworthy of trust. In certain cases they have been the authors of inconceivable mischief and misery. It is different with the slaves. They have repeatedly shown, and are repeatedly showing, how entirely they may be confided in. There is not a general officer in the Union service who will not testify that his best intelligence of the movements of the enemy, and of the topography of the seceded country, ias come from the blacks. These poor people seem everywhere to feel that it is their duty to show their gratitude to the soldiers of the Republic. A very distinguished officer, who has een stationed far beyond Mount Vernon. on the Lower Potomac, in Maryland, and who, until he took the field, was an uncompromising friend of the South, and of the Southern school of leaders, gives some thrilling accounts or the fidelity and bravery of the slaves in the neighborhood of his command. He says he was never once deceived by them. "They knew the forests around them as the seamen know the sea." Most of them are the slaves of rich and educated Secessionists, and more than one had the blood of the white aristostanding her contiguity to the homes of a large cracy in their veins. They would cross body of free blacks. The causes for this are | the Potomac at night, from the Virginia numerous. The Southern States comprise one | side, detail their narrative, and recross beof the largest agricultural districts in the fore morning; and in every instance they seemed to be fully aware that if detected their lives would be forfeited. It is stated of one of the most intelligent, that some time before, his master, whom he had served with great devotion from boyhood, had him severely horsewhipped, which was a sure preparation for a change of feeling in the latter, and he seized the first opportunity to escape. After getting into our camps, he hired himself as a body servant to General ---, and soon displayed all the qualities which had made some so valuable to his owner. One dark night he was missing, and just before daybreak he was seen coming to the river side in a boat containing his wife and four children. It is well known that the intelligence of the retreat of the rebels from Manassas, so much discussed and doubted, was derived from fugitive slaves. Every item of their information was found to be correct. They came into Washington at the imminent hazard of their lives, and, if, instead of being black, they had been white men, they would at once have been honored by appointments in the army. How completely such self-sacrifices and fidelity as this puts to shame the sneers and falsehoods of

> but unworthy of their liberty! An important alternative arising from this state of things is presented to our public men. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest land in Eastern Virginia have been deserted by the slaveholders, and are left uncultivated and ready for occupation and cultivation. This splendid tract of country is composed of soil of the greatest fertility. A gentleman who owns a large farm in Chester county, and now holds a position in the army, and who is well acquainted with the country around the city of Lancaster, so famous for its amazing productiveness and beauty, gives it as his unqualified opinion, that the region of which Centreville, Virginia is the centre, is still more productive and beautiful. All this section is adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, and garden truck of every description. The subsistence of the vast body of troops now in Virginia, is one of the vexations of our military departments. Why should not the manumitted, under proper directions, be thrown in Eastern Virginia for the purpose of planting corn, potatoes, &c., for the consumption of ou troops. They are accustomed to this labor They know the character of the soil, and I an convinced that they would gladly respond it this opportunity were offered to them. Besides giving them employment, and removing them from the District, where they are likely to congregate, and defeating the designs of the politicians who expect to make their ar pearance in the Northern cities a pretext for popular tumults, they could earn something for themselves, and contribute greatly to the reduction of the expenses of the Government, and to the health and comfort of our soldiers in hospital and field. These suggestions are worthy of the attention of those

those who know no better than that of de

claring these poor outcasts not only incapable,

who have our war matters in charge. A considerable revival has taken place among the colored people of the District in favor of emigration and colonization in Central America, and one of the papers states that circulars in support of this scheme are being rapidly signed by many of the most intelligent of this class. Thus, step by step, we are approaching the solution of the most difficult problem of the times. . Occasional.

Taking it Easily. Our friend, "over the water," generally known as John Bull, is rather slow in his elephantine movements. He has made up his mind, at long last, to build an iron-mailed war-ship, with a cupola, of the species which Captain Coles claims to have discovered—as he did, no doubt, a year after Captain Ericsson had first hit on the plan and offered it to the Emperor NAPOLEON. Messrs. SANUIDA, of London, have got the contract, and the vessel is to be ready for sea on the first of June, 1868—that is, some fourteen months after date.

This is slow work. Captain Encesson built the Monitor in THREE months, but the British Government, true to its venerable and slow policy, which ever keeps it in the rear, takes THIRTEEN to accomplish the same. Of course. Lord Palmerston expects that his friend Na-POLEON will take no hostile step against England until England has an iron-mailed fleet to fight upon fair and equal terms. Will NA-POLEON wait?

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF AN ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK -The attention of purchasers is requested to the very large and desirable assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, being the stock of an extensive wholesale house declining business, comprising a full assortment of all descriptions of domestic, British, French, and German dry goods, adapted to city or country months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, and to be continued at the same hour tomorrow (Thursday) morning, by John B. Myers &

FROM WASHINGTON The Case of Senator Starke, of Oregon.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS THAT HE IS DISLOYAL. THE ARREST OF GENERAL CAMERON Correspondence Between Secretary Sewar IMPORTANT POST OFFICE MATTERS. The Letter-Carriers for Philadelphia Appointed. Republican Caucus.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, April 22, 1862 Representative POTTER, as chairman of the Republican caucus, has, at the instance of several members of that sarty, called an adjourned meeting to-morrow night. Temporary Deposits. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the different sub-treasurers and depositories to receive no more temporary deposits at rates of interest exceeding 4 per

Philadelphia consulting with ex-Secretary Camenon, in elation to the defaication in the War Department is erroneous in three particulars—namely, that the Secretary has not been been in Phi'adelphia recently; he has not onsulted with General CAMERON upon the subject, nor i In accordance with the notice heretofore given, the

Secretary of the Treasury is now paying and is prepared to pay all the November indebtedness in cash, The Oath of Allegiance Administered. The oath of allegiance has been administered to MANS FIELD S. WALWORTH, of Saratoga county, New York, a political prisoner at the oid Capitol prison. He also

gave his parole of honor that he would not aid the rebels in any manner,

Mr. Pierce Butler. The men in Philadelphia who have put Mr. Pience BUTLER forward to prosecute General Cameron, will pretty soon tire of this sort of disaffection. The Secon lawyers and politicians in your midst, who regarded this as a great evil, will shortly learn that their experiment will be nipped in the bud by an act of Congress, indemnifying all public officers who have arrested secession per cons in order to preserve the public peace, and maintain the national authority. This will checkmate them all over the Union, and throw them back upon their malignity for new expedients to embarrass and dishonor the

Arrival of General Cameron. General CAMERON reached Washington in the early train this morning, and immediately proceeded to confer with the Secretary of State and the President. He will sail on the 7th, and be accompanied by Mrs. CAMBRON and his daughter, KINTZING PRITCHETT, his private secretary, and BAYARD TAYLOR, his secretary of legation,

Gen. Rosecrans Assigned a Command Gen. Bosechans has been assigned to the command of the division lately commanded by Gen. BLENKER. This appointment will cause a great deal of joy throughout the loyal States, for Gen. ROSECRANS is justly regarded as one of the most accomplished officers in our army, and one who will be a fit leader of the German division of the army of the Potomac. Col. John A. Koltes, of Philadelphia, is at present in this city on important official business connected with the division.

The Case of Benjamin Starke, Senator from Oregon. CLARK is chairman, made a report, to-day, on the resolution referred to them inquiring into the loyalty of BEN-JAMIN STARKE, a Scuator from Oregon. The report is quite voluminous, and opens with the determination of the committee not to take any additional evidence, owing to the distance of the Senator's State, but simply to review and consider that which was before the Committee on the Indiciary at an earlier period of the session. Mr. Starke ary eared before the committee, and presented his defence in writing at considerable length, taking the ground that he had given every evidence of patriotism and loyalty in taking the oath, his course, etc., and intimating to the committee that they had better investigate the characters of the people who make the allegations of disloyalty against him, as well as the allegations themselves. He alluded to expressions made in the heat of a political

The committee then proceeded to investigate the testimony of the persons sent from Oregon, and came to the folk wirg conclusions: First-That for many months prior to 21st November, cate of the cause of the rebellious States. Second-That after the formation of the Constitution of the Confederate States, he openly declared his admiration for it, and advocated the absorption of the loval States of the Union into the Southern Confederacy under that Constitution, as the only means of peace, warmly Third-That the Senator from Oregon is disloyal to

the Government of the United States Post Office Matters.

The Postmaster General and his indefatigable as. sistants have, since the first of the month, been assidiourly employed on the great mail-lettings in the Western

vertisements. About two hundred of these routes are situated in California, Oregon, and other adjacent territory, and, agreeably to the advertisement, these have been finally disposed of. The bidding was sprited, and generally reasonable. It is really commendable that the service in the Golden State of California embraces many points hitherto untouched by the mails, as well as in frequency of trips on the old routes, which, with their now ample and regular mail facilities, will unquestionably divert much of the correspondence which now is con-On all these Pacific routes, I learn that in nearly all all interested concurred fully in the wisdom and energy We are officially informed that the decisions in all other States will be duly announced on Thursday next, at

This whole letting, under Postmaster General BLAIR. has been most admirably arranged and carried out by Second Assistant GEO. W. McLellan, chief of the contract division, and the experienced, talented, principa clerk, E. L. CHILDS, Esq. The Postmaster General to-day ordered the following: MAIL MESSENGERS APPOINTED.

At Hemlock, Cambria county, Pa., George Siley, in At South Creek, Bradford county, Pa. Asron J At Weaversville, Pa., David Weaver, in place of W. Post offices established.

Colegrove, McKean county, Pa., William Colegrove Clay Lick, Franklin county, Pa., E. B. Winger post-

Samuel Beerbower, New Milltown, Lancaster county, Pa., vice Moses Hoover, resigned. Benjamin Reese, Martinaville, Lancaster county, Pa William Withington, Snydertown, Northumberland county. Pa., vice S. Bough Peter Uhler, Uhlerville, Northampton county. Pa. Robert B. Frey, Finleyville, Washington county, Pa., vice J. B. Remedy, resigned.

John H. Brazington, Kinzua, Warren county, Pa. Jacob G. Zer , Geiger's Mills, Berks county, Pa., vice ferome Hawes, resigned. Orrin G. Wood, Frank'in Corners, Erie county, Pa.,

vice Henry Bancock, resigned.

John F. Seltzer, McKeansburg, Schuylkill county, Pa., vice George Mediar, resigned. Appointment of Letter-Carriers for Phila-

delphia. The Postmaster General, to-day, appointed the following gentlemen as letter-carriers for the Philadelphia post office: Levi Eldridge, James Bees, William Alte-Rainer, Henry Vanderslice, Eeras B. Dawson, John N. Boehm, Sig. H. Morrison, William H. Butler, Jr., John W. Colder, Samuel S. Talbot, R. A. Carmony, B. M. Johnson, J. H. Kurtz, Caleb J. Baldwin, J. G. Franklin, H. Clay Beyer, Peter J. Ridinge, Frederick H. Weaver James F. Questor, Robert Gray, Frederick Faring, George W. Krew, Samuel Keen, and Peter Dornan.

The Case of General Cameron—Correspondence between B. H. Brewster, Esq., and Secretary Seward. The President has communicated to Congress the following correspondence, which has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

[Brawster to Seward.]

706 WALNUT ST., PHILA, April 16, 1862.
Sir: By the direction of General Simon Cameron, I send you a summons issued out of the Supreme Court of this State, at the suit of Pierce Butler versus Simon Cameron, April 1.1862, No. 17. The writ is returnable on the first Monday in May, 1862, and is for the trespass vi et armis assault and battery and false imprisonment.

The cause of action is no doubt founded upon the supposed misconduct of Goneral Cameron in causing the arrest of the plaintiff, Mr. Pierce Butler, and placing him in Fort Warren, or some other public fortification, without authority of the law, while he, General Cameron, was Secretary of War.

Cameron, and was done by those who commanded it to [Brawster to Seward.]

As I am instructed, the act was not the act of General Cameron, and was done by those who commanded it to be done for just reasons and for the public good. You will please communicate the fact of this suit to the President, and such other official persons as should properly be advised of it, and have such action taken as shall relieve the defendant. Simon Cameron, from the burden, cost, and responsibility of defending this suit. By the directions of General Cameron, I have, has his private counsel, ordered my appearance for him, while I also invite and request the intervention of the proper authorities in his behalf, and for his protection.

I am, sir, truly, etc..

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER.

o Hon WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, etc. (Mr. Seward to Mr. Brewster.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1862. To Benj. H. Brewster, Esq:
Sir: I have received your letter of yesterday, stating that, by direction of Simon Cameron, you transmit to me a runnmons issued out of the Supreme Court of the Sirate of rennsylvania, at the author Pierce Butter against Mr. Cameron, for trespass riet armis, assault and battery, and false imprisonment, in causing the arrest of the plaintiff without authority of law. This communication has been submitted to the President, and I am directed by him to any. In reply, thus the arms at he proceeding of Mr. Cameron, referred to as one taken by him whan Secretary of War, under the President's directions, and deemed necessary for the prompt suppression of the existing insurrection. The President will at once communicate this correspondence to the Atorney General of the United States, also to Congress.

ited States, also to Congress.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD. The New York Volunteer Engineer Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel JAMES F. HALE, of the New York volunteer engineers, is in Washington. It appears that this regiment was accepted, by the Secretary of War, in September last, as one of engineers, and as such mustered into service. The psy department, however, re-fuses to recognize them without a special act of Congress. Thus, since that time they have been without pay. The high commendations by Generale BHERMAN, HUNTER, BENHAM, and GILMORE, at Port Boyal and before Pulaski, where they erected batteries under the greatest difficulties, fully demonstrate their efficiency.

Confiscation, Etc. The bills to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels, were considered in both Houses to day. Mc DAVIS, of Kentucky, spoke nearly three hours in the Senate against the bill, and then did not finish his re-marks. The action of the House is already known in the matter, while that of the Senate is very much in doubt;

though it is quite certain that a bill of this kind will pass National Armory.

The special committee on this subject are making slow progress. A memorial was referred to them to day from citizens of Poughkeepsie. New York, asking for the location of the National Armory at that point. The municipal authorities of that place have taken action in the matter. If an armory is authorized at this session it will, without doubt, be located in the mineral region: of Pennsylvania, and not at a distance from the region where the iron ore is found.

The committee was composed of Senators Clark BHERMAN, HOWARD, WILLRY, and WRIGHT. Senator

WILLEY dissents from the second conclusion.

- A Gallant Act. On Friday last, Lieutenant EDW. K. MULL, of Captain RICHARDS' company, Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, while on duty near the Bappahannock river, was captured by a party of rebels and carried off some distance, where a guard, armed with a shot gun, was put over him, to prevent him from making his escape, while the party went to look for more game. As soon as the captors were out of sight, the Lieutenant pulled a revolver from his coat pocket, and, holding it close to the head of the guard, politely informed him that he would be under the painful necessity of blowing his brains out if e did not instantly lay down his gun and go with him The frightened robel obeyed orders, and it was not long before the Lieutenant was back in his own camp, as good as new, accumpanied by his prize. Lieutenant Mull is a resident of Berks county, Ponnsylvania.

Recognition of Liberia Mr. Cowan presented a memorial in the Senate to citizens of Philadelphia, asking that the Republic of Liberia may be recognized and treated as an independent nation. In connection with this, Mr. SUN-NER said he should press the bill for that purpose at an early day.

General Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 22 .- General Wadsworth, the mi washington, April 22.—General walsworth, the military governor, has issued an order requiring all the farm stock in Prince William, Loudoun, Alexandria, and Fairfax counties, Virginia, to be confined and carefully herded, the destruction of the fances rendering this measure necessary for the cultivation of the land.

The following general orders have been issued by the War Department: War Department:

1. All agents appointed by the Governor of a State, under its laws, to obtain from its volunteer soldiers assignments of pay for the benefit of their families, will be recognized as such by paymasters who will afford them all necessary facilities for that purpose, so far as is consistent the arbite tearwise. ent with the public service.

2. Transportation to soldiers on sick leave may be furnished and the cost stopped from their pay in the same manner as other stoppages are made. The necessary transportation furnished to soldiers on sick leave by the authorities of any State to which such soldiers belong will be deducted from their pay and refunded to the State by the paymaster, whose warrant for making the stoppage will be the certificate of the proper agent of the State accompanied by the receipt of the soldier for the transportation. Where several soldiers of different

companies are concerned, separate accounts will be made for each company. FROM CAIRO.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT WRIGHT. THE ARKANSAS LEVEE CUT BY THE REBELS

Curcago, April 22.—The special despatch to the Journal, from Cairo, states that the bombardment of Fort Wright continues, but the results are as yet unimportant. The rebels have cut the levee on the Arkansas shore, opposite the fort, and the fine farming lands there are ow covered with a lake of water for miles around. The esidents are greatly exasporated at this outrage. The most evocuraging news continues to be received from Gen. Halleck's army, near Pittsburg Landing.

FROM MEMPHIS:

Sr. Louis, April 22.-From a gentleman who lef Memphis a few days after the battle of Pittsburg, we learn that the rebels, putting both days of the battle together, still claim a victory. Their claim rests on the supposition that more were killed, wounded, and taker prizoners on the Union side than theirs. Our informants are General Prentiss made a speech to his troops in Memphia, in which he endeavored to mollify their com-plaints in relation to their treatment, the food they receive, etc. He told them they would soon be exchanged and rallied them generally to keep up good spirit Prentiss was in excellent temper. He owned to a defeat on Sunday, but said the rebels were badly whipped on Monday. The prisoners were being sent to Rich mond. Our informant was in Huntsville, Alabama The securing of that place was a complete surprise, and the occupation of the railroad between Decam Stevenson was regarded as the hardest blow the rebels had yet received. The rebels were preparing to make desperate stand at Corinth, and fresh troops were con-Memphis was almost entirely stagnated, and the people events which will certainly decide the war.

FROM FORT PULASKI. Desperate Skirmish on Wilmington Island.

New York. April 22 .- The steamer Marion arrived a this port to-day, from Hilton Head. Her advices state that a surveying party of two hundred of the Eighth Michigan regiment were about landing at Wilmingion Island, below Savannah, when they were surprised by a body of rebels, numbering from 600 to 800, who poured on them an effective fire, killing and wounding several of our men. The Michigan troops returned the fire and went gallantly into the fight. The rebels, after making a short stand, retreated in order. The adjutant of the Eighth Maine Regiment was killed with twelve or thirteen others, and twenty-five or thirty were wounded. The dead were taken to Fort Pulaski and the wounded carried to the hospital at Hilton Head The rebel loss is not known. Fort Pulaski is so much injured as to be wholly unfit as a work of defence. A Parrott shell exploded in Fort Pulaski on the 14th killing four men, and wounding several others. says it was the adjutant of the Eighth Michigan Regi nent who was killed in the skirmish. The steamer Oriental has arrived with the remaining

risoners from Fort Pulsaki. THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Houston, Texas county, Mo., April 19.-We have been amused at the reports concerning the whereabou of Price and Van Dorn. One day they are reported at Pittsburg, Tennessee, and the next day at Pittman's Ferry, on Black river, whilst we know positively that Dorn's commands were at Des Ark, ninety miles below being at Pittsman's Ferry, they have actually reached chants having removed their goods. Jacksonport is also nearly deserted, the rebels having been removed to Des Ark, where they seem to be concentrating a large force Price is reported to have gone to Corinth. Albert Pike, with 2,500 Indians and 600 Texan Baugers, were left on the border to harass Curtis and on-gage the Kansas troops, if possible, while upon our south Coleman is in close proximity, and Edgar Ashbury i also trying to raise a regiment for guerilla warfare of

Col. Schnabel is in Yellville, Arkansas, with 150 men McBride has gone to headquarters to raise an independent command, to operate in Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri. Col. McFarland, with his command has gone to Desark.

Lieut. Col. Wood, the commandant at this post, has and already we are under marching orders so look or

for something in this district soon. Items from Rebel Newspapers,

Reported Repulse of Burnside at Elizabeth

FORTRESS MONROE, April 21.—The flag-of-truce boat arrived to-day, bringing a parcel of Southern papers. A Petersburg, Va., paper of this morning says the re bel Senate had refused to concur in the Ho or an early adjournment.

The same paper also contains the report of a remise the United States forces under General Burnside Elizabeth City. It is stated that the United States troe ,000 strong, attempted to land there, but were repulse with a loss of 500, by a rebel force of 1,000, including a Georgian regiment.

The rebel loss in killed is stated at fifteen, including

A report to the same effect of the same fight was cur rent at Norfolk last night.

Beauregard's Despatch for Reinforce CIVATURE A well CO The Canadiale Hontsville Ala bama, correspondent says: Beauregard's despatch to General Cooper, calling for reinforcements, was found in he telegraph office, having passed over the wires before General Mitchell's division reached Huntaville, and about one-third of the reinforcements called for had already assed down to Corinth. The remainder are collected a being unable to move forward on account of Genera Mitchell's obstructions. Beauregard's despatch was partially written in cipher, but was easily translated by Gen rolling stock captured by Gen. Mitchel has been sent to Nashville.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—All was quiet at Fortress Monroe and Yorktown to-day at loclock P. M. The weather was pleasant. The army was in high Released from a Charge of Treason-The Univert Difficulty.

ST Louis. April 22 - Henry L Bout, one of the par-ST Louis. April 22—Henry L Rout. one of the par-ties indicated by the jury of the United States Clienti Court, in this city, for consolvacy and trea-on, has been released from cartody, by order of the President. The difficulty at the entwert of the Ohio and Mississippl Baltroad, at East St. Louis, has terminated. No effort was made to interfere with the military guard left there. It is billeved that the opening of the culvert would in-flict less injury than was at first supposed. From San Francisco. Arrivals from Oregon and British Columbia.

Arrivals from Oregon and British Columbia.

And Francisco, April 21.—Four steamers have arrived from Oregon and British Columbia within the past three days. The Northern miniog districts were becoming accessible again, and the steamers will doubtless return crowded with passengers.

The steamer Orizaba sailed to-day, for Panama, with 240 passengers and \$470,000 in tressure for New York, and \$240,000 for England. Edward Stanley is among the passengers. passengers.
SHIP NEWS.—Arrived to-day, ship Lotus, with Hong Kong dates to the 8th of March, and 250 passengers. Sailed, ship Uncowah, for Callao.

Arrest of an Editor at St. Louis. Sr. Louis, April 22.—Rev. Dr. McAnally, editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, has been arrested and placed in the military prison, and his paper has been suppressed, for publishing treasonable matter. The arrest causes no surprise, as the course of McAnally's paper, for seme time past, has been very obnoxious to the officers of Government.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the City of New York. A Rebel Vessel Fitted Out at Liverpool.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. Financial Policy of the Ministry Attacked. The Question of Iron-Plated Ships.

A Battery on Capt. Coles' Plan Contracted for. PROGRESS OF THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Queoustown on the 10th inst., arrived at New York yesterday. Her dates are four days later than those already received.

The steamship Africa arrived at Elverpool on the 6th inst. The new iron steamer Oriets, built for war purposes

Inst.

The new iron steamer Origio, built for war purpassas, had left Liverpool for Pilermo. It was believed she would go to Bermuda for her armament, and cruise in the Atlantic Ocean as a Southern privateer.

The Occito was built at Liverpool estensibly for the Halian Government, and is consequently adapted for warlike purposes. Sich measures 1,750 tons, is capable of carrying several guns of the largest calibre on a draft of about 12 feet, and is represented as one of the finest and fastest vessels of her class afloat. The vessel was regularly cleared at Liverpool for Palermo in ballast, and had a crew of about fifty men on board,

According to some reports the vessel had arms and ammunition on board when she left the Mersey; but this is positively denied, and the deutal is accompanied by the assertion that she had not an ounce of powder nor a single gun on board, and that her bona fide destination was Palermo. Other reports are that the vessel will doubless go to Palermo, and that she will thence proceed to Bermuda, where she will take on board the armament and armanition specially sent there for her. She is then (says rumor) to take the rea cittler as a pirateer or as a war vessel commissioned by the Confederates. The Oveito left Liverpool under sealed orders.

The schooner Sophia had run the blockade at Charleston and arrived at Liverpool with 900 bales of cotton. Gibraitra advices of the 3d instant state that the Sumpley was still at that part, and the Federal sloop Tuescarour remained at Algesiras. The cloop Kaersarge crossed over to Gibraitar on the 39th of March, and remained two days, when she proceeded to Algesiras and salled for the west.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th inst., Mr. Bisraeli made a general attack upon the financial policy of the Chanceller of the Exchequer. He denounced the idea of commencing the year without a surplus, while the trade of the country is diminishing, and its revenue deciting. He thought Kogland might find herself in a most supplessant predicament, if unforessen difficulties should arise in America or on the Continent.

Mr. Gladstone replied, and, with considerable bitterness refuted the arguments of Mr. Disraeli. During the debate which chancel, Mr. Bentinck condemnal the policy of the Government, and attributed the distress of the country to its inconsistent and inhuman policy in refusing to recognize the Confederate states.

The House ultimately went into Committee, when the resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, authorizing the issue of £1,000,000 Exchequer deding is years; renewing the income tax and the tea and sugar duties for one year; sanctioning the occasional ticenses to sell beer, &c.; the reduction of the duty on playing cards; and the stamp duty on foreign loan bonds were geografly agreed to and ordered to be reported to the House.

The question of shield-ships and floating batteries continued to claim attention and preparations were being mode to convert numerous vessels into armor-plated ships. The whole of the hands had been removed from the wooden ships building at the asversal dockyards, and were employed on the iron-clad frigates under construction.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT AT SHOEDURYNESS. GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT AT SHOEBURYNESS. The Admiralty have contracted with Mesers. Samuda for the construction of one of the cupola iron ships of war, under the invention of Captain Coles, of which the Monitor is an imperfect imitation. The price is to be Addition is an imperied interior. The price is to be fi-41,150 per ton, including everything, and the vessel is to be ready for launching on the 8th of February next, and to be delivered, fit for sea, on the 1st of June 101-Notice had been given in the Common Council of Lon-

don of a motion to present the honorary freedom of the city in a gold box to Mr. George Poabody for his munifi-cent gift of £150,000 for the permanent relief of the poor of London. FRANCE. The Moniteur publishes a circular addressed by Count Persigny to the Prefects, which states that 766 Con-ferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have each declared in favor of acting independently of one another, and that 88 Conferences have accepted the General Council under the presidency of a high digastary of the Statements and counter statements had been made re-Statements and counter statements had been made re-lative to General Goyon's recall from Rome, but, accord-ing to the latest rumors, he was not to be disturbed. Accounts from the manufacturing districts state that more animation prevailed among them, and that the operatives were better employed than for some time past, shopkeepers, however, are complaining, and it is re-marked in Paris that the advertisements from large establishments, winding up and selling of at and under

establishments, winding up and selling off at and under first cost, are more numerous than at any period since 1848. At Lyons, the trade in raw silk had become quite m. The accounts of the growing crops are favorable. The Ministry had given orders to increase the num-Der of iron-plated saips.

A conspiracy of great extent is said to have been discovered among the clergy of Bologna.

It is confirmed that an engagement had taken place between the royal troops and the brigands under Grocco, and it was reported that Grocco himself was killed.

SPATM

SPAIN. A Madrid telegram of the 7th says: "The Government has again declared that nothing will change its firm determination to abstain from any onstration prejudicial to the independence

It is stated that on the 10th inst., by order of His Mejesty, a commission composed of the highest generals in the service would meet to consider the possibility of effecting a further reduction of the military badget.

A GENERAL AMNESTY. The Paris papers publish a telegram from Athens of the 5th inst., stating that the insurgents at Nauplia de-mand a general amnesty, and a change of the Ministry. A decree for the amnesty has been published excepting A decree for the amnesty has been published excepting of the chiefs of the insurrection. The same telegral asserts that the English and French squadrons before Nauplia are stationed there under prefence of protecting their respective consuls. But in reality for the purpoof advising the insurgents to submit, and offering; asylum to those persons not included in the amnesty.

London, April 10 —Great activity prevails in the English docky ards.

It is said the French army will be reduced to 94 instead of 100 regiments of infantry. Five regiments of cavalry are also to be struck off.

CHINA. From China there are reports that the people of Nan-kin were in a state of starvation, and were eating human

lesh.

A large party of rebels had been driven out of a har-icade at Woosung by the Imperialists, under the com-nand of Col. Ward, an American.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were incoupt,
The discount market was without change. Best bills 2 x @2 % \$\forall \text{cent.}

The influx of gold continued.

From General Banks' Command—Official Despatch. Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our advance is near Harrisonburg. We have troops across the mountains, protecting the bridges on the Shenāhdoāh, āt Almy, ānd ön the Luray rōad.

To-day we pushed a force forward to Luray. The people were greatly alarmed at first, on account of the reports circulated by the rebels as to the treatment they would receive from us, but in the course of a few hours they became quite reconciled to the presence of the troops. There is a good road to Warrenton, twenty-five miles, and a turnpike to Culpepper Court House, the same distance. In several recent share skirmishes the miles, and a turnpike to Culpepper Court House, the same distance. In several recent sharp skirmishes with the enemy we lest three men.

Jackson has abandoned the valley of Virginia permanently, and is en route for Gordonsville, by way of the Every day brings its prisorers and numerous deserters from the enemy. N. P. BANKS, Major General. From Sait Lake—The Overland Mail In-CHICAGO, April 22—A despatch from the telegraph operator at Salt Lake to-day says that the Indians have all communication by the overland mail. No parare given. It is feared that the telegraph line

Arrival of Cotton and Tobacco from the Tennessee River. PITTSBURG, April 22.—The first boat load of cotton and tobacco from the Tennessee river, left Nashville last week, and arrived here lest evening. It will be sent East over the Pennsylvania Bailroad to-day.

Railroad Accident. CINCINNATI, April 22.—The Central Ohio Express train, bound west from Belleair this morning, ran off the track near Spencer's station, instantly killing S. Corbin, the conductor, and severely injuring several other

The Connecticut River Freshet. Bosrey, April 22.—The weather has cleared up mild and pleasant this afternoon. The advices from the interior report the freshet as having reached its height, and the waters are now receding. Railroad travel is resuming its regularity.

Detention of the Boat for Fortress Monroe. BALTIMURE, April 22.—The Old Point boat which arted from here last evening was elightly damaged by se storm and obliged to return. She left again this orning at 8 o'clock.

Public Amusements. On the evening of the 28th instant, the attachés of the Academy of Music will give a concert, at the Academy building, wherein a number of popular vecalists and in noore-na-Bilhoge ' having been happily withdrawn. He The Groves of Blarney" will be produced this week. McKean is still playing the Macarthy to approciative

WANTS TO PLEAD FOR TRAITORS -Indea Summers, of Kanawha, Western Virginia, is about to present himself before the United States Court, present nimes pearer the United States Court, and ask leave to plead the cases of those who have been indicted for treason in that country. It is hinted that the Judge will be compelled to purge himself of all ground for suspicion before he can

andiences. Miss Thompson and Barton Hill will appear

HARD TO SWALLOW .- On Monday night last a soldier, belonging to the Third New York Volun-teers, entered a Baltimore cyster salcon and swallowed a half bushel of the bivalves and nineteen glasses of ale! When leaving, he remarked that FORTY-FIVE ladies are now employed in Wash-

ington in clipping treasury notes. Amengst them is one whose musical education cost \$50,000. GRIDIRON IN PANAMA BAY .- The Panama Railroad Company are constructing a fine gridiron in the bay of Panama, of a capacity sufficient to admit the largest sized steamers. A REPENTANT SECESSIONISM - General C. B

Conrad, of Gitner county, Va., is now in confinement in Wheeling, having been taken thither by National efficers at Sutton, Braxton county, to whom he voluntarily surrendered himself a few days ago. He was a member of the Riuhmond Convention which passed the ordinance of Secs-sion, and stood side by side with the best of the

sion, and stood side by side with the best of the Union men of Northwestern Virginia, refusing at all times to vote for the ordinazee. He returned home, however, and Governor zetcher made him a brigadier general. Size that time he has' been recognized as a Secsionist, but now he seems to have turned from the error of his ways.

The Industrial Exhibition have secured a place under the picture gallery at the southeast tower. It is said to be a good location in a business point of view, as it will be the first to arrest the eye of the largest London stream of visitors from the east, west, and south of the Metropolis.

Carvado (Rep.)

Mitchell (Rep.) Moorhead (Rep.)

Novil (Rep.)

Novil (Rep.)

Novil (Rep.)

Novil (Rep.)

NAYS.

Allen (Dem.)

Baxter (Rep.)

Baxter (Rep.)

Harding (U.)

Rollins (U.)

Shefiled (U.)

Shefiled

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. THE NAMES OF INTOXICATED OFFICERS TO

BE STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS. CONFISCATION BILLS CONSIDERED. Adoption of Mr. Bingham's Substitute in th

Confiscated Property to pay the Expenses of the

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1862. SENATE. Emancipation. Several emancipation petitions were presented Also, petitions for a bankrupt law. Case of Senator Starke: Mr. CLABK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the elect committee on the case of Senator Starke, of Orc select committee on the case of Senator Starke, of Ore-gon, made a report; whether it was adverse or not was not stated. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all orders of the commanding general, with the instructions, &c., given to General Shorman, lately commanding the South Carolina Thansymant. given to General Sherman, lately commanding the Sound Carollina Pepartment.

Mr. ANTHONY said that the credit of taking Fort Pulaski belonged to General Sherman, and he believed that the correspondence called for would show he had discharged all the duties required of him. If Savannah had not been taken it was because he had acted in accordance with orders. cordance with orders.

Department of Agriculture.

South Carolina Department.

The bill for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture was taken up. The substitute of Mr. Wright of Indiana, was rejected.

Mr. FOSTEB (Rep.), of Connections, moved to amend
the bill by a substitute providing for a Statistical and Confiscation and Emancipation.

Pending a vote, the bill for the confiscation of the property and the emancipation of the slaves of the rebels was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, addressed the Senate.

perty and the emancipation of the slaves of the rebels was taken up.

Mr. Davis epoke for two hours and a helf. He recommenced by saying that he desired the annihilation of the spirit of Secession. To war upon and subjugate that spirit our arms in the field, he deemed, were the proper weapons. He would violate no single principle of the Constitution. If he should be charged with disloyalty for his views, whether it were from malice or slander, he deeplied the insliniation and defied its authors, whether in or out of the Senate. He would admit that in great exigencies unusual powers might be assumed, and he justified this assumpt on. He had faith that our armies were efficient in aumbers, in power, and in discipline, to suppress the robellion. It was to be regretted that any measures should be introduced, calculated, in the slightest degree, to affect the harmony of the conduct of the war. Had purty spirit been merged in particlism, it would already have asved many lives and hundreds of millions of money. He read extracts from the bill, showing who were affacted by its provisions, and assumed that the second States, with three million five hundred thousand slaves and a loyal population of the loyal States, would have a property of five thousand millions of dollars subject to confiscation, to take which wou'd be the most labuman and unjust of measure; an act of surery, to the ordeal of judicial tribunals in sustaining them in their rights. He then showed the suitual dependence of the manufacturing and agricultural industry of the loyal States, and the slave labor of the disloyal States, by statistics of trade between the said section. The bill in effect was thus a great revolutionary and insurrectionary measure like the rebellion itself. It was a great and industrous measure if it became a law. A voice from the country vould yet come up, and be heard and obeyed in this chamber, against this gigantic lajustice. He then considered the legal aspect of the bill, and discussed the principles of continuities. He disclo

han to confiscate the jewelry in the land.
Without concluding, the Senate went ession, and subsequently adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged for some time in securing Study of German at West Point. Mr. McPHERSON (Bep.), of Pennsylvania, presented stx petition in favor of the establishment of a professorship of German in the West Point Military Academy, on the ground of the yalue of the study as a discipline; its practical tubity in view of the number of Germans in the army, and the richness of German literature of the military service. One of these petitions is signed by most of the distinguished literary gentlemen in New York, including President Charles King, Chan-

Adams, Francis Vinton, S. Higbee, and many others Intoxicated Officers. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, asked leave to the unanimous support of the House. It was read as follows:

Resolved. That the President be requested to strike
from the rolls the name of any officer who has been
known to be habitually intoxicated by spirituous liquors hito in service. He sald in a recent engagement near Yorktown, two He said in a recent angagement near Yorktown, two Vermont companies were ordered to a place of extreme peril and performed one of the most gallant exploits witnessed during the whole war. They were ordered to take a certain battery, and they went across the stream and did take and hold it for fifty minutes in the face of a rebel face of three regiments. During that time they were not supported or reinforced by their commanding general who was on the ground. He (Mr. hior.iil) had been informed, from a most responsible gentleman, who saw the general, that he was grossly drunk and had fallen from his horse, one side of his person and face being governl with mnd.

Several voices. What's his name?

Mr. MORRILL declined to furnish the information, and repeated that any man who was in the condi-

and repeated that any man who was in the ition he described, deceived to be stricken from the The Confiscation Bill. The House resumed the consideration of the fifteen or sixteen bills heretofore adversely reported on from the Committee on the Judiciary on the subject of the confiscation of rebel property, and the pending motion to lay the whole on the table was negatived—yeas 39, nays 65.

The first bill in the series was taken up. It is to forfeit

States.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.) of Ohio, had submitted a amendment in the nature of a substitute for the latter. amendment in the nature of a substitute for the latter.

Senntor Sherman's Bill.

Mr. PORTER (Rep.), of Indians, proposed Senator Sherman's bill, which he explained by saying that it did not design to confiscate the property and slaves of all the rebels, but of those holding official positions in the army, the navy, and civil life; in other words, making a quarrel between the people and their leaders. The former, assured of our protection, could signify their willingness to show their allegiance to the Government. This bill would thus do more than any measure to suppress the rebellion.

Mr. BINCHAM explained his substitute providing for the capture and condemnation of the enemy's property. the capture and condemnation of the enemy's property, and to indemnify the United States for the expenses in-curred in the suppression of the rebellion. The House heretofore, by a large majority, had recorded their votes

herelofore, by a large majority, had recorded their votes in tayor of the principle.

Mr. WALTON (Rep.), of Vermont, spoke in favor of Senator Collamer's bill, which he should offer should the pending substitute be rejected.

Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Pennsylvania, argued that there ought to be some line of discrimination between the different classes participating in the rebellion. There can be the alaw configering the property of the land. there ought to be some line of discrimination between the different classes participating in the rebellion. There ought to be a law confiscating the property of the laaders, such men as Davis, Toombs, Slideli, Cobb, Keltt, and Mason, are not the only men deserving of bombs, but death or exile. If arrested, they ought to suffer the penulty of the law for treason. If the confiscation act applied to all in rebellion, without distinction, it would fail of its object, and become a dead letter. Respect for the Constitution.

Mr. BIDDLE (Dom), of Pennsylvania, said that after the speech of Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, a few days ago, and a speech from an emit ent Senator, he felt that nothing could be added to these great arguments, which fix the contitutional limits of our power in the premises. Upon the principles therein set forth, he should vote against all of the bills which had been read to the House.

The preduct hill was not toned until Tuesday next. against all of the bills which had been road to the House.

The pending bill was postponed until Tuesday next by nine majority.

The House refused by two majority to postpone the second bill for which Mr. Bingham had submitted a substitute, and in place of this Mr. Hickman has offered the following:

Whereas, The power of Congress under the Constitu-on to authorize the confiscation of the property of pertion to authorize the confiscation of the property of pertons engaged in armed rebellion against the Government
of the United State, or siding in said rebellion, is doubtful, and the power of the executive to act in the premises
is ample. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States
as Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the
United States, should make use of all neams not inconsistent with the laws of war.
which, in his judgment, may be deemed necessary, to
crush the rebellion, including the seizure and formal
disposition of all the property, real and personal, of those
ergsped in armed rebellion against the Government of
the United States, or adding in such rebellion, including
slaves, and that in the opinion of Congress decided
measures on the part of the Executive have already become necessary. ome necessary.
The above was rejected.

Adoption of Mr. Bingham's Substitute.

The House then agreed to Mr. Bingham's substitute ss follows:

Be tt enacted; éc., That if any person or persons, within any State or Territory of the United States, shall wilfully, after the taking effect of this act, engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall wilfully aid or abet such rebellion, all States, or shall wilfully nid or abet such rebellion, all the property, moneys, stocks, credit, and effects of such person or persons, are hereby declared lawful subjects of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses of suppressing such rebellion, and it is hereby made the duty of the President to cause all such property, wherever found, to be seized, to the end that the same may be contacated and condemned, as hereinsfter provided, for the use of the United States.

Suc. 2. And be it further enacted, That all property so captured or seized shall be condemned in the District Courts of the United States, and that the proceedings of condemnation shall be in tem, and shall be instituted and prosecuted in the name of the United States in any Discondemnation shall be on rem, and shall be instituted and prosecuted in the name of the United States in any District Court of the United States, or the District Court for the District of Columbia, within any district in which he same may be esized, or situate, or into which the same may lie taken, and proceedings are first instituted, and which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws, and in all cases the property so esized and condemned whether real or sole use of the United States.

BEC. 3. And be ib further enacted, That the Attorney General, or any Disrict Attorney of the United States of any district in which the said property or effects may at the time be, or into which the same may be taken, shall leatitute the proceedings of condemna-

Aldrich (Rep.)
Aldrich (Rep.)
Arnold (Rep.)
Ashley (Rep.)
Rabbitt (Rep.)
Beker (Rep.)
Bennun (Rep.)
Bisin (Rep.)
Bisin (Rep.)
Bushe (Rep.)
Conauser (Rep.)
Bushe (Rep.)
Bushe (Rep.)
Bushe (Rep.)
Colfax (Rep.)
Michael (Rep.)
Michael (Rep.)
Michael (Rep.)
Davis (Rep.)
Duell (Rep.)
Nixon (Rep.)
Kwands (Rep.)
Nixon (Rep.)
Worcester (Rep.)
Nixon (Rep.)
Kwands (Rep.)
Nixon (Rep.)
Worcester (Rep.)
Worcester (Rep.) YXIS.

The question occurring on the bill as amended by the adoption of the above substitute, fair PORTER (Rep.) moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report the bill which he had proposed at an early stage of the proceedings, which report the Dill which he had proposed at an early sees other proceedings, which
Mr. WALTON (Ros.) of Varmont, moved to amend
by substituting Senator Collamor's bill.
Mr. Walton's motion was disagreed to—yeas 33, nsys 63.
Mr. Porter's motion was negatived—reas 25, mays f3.
Pending the question on the passage of the bill the
House adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC REVISION CONVENTION. DEMOCRATIC REVISION CONVENTION.

This body assembled yesterday morning, at Spring Garden Hall, and was organized by calling to the chair, temporarily. Mr. Stephen Taylor, of the Mineteenth ward. After receiving credentials, and settling a constant of the fifth ward, admitting John Cochran, and another in the Fifthearth ward to which Dr. Purnell was admitted, the Convention proceeded to a permanent organization, first having appointed Musers. Smith Skinener and Hugh Franklin Kennedy tellers.

For permanent president, Messes, James B. Nicholson and Samuel Megarges were nominated. On the first ballot Mr. Megarges was chosen, by one vote over his competitor. Competitor.
For vice president, the first hallot resulted as follows: Albert Lewvence, 138 votes; Thomas A. Barlow, 98: Folyard E. Degan, 76; Alexander C. Garvin, 22. The two former were declared elected, after a dislow, 98: Folyard E. Degan, 76; Alexander C. Garvin, 22. The two former were declared elected, after a discussion.

Messrs. Charles Leverett Wolff, of Sixth ward, and Charles B. Austin, of the Eleventh ward, were chosen scoretaries by acclamation, and Mr. Isane H. Morton, of the Sixteenth ward, treasurer. Peter Conway and Augustine Trease were elected doorkeepers.

The Convention then took a recess to allow the secretaries time to prepare an alpha-betical list of the delegates. Upon reasesimbling, Mr. Gildese offered a resolution to appoint a committee to report what changes are rendered necessary by recent legislation. It was amended, on motion of Isaac Leech, Jr., by striking out recent legislation," and, sive considerable discussion, defeated, but was immediately re-flered in a different shape by Mr. Costello, providing for the appointment of a committee, consisting of one from each ward, to be chosen by the delagation from the ward, before the adjournment of the Convention, their report to be made on Monday next, at three o'clock P. M.

This Festilution was adopted by a close vote, and the following committee appointed:

First ward, Charles M. D. Smith; Second, Thos Daly; Third, William V McGrath; Fourth, E. D. Clery; Fifth, John P. Delany; Sixth, W. H. Welsh; Seventh, Isaac Mjers; Eighth, David Solomon; Ninth, Richard Lindlow; Tenth, James H. Ramiall; Eleventh, Benjamin F. Kelly; Tweitth, J. W. Apple; Thirteenth, Henry L. Woolf; Fourteenth, George Fisher; Nineteenth, Stenhen Taylor; Twentisth, Reni F. Duston; Twenty-first, Robert M. Carlisla; Twenty second, Thomas J. Roberts; Twenty third, Robert E. Wright; Twenty-first, Robert M. Carlisla; Twenty second, Thomas J. Roberts; Twenty third, Robert E. Wright; Twenty-furth, Alexander C. Garvin; Twenty-fifth, Patrick Murphy.

This committee was instructed to make their report conform, as nearly as possible, to the present rules after which, the convention adjourned till Monday next

conform, as nearly as possible, to the present after which, the convention adjourned till Monday

Suicide.—The coroner was notified, yesterday afternoon, to hold an inquest on the hidy of a man named David Sowers, who committed suicide, at his residence, 1318 Heath street, Twentieth ward, by cutting his threat with a penknife. Sowers was formerly a constable in the Fourteenth ward, and for the last three months had been laboring under aberration of mind. FROWNING CASE. A man, named

Teylor, was accidentally drawned in the Schuylkill, near the Wire Bridge, yeaterday afternoon. The body was recovered in a short time, and was taken to the residence of the deceased, at Thirty-third and Haverford streets, where the coroner held an inquest. In Town.—Mr. Lorenzo De Angelis, for many years a marshal of the district of New York, has been in this city for some days. He has recently been transferred to the office of the sherilf of that city, and was presented with a gold badge by his friends on the occasion. Hereafter he will be permanently attached to the sheriff of office.

MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.—Another aitractive mathese will be given at the Assembly Buildings this afternoon. Regular exhibition at 8 o'clock, this evening. On both occasions the Monitor and the Mericana will be exhibited. Also the likenesses of Captain Ericsson and Lieutenant Worden, and all the gorgeous tableaux of East India, and the Sepoy robe lion.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1862.

The United States seven and three-tenths per cent.
loan sold at par to-day, and the loan of 1881 at 94%. State loans sold at 100 k for the war loan, and - for the five per cents. City sixes, new, sold at 97, and - was bid for the old. Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds sold at 100%, and the stock at 45%. Reading shares sold at 21%, Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 10%, Elmira Railroad preferred at 16%, and Catawissa Bailroad preferred at TK. The market was strong and

The money market shows no alteration Messrs. Drexel & Co. furnish the following quotation The following is a statement of the busin Philadelphia and Reading Italiroad during the month of March, 1862, compared with the same month of 1861 : Pereived from coal, ..., \$194,627 22 \$12,7340 09 ... merchandise. 45, 3-6 37 37,271 30 ... travel, &c, ... 30,799 06 25,654 95 \$244,422 65

\$191,256 25 Transportation readway. dumpage, renewal fund, and all charges..... 128,440 89 108,933 31 Net profit for the month... \$115,981 76 Total net profits for four news from Europe. American Securities were from & to 1 \$\P' cent. lower. Consols were unchanged. Cotton ras firm, and breadstuffs steady. It is stated that the condition of the United State Treasury now enables the Secretary to direct the payment in cash of all claims of dates prior to November 1, 861, including claims settled by the St. Louis Commissioners, and it is expected that the November claims will also be paid in full within a few days. All other claims, without regard to date, will be paid on presentation, if

W cent. in cash. The following is the coal tonnage of the Shamokia Valley and Pettsville Bailroad Company :
Week.
Tons. Cyt. Increase...... 550 04 Week.

.23,381 13 Tons. Cwt. 61,741 13 199410 00 260154 13

Money is quoted easy at 5.268 per cent. Therulk of the business is at 6. Prime paper is in good recest at 53, 264, per cent.

The transactions in gold were very large, alt = 101%.

For each \$215,000 sold at that figure, and \$15000 on soller's option. Exchange en London is firmer; 112% @112% fr firstclass bills.

The deposit business of the United States Tresury is very active again to day. Yesterday the amont de-posited was \$2,400,000, making over \$4,000,000n two

posited was \$2.400,000, naking over \$4,000,000 two-days. The deposits are increased, no doubt, by he provalent impression that the Sucretary of the Bessry may reduce the rate of interest to 45 or 4 per cut.

The City Compireller of Chicago announces at the interest due on the lat of next July on sewers; water and municipal bends, will be paid at his office a presentation of the compons.

The Columbian (Marine) Insurance Campanyas declared a regular semi-annual interest dividend of 4 per cent on the cash capital stock, payable May 1.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales. April 22. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, April 22

Chosing Phicks—SYEADY.

Bid. 4sked.
U S 6a 1881. 94% 94% Illmara B Prf. 16 % 16 %
Philada 6a. 92% 93
Philada 6a new 87 92% Liegh Cl & Nav 50% 53%
Penna 5a. 83% 63% Lee U & Nav 50% 53%
Reading R. 21% 22 66 N Penna R. 6% 7

NEW YORK STOCK MARD.