THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862. The publication office of Tue Passs has South Fourth street, second door from the corner of Chestnut, (east side,) where adver-

tisers are requested to send their favors. THE LATEST WAR NEWS. It appears that the stone vessels sunk by the rebels at the mouth of the Rappahannock are totally inefficient as a blockade. The steamer Yankes, a day or two since, passed up the river to Fradericksdurg, capturing on her way seven schooners and two steamers belonging to the robels. Our troops at Falmouth still command Fredericksburg, but

our troops have not yet occupied the city. The firing between our fleet and Fort Wright has been temp rarily suspended. The telegraph does not say for what reason. Probably Commodore Foote and General Pope have some plan in process of development, by which they hope to capture the

place without a heavy loss of life. If we may believe the cebel papers, the Jeff Davis Government has not yet given any information to the Southern people concerning the surrender of Island No. 10 to the national forces, and the only intelligence they have of that event has been copied from Northern journals. Probably, as in the case of Donelson, " no official account has been received."

Several of the correspondents writing from York. town state that the recent attack by the Vermont troops on the rebel rifle pits, at Lee's Mills, was for the purpose of reconn-itring the position and defences of the rebels. Although our forces were driven back, the object of their movement was suc-

By the arrival of a number of refugees from Norfolk at Fortress Monroe we have some interesting items from the former place. The Merrimac is at the Gosport navy yard undergoing some repairs. Four new gunboats have been launched at the navy yard, and four more are in course of erection at Norfolk. The engagement between General Burnside's force and a body of revers, at Wilmington Island, took place on Saturday last, and resulted, as we expected—in a victory for the Federal troops. Our forces only numbered 500 men, and were attacked by a Georgia regiment, but, after firing a few rounds, the rebels became panic stricken and fied, leaving all their camp equipage and stores in the hands of our troops. Rebel troops are continually arriving at Yorktown to take part in the defence of that place.

Congress Yesterday.

SENATE. - A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire whether any general in the army before Yorktown had been intoxicated in the face of the enemy. The bill to recognize the independence of Hayti and Liberia postponed till to-day. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, continued his argument against the confiscation bill. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered an amendment limiting the action of the bill to those whe may hereafter hold office in any way under rebel government.

House .- The Senate bill, indemnifying the owners, officers, and craw of the Danish bark Gorgen Lorentzen for false seizure was passed. The Militery Committee reported a bill to create a Board of Fortifications. On motion of Mr. Sheffield. of Rhode Island, the confiscation bill was tabled by a vote of 54 to 48. The bill to facilitate the suppression of the rebellion was then taken up. It authorizes general emancipation, with compensation to loyal masters. Its discussion occupied the ba-

Few announcements will be more gratify-MERSTON in relation to the Kingdom of Italy. The skeleton of his remarks is printed in the telegraphic report, but there is enough to satisty us that the future of Italy is ever afterward assured as a free and constitutional Government. The English Premier says, that, in the course of events, Rome must become an integral part of the Italian Kingdom. How this is to be done he does not say. nor does he indicate any of the means to be adopted in carrying it into effect. We have always felt, that without Rome as a capital, would never occupy the position among the nations of the world to which her people aspire, and to which she is undoubtedly entitled. We recognize in the sentence a promise of the co-operation of England in any attempt of Italy to obtain possession of Rome and Venetia, and a new truth which will have the practical effect of a warm and effective alliance.

In alluding to this, other reflections are brought to mind, more forcibly, perhaps, bepresents to her Italian sister. It is difficult to parts, with no Austrian chains upon one province, no Bourbon tyranny making a hell out of its southern paradise, no ecclesiastical in opposition to the union of the States. Time, (which equalizes nations,) the devothe leaders, the liberality of Emmanu-L, and the teachings of CAVOUR, all conspire to unite the people of Italy in the bonds of a complete and holy nationality. The sword has done its work in this beautiful peninsula, and we hope that the days of blood and horror no longer the work of the soldier, but of the complishment more fully than the statesmanship which we see every day exhibited in the Parliament of Turin. We welcome Italy to the community of nations, and the more gladly because she comes in peace, and not in the mien of fearful war.

FOR THE CREDIT of the army before Yorkstatement that Gen. SMITH was intoxicated during the recent fight at Lee's Mills. The New York Post, of last evening, has the authority of a private despatch from Gen. McClellan for saying that, on the trying occasion alluded to, the officer whose conduct has been censured "gallantly and skilfully gained a great which state that his horse, a spirited animal, theless, the action of the Senate yesterday, in "whether any general in the army before Yorktown" had been intoxicated in the face crown upon our Lupercal. of the enemy, was, we think, eminently proper. The vice of intoxication has cost us thousands of noble lives, and, in several instances, brought defeat and humiliation to our arms. For the sake of decency-for the sake attacks on public men, and no praise of public of humanity-for the sake of the country, Congress should interfere and check the evil. or it may lead to still worse consequences.

Now that the capital of the nation stands on free soil, men find themselves asking why the act of emancipation was not promulgated years ago? The right to blot out slavery in the District of Columbia existed from the beginning. The evil was no less great then than now. Slavery had been arraigned before the tribunal of enlightened nations, and this august tribunal had deliberately condemned it as the offspring of barbarism. The lines were closely drawn: on the one side a handful of haughty, selfish, plotting politicians; on the other, the civilized world. It appears, then, that in deference to the selfish pleasure of that handful of men, the Government of the United States forbore to put this shame to rout; and that while it thus deferred and forbore, the very men for whose pleasure it was deferred can only serve as texts for inspiring a feeling were secretly plotting its overthrow. Men do of disloyalty among those, who, we are sorry not "gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of Governments. like

may profit by experience. LARGE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY Goods, Hosiery, &c .- We invite the early attention of purchasers to the very large and desirable assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, being a continuation of the sale of the stock of an extensive wholesale house declining business, embracing about 1,050 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, housekeeping linen goods, hosiery, gloves, &c., including full lines of fresh goods, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued, without intermission, all day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234

Market street. AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.— The attention of buyers is called to the large and ettractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, gaiters, ties, &c. To be sold this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets. At commencement of sale, an invoice of ready-made clothing and cloth caps, to close a con-

WE HAD a singular spectacle in the Houses of Congress on Monday. By a curious coincidence, the Senate and the House found themselves discussing the merits of certain leading military commanders. The discussion assumed a broad, and, in some respects, a painful prominence. We had all manner of questions under debate, and all manner of men debating been removed from its old location to No. 111 them. Personal conduct and public policy, General McClellan and the Committee on the Conduct of the War, General Sroyn and the abcas corpus, General FREMONT and the integrity of "returned Californians," were all reviewed in an animated, and, at times, an angry manner. In all the variety of sentiment and satire there expressed we see many things to regret and many things to applaud. The innocence of General STONE may not be established, the competency of General Fre-MONT may be still a question of doubt, but we see enunciated in this debate many important sentiments, and the foreshadowing of a public policy whose existence is gratifying.

In the attraction of military success we dread nothing more than the influence of that martial fascination which so often comes from war, and which has led many a brave people to tyranny and absolutism. We are inclined o worship valor. The chains which are placed upon our limbs by policy chafe and curb. We resent and resist; we quarrel and go to war, and put ROBESPIERRE and DANTON on the scaffold. But in the fierce attractions of the warrior's life, in the wild exultation which comes after every success, we are not disposed to feel the fetters of the soldier. Dip the chains in blood, and we welcome them; put liberty to death with the sword, and we willingly see her die. We crown Casan and robe Naroleon. We did so as Romans and Frenchmen; there is the same danger wherever human nature exists and the sword s drawn. It is a danger-let us confess itthat we have not overlooked in our observations upon the progress of this war. And the reflections it suggested were never more forcibly impressed upon our minds than in

reading the debate on Monday. In the merits of the questions involved in that debate, we have very little interest. We think General Stone should either be tried or released, it is of little difference which course s taken. But, in holding this opinion, we must not be understood as following the reasoning of Mr. McDougall to every conclusion he has drawn. It may be that General STONE has suffered peculiar hardships, that he has endured privation, the loss of liberty, and that injury to his good name which can never be repaired. It may be that the writ of habeas corpus has been invaded. It may even be that the President has acted with precipitancy in sending this officer to Fort Warren, but the distinguished Senator from California surely does not find in these things cause for assailing the Administration and the policy of Mr. Lincoln in the dark and trying hours of his reign. In giving prominence to his defence, he places the Administration in the attitude of dealing cruelly and illegally with

the citizens of the country. His constitutionalism becomes Breckinridgeism: his zeal for the law an apology for lawlessness. The danger of such a misconstruction was displayed with warmth and truthfulness by Mr. WADE, and nothing but the known loyalty and devotion of Mr. McDougall, his constant and unselfish loyalty at all times, prevents us from adopting the interpretation of the Senator from Ohio. Whatever the case of General STONE may possess, there is one consideration which is more meritorious, and that is the necessity for preserving the harmony of the national sentiment. If we allow a division strength to the corrupt and treasonable Democratic party of the North, now so anxiously seeking pretexts for reorganization. We have such true men as Senator McDougler unwittingly strengthening the enemies of the country; and from speeches such as his results

must come which no one can deplore more sincerely than himself. It is so with General FREMONT and General McClellan. If we could make the distinction without having it misconstrued, we would say that around these men two political sentiments are clustering. The partisans of FREMONT and Venetia as a northern province, Italy are among those who do not sustain McClel-LAN; the partisans of McClellan are often unsparing and unreasonable in their treatment of FREMONT. Our own course towards these commanders has been prompted by considerations which this distinction will make manifest. General FREMONT has never been a favorite of ours. We do not see in his character those qualities which excite so much enthusiasm among his admirers. We did not like his course in Missouri, and we have excause of the striking contrast which America | pressed that dislike whenever the opportunity was offered. For General McClellan we have realize Italy as a kingdom, complete in all its always entertained feelings of admiration, which we were proud to entertain towards a townsman and a friend. Therefore, we criticized him without hesitation, as we have temporality placing the power of the Church | praised him without qualification. They are before us now in the same attitude. They are the ministers of the Republic discharging their tion of the people, the just ambition of duties to the Republic. We shall ask that Gen. FREMONT have a fair trial, and strengthen his hands in making that trial. We shall give to General McClellan that confidence which belongs to a man now organizing victory, and laboring for our salvation amid the shells and shot of the enemy. If they fail, it will will never come again. The union of Italy is be from no interference of ours, for in their hands we have placed their own destiny, and statesman; and nothing assures us of its ac- God speed them in working out a glorious consummation.

While we do this, let us be impressed with another thought these sentiments suggest. The age of hero-worship is over. We worship ideas and not men, for men are to this age the representatives of ideas. There can never be that feudalism which the army is disposed to engender. We are not making Presidents. town, we are glad to see a contradiction of the We are not parcelling out the honors of the Republic, but endeavoring to save the Republic. The country which gave us a Wasnington, can never give us a Napoleon. Our institutions make men; men do not make our institutions. It will be a sad day when any party makes its platform out of soldiers or statesmen. It would be a fatal day for the advantage for us, silencing the fire of a battery, country if such a party succeeded. We see which was splendidly done, with little loss on this feeling in the Senate and the House our side." Letters from Gen. SMITH himself, Amid all the noise and turbulence of Monday's angry debates, we see a healthy sentiment of fell with him during the action, suggest the attachment to our Government and principles probable cause of the unjust rumors. Never- and a determination to sustain them at the risk of any opposition. When Senates do this instructing the Military Committee to inquire the nation is truly safe. C.ESAR can never be stabled in the Capitol, for there is no proffered

> Returning to the suggestion which has prompted this article, and from which we were led by these interesting considerations, we have one more word to say. There can be no men, to the disparagement of our cause, or the division of public feeling in the loyal States. We are disposed to deal with our public servants, whether soldiers or statesmen, as the results of their policy may commend them to us. If Gen. McClellan succeeds at Yorktown, let him he honored as one whom the country delights to honor. If Gen. FREMONT redeems his name in the mountains of the West, we shall look upon him without regarding our previous sentiments in relation to his character and his conduct. These men are the agents of the public, to be criticised when criticism is necessary, to be sustained when executing the mission entrusted to them, to be honored when they have consummated the task placed in their hands, by a grateful and confiding people. But let there be no division; let nothing be done which can strengthen the hands of the enemy; let there be no speeches which to say, are already too much inclined to be disloyal. If we know any of these men, they echo the sentiments which we now express; and they are the warmest friends of General McClellan or General FREMONT, President LINCOLN OF Secretary STANTON, General STONE or Mr. Surgeon General FINLEY, who lay aside every personal feeling affecting them, and only act in this crisis as becomes patriotic and self-

sacrificing citizens. Public Amusements.

WALBUT-STREET THEATRE. -Miss Charlotte Thompson will appear to-night in a new play writter estecially for her by a highly gifted and experienced hely of this city. The title of the play will be Ellinor of Cleves," and Miss Thompson will personate the heroine, the Duchess de Lorraine. We are assured from our knowledge of the authoress of the subject, of the from our knowledge of the authoress of the subject, of the play itself, from glimpes obtained of it, and particularly from the modest and legitimate manner in which it is amounced, that Miss Thompson will make "Ellinor of Cleves" one of her happiest and most popular renditions. Mr. Barton Hill will represent the Count & St. Maurice. He is an amiable, intelligent, and capable gentleman, who bide fair to become a great favorite in Philadelphia. The new play, in which he sustains Miss Thompson, will, we hope, be the most attractive that we have had in the city for some time. The strength of the company is equited to make it successful.

Liberia and Hayta-A proposition to recognize the indepen dence of the Republic of Liberia and of Hay!i has been introduced in the United States Senate. It is a somewhat singular fact that although the former country is an off-hoot of American civilization, peopled almost entirely by emancipated slaves, or other colored emigrants from this country, our Government has never established diplomatic relations with it.

Many of our best and wisest statesmen... HEVEY CLAY among the number—advocated this measure with great zeal and earnestness, but without success. The chief objection urged was, the danger that a negro representative might be sent to Washington; but it was proposed to obviate this by appointing as minister one of the white agents of the Colonization Society. This whole question is one of considerable interest. We are a trading people, and have endeavored to advance our interests by establishing commercial treaties with nations of all climes and nearly all colors, without reference to their religion or form of Government. With the Indians we have made innumerable treaties; the Japanese embassy we delighted to honor, in every imaginable way, at great national and municipal expense, without the prospect of deriving much profit or advantage in any way. The mission to China is considered a very acceptable and desirable position even by the superior diplomats who are leading spirits of the Breckinridge organization. They evidently have no objection to any color-except black. Nor, indeed, do they always avoid black. Brazil, the great slaveholding country of South America, although it has a white Emperor, often has negro ministers of State. It was a favorite Court for the Virginia aspirants to diplomaiic posts; and such men as HENRY A. WISE and ROBERT K. Scorr have delighted to pay their respects, after the most approved style of courtly etiquette, in the latitude of Rio Janeiro, to men as black as any of the slaves upon their plantations. They did not, apparently, find themselves very much horrified by such official

contact with South American negroes. In considering the propriety of recognizing Liberia and Hayti, it must be remembered that our chief object would be to promote our own interests, in two ways: first, by increasing our trade with those countries, and second. by diminishing difficulties in the way of the emigration, to them, of the surplus colored population of the United States. It is probable that one of the main reasons why Liberia has not advanced more rapidly has been the neglect and aversion which has been manifested towards it by our Government. By its recognition, at least one step will be made towards remedying this error. With Havti and Liberia open to receive, and to gladly welome, colored emigrants from our soil, if we were in the constant receipt of official information indicating their prosperity, we would have little apprehension of a redundant and burdensome negro population swarming in upon the free States.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, April 28. Impulsive newspapers, like impulsive men, generally find, to use part of a familiar saw, that their curses, like chickens, "come home to roost" a little too early. There has been a deal of declamation since General McClellan moved upon Yorktown, based upon the suppotion, or imaginary idea, that his plans have been interfered with, and his forces greatly reduced; and hence the inference was at once angrily drawn that he and his enormous command were devoted to certain sain the case of General STONE, we only add | crifice. The Republican politicians were denounced for this in round terms, and Mr. sternly responsible for it. During this illtempered episode, you observed that General McClellan uttered no complaints, but proceeded on his way calmly and characteristically. admitted that the diversion on Fredericksburg, of the column under General McDowell, may prove to be one of the most fortunate strategic events of the war. With his great army on a narrow point of land, before a strongly fortified rebel force, what better expedient could have been resorted than to threaten Richmond from another quarter? Such a demonstration has been loudly called for. Is it not clear, now, that McDowell may strike a more effective blow at the traitors, from Fredericksburg, than if his column had been added to the masses under McClellan? I leave Banks and his army out of the count. He may or may not effect a junction with McDowell. But, whether he does or does not, the panie of the inhabitants of the section deserted by the withdrawal of the rebels between Acquia Creek and the capital of the Confederacy, and the unexpected occupation of Fredericksburg by McDowell, are the best proofs that the movement, so impulsively denounced at first, was alike bold, well-timed, and sagacious, The President's visit, on Friday last, to this new point of interest, only served to convince him and the distinguished gentlemen in his company of the truth of this remark. A great and healthy change has taken place since these facts have been made known in Congress, and

the effect upon the country will be equally gratifying. Newspaper critics ought to pause ong and reflect conscientiously before indulging in hasty denunciations of men in the most responsible positions in the Government. The union between the Republicans and loyal Democrats, in the State of New York, is warmly approved by all the friends of the Administration and the war in this city. It is especially gratifying to the true men of the Border States. They have long pleaded for just such an organization, and as they can have no interest in common with the Secessionists, or with the sympathizers of the Secessionists, they accept this sign as an ssurance that they will be sustained in the free States on the basis of hostility to treason and devotion to the Federal Constitution. The Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, uncle of

replying to an invitation from Philadelphia to deliver an address on the conspiracy, expresses the conscientious gratitude of the Union people of the South to the freemen of You, brethren, are accustomed to feel that the ardent and intrepid co-operation of loyal men in the slave States has been a mighty help to you in the work thus far accomplished; nor are you mistaken in this. But, on the ether hand, you must never forget, for an instant, that it was the heroic loyalty of the free States that saved the nation. Kentucky would this day be a desolation but for the 100,000 Northern me, who came to the aid of our 30,000 or 40,000 soldiers, ready to perish before an overpowering host of traitors. The safety of the nation is weakened by every conception that there nation is weakened by every conception that there was any human power but the heroism of the North that could have averted the fate prepared

the recreant Vice President, in his late letter

for it by a revolt such as no nation ever before sup-pressed. I feel authorized to state that the President and every member of his Cabinet are anxious that the good example of New York should be followed up in every other State. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, is very decided in the expression of the opinion that it is the duty of the Republican party to join heartily with the Union Democrats, and to extend to them the most confiding and generous treatment. If this noble programme is consummated in good faith, we shall then have a party dedicated to the Union and to the war, and opposed to the falsely-called Democracy which acknowledges the leadership of the Breckinridge malignants. Between these two combinations no honest patriot can hesitate which

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

to choose.

recorneissance to-day towards this town. When approach ing it, they were fired on by a rebel cavalry scout. Two left towards the Gordonsville turnpike, and the same number of Vermont cavalry on the right, and Michigan cavalry in the centre. Hampton's battery and the Con-lecticut Fifth Regiment formed the reserve. The rebe avalry after the first fire retreated to the town, where they joined their command. When escaping by th ionsville route they were passed by the Ohio cavalry, and even men and eleven horses were captured, but the rest

OCCASIONAL:

The rown of Harrisonburg was then entered and occ The rown of 1 string burg was then entered and occapied by Colonel Donnelly and the cavalry. We found in the town eight of Jackson's Winchester hostsges, whom he released yesterday, near the Shenandoah, on parole of honor. Two had died of fatigue and want of attention. The rest are on their way home. Large amounts of forege and grain are being secure

to the valley. FROM PITTSBURG LANDING DIRECT.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL STEAMER. PITTSBURG LANDING, Tenn., April 23 .- The gunbo Tyler, while reconnoiting up the Tennessee river, cap tured the rebel steamer $J.\ Robb$, near the mouth of Gran

creek. This is one of the boats which sluded our firs

expedition up this river, after the fall of Fort Henry

Her name has been changed to Lady Tyler.

The weather is rather more pleasant.

FROM WASHINGTON. FRENCH MINISTRE'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

ITS PURPOSE OF MINOR IMPORTANCE, OBJECT OF SENATOR GWIN'S SOUTHERN

IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE UP THE DADDAHANNOCK. SEVERAL SCHOONERS AND STEAMERS ARE

CAPTURED. THE CONFISCATION BILL. CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES

MPORTANT REPORT OF THE HOUSE MILI IRON-CLAD FORTS AND VESSELS—A NEW POLICY.

Special Despatches to "The Press," Our National Defences-Important Re-

port from the House Military Commit-

tee-Iron-Ciad Forts and Vessels the New Policy. Mr. BLAIR, chairman of the House Committee on Miitary Affairs, made a lengthy report this morning on the permanent defences of the country, and as to what modi-fication of the old plans of defence may be necessary. The committee have collected the several leading reports of army engineers and naval officers, and also that of Se tetary Cass upon the subject. These reports elaboratey discuss the subject of frontier defences in all its bear ngs with distit guished ability. They are worthy the atantian and consideration of every military man in the Republic. The committee review the first, second, and third system of defences, commencing with the Revolu-tion, and ending prior to the present war. Since the initintion of the third system of defences, (coast-wise fortill ations,) forty-six years have elapsed, and in that time he condition of the country has changed.

The old works of defences on our coasts, with their old rmaments, are not equal to the new means of attack. Judging from the ability of our unarmored ships to detroy the fine granite forts of the Chinese, it seems un likely that any considerable number of our fertifications If inadequate to such resistance, our nation, in all its

OUR NEW WORKS OF DEFENCE-IRON-CLAD BATTE

What is necessary, then, to make our defences satis factory-invulnerable to the attacks of a fleet composed of as many ison-clad vessels as any nation, without extraordinary effort, could readily concentrate against

1. The creation of adequate means to exclude from our harbors bostile ships, armored vessels included.

2. The providing of suitable means to detain invading armies on shipboard, when near important ports, a suffi-cient time to enable an army of the United States to be reansported to the point assaulted.

3. The construction of channels in which to convey guaboats from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi and

son river, into the lakes, and from one lake into any other rence, or at the foot of Lake Ontario, of a capacity and power fully equal to, or superior, to that at Kingston, on the opposite shore; also, fortifications on the Ningara or at the fact of Lake Erie, of equal capacity. 5. The construction, for the protection of the Pacific ocean frontier, of a first-class military communication between the river Missouri and the bay of San Fran

of and specific and semal arms of all grades, and of making and testing projectiles of all kinds, and for every 7. The duplication or enlargement of the military and naval grademies immediately after the extinction of the ebellion and the re-establishment of peace. And.

6 A decided increase in our means of building and

repairing vessels of war; of manufacturing, testing, and

8. The constitution and permanent maintenance of an army and navy sufficient in numbers and excellence to command respect both at hame and abroad; a respect hased on reasonable assurance of our physical ability to promp ly repress domestic insurrection and to repel fereign aggression. The committee are of opinion that it is shown by Capt. tucney that a s

fleet in despite of the utmost opposition. The committee

placed in our more important forts has increased the steamships has increased their power of resistance. If Long before this he has, no doubt, seen and such a result could be achieved in 1851, it can be in 1882 The committee discuss the eight propositions at length. A remedy for these defects should be found without unnecessary delay. Our cities cannot be left open to sudden incursions from every petty principality which has money or credit enough to build or buy an iron-olad tional forts, in armoring with iron both the old and new tainable by art. Besides these changes, it may be found

rams in aid of forts; and also in times of danger to an chor rafts entirely across the channels leading into the harborr, or close them with chain cables. The committee will not withhold an expression of opinion that powerful, perhaps entirely adequate, mean of defence, original in character and simple in applica tion, may be found to repai the most powerful flucts an he found to be true, though an allusion even to the na thre and character of these plans, some of which are now under examination, would be premature.

The iron-clad Monitor, though of light draught, can

carry as heavy a gun as the Warrior, and can as safely run by any fort in her Majesty's dominions, anchor the harber beyond, and, in defiance of ancient means of prevention, commence the work of destruction The committee consider, at length, the defend takes and northern frontier, the military use of the lines of canals, the establishment of naval depots, and contrast our own power with that of England, alluding to the necossity of a Pacific Railroad and the northwestern ship-

THE BILLS FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCES. The committee report several bills. The most important'is one intended to reorganize and perfect our who plan embraces the appointment of a commission, consistentific civilians, to whom all matters of tais nature shall be referred; and all appropriations for national defences and fortifications are to be expended only under the direction of this Board of Commissioners.

It is further provided that the fortification board shall

of a navy gard and depot upon the northern lakes, of a foundry for heavy ordnance, and for the construction of an armory and arsenal west of the Allegheny mountains, It is also enacted that the President cause to be made surveys and estimates of the expense of constructing a ship-canal, connecting the waters of Lake Ontario and

The French Minister's Visit to Richmond. . Those Senators whose positions entitle them to know touching all exigent points in foreign affairs, regard the visit of M. MERCIER to Richmond as important, but are not apprised of its object; nor are leading foreign functionaries, with whom, of course, the matter is one of speculative discussion. The remark is attributed to Mr. Seward, that the interests of this Government mond. Knowing better than any one else the feeling of European Courts, he can safely infer what might be the course of such of their representatives as might visit rebeldom. Therefore, he may not have hesitated of the Confederate States. It is not doubted that the overshadowing interest of the French Govern-

French minister, and the idea is strengthened by the fact that other foreign ministers here are solicitous on the subject, as their Governments too monopolize the tobacco trade. Undue importance has been attached to the presence business is of a domestic rather than of a political character. It can be safely stated that the visit of these gentlemen to Richmond is not in the remotest degree

been without reason assigned. Caucus of the Republican Members the House on the Confiscation Bills. A Bepublican caucus was held to-night at the Capitol, continuing in session until nearly eleven o'clock. About fifty members were present. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, nis, acted as secretary.

A general debate ensued upon the several confiscation

bills, in which Mesers, STEVENS, BLAIR of Miss VODE, HICKMAN, OLIN, and others participated. The disussion was somewhat of the character of that which has The sense of the caucus seemed to be in favor of dis-criminating against the leading rebels in the confiscation of all binds of property. It was unanimously agreed to nittee, as moved to-day by Representative OLIN. Important from Fredericksburg, Va.

The steamer King Philip arrived at the navy yard this morning, and reports that the steamer l'ankee went up the Rappaliannock river to Fredericksburg yesterday, having cautiously passed through the sunken of which has a valuable cargo of dry goods, medicines, and sattpetre. They have also taken two small steamers.

Our troops still command the possession of Predericksburg the residents of which are entirely free in their nal business pursuits. The Remains of Lient, Wagner. BALTIMORE, April 23 -The body of Lieut. Orla

sionally seen on the south side of the river.

Wagner, who was wounded at Yorktown last Wednes-day and subsequently died, will arrive here by the boat norrow morning, and proceed forthwith to his family, n Philadelphia. The Disloyal Clergyman. The Rev. Mr. Lynn, of Trinity Church, who refused

been retained by his congregation after a long-pending contest. It is not improbable that a large portion of his congregation will retire from the church. Business Before Congress. It does not seem probable that Congress will do much seide from the consideration of of the tax, tariff, and conacide from the consideration of of the tax, tariff, and con-fiscation bills. The former will yet consume much ti no in both Houses. The time for it to be put in operation will necessarily be changed from the first of May to June. The Pacific Railroad bill, the China and San Francisco steamship bill, the bankrupt bill, and several other mi-

Milica, Mill doubtiess to over to suother session.

o read the preyers for the recent Union victories, has

Oaths of Allegiance for Grand and Petit Jurors.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, introduced in the Senate to

day a bill providing that hereafter all grand and petit jurors, emmoned for any of the United States courts, shall, in addition to the present oath, swear "that they have been true and faithful to the Constitution of the United States; that they have not taken up arms, o counseled, or advised any person to take up arms, of rendered any aid, assistance, or comfort whatever to any State or States in revolt against the Government of the United States." Any one refusing this oath shall be discharged from the panel. Any one falsely taking this out shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and punished accord

ingly. General Cameron and the Boker Contract It appears that the great order given to BUKKK & CO. of New York, for 100,000 muskets at \$18 each, and 18,000 sabres at \$7.50 each, for which General Cameron has been censured in the report of Mr. Holz, of the Contract sion, was given by President Lincoln himself General CAMERON is now in this city, and it is said that e intends to make a statement on the subject.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE. ARRIVAL OF A PARTY OF REFUGEES. THE MERRIMAC AT GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

HER PORT HOLES TO BE PROTECTED. FOUR NEW GUNBOATS LAUNCHED AT NORFOLK

The Recent Fight with Burnside's Forces. ONLY 500 UNION TROOPS ENGAGED—THE REBELS FLY. STATE OF AFFAIRS AT SAVANNAH. RETURN OF THE FRENCH MINISTER FROM

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22 .- A small row-boat ar rived here this morning, from Norfolk, containing three men, a woman, and two children, refugees.

They report that the Merrimac is still at the Gosport shields over her port-holes. It was supposed that the mac be out again in two or three days. She was aground

Nothing was said in Norfolk about the bursting of gun on board the Merrimac, and that supposition was undoubtedly incorrect. Captain Buchanan is thought to be still alive, having only been wounded by a rifle hot in the thigh It was only a flesh wound. The steamer Jamestown and steam-tug Beaufor went up the James river on Friday, and the Yorktown on Sunday, to obtain coal at Richmond. They took in tow a number of schooners loaded with iron to be rolled into plates at the Trafalgar Works in Bichmond. Four new gunt oats have been launched at the navy yard, and four more are in course of construction a Norfolk. A part of these will be covered with the iron

lates above mentioned. The previously reported engagement between the troops of Gen. Burnside and a Georgia regiment tool numbered only five hundred, while the Confederate nanded by Col. Wright. The engagement took plac not at Elizabeth City, but on the canal above that place The rebel loss was 15 killed and 35 wounded They were only partly equipped, they say, and many lacked muskets and ammunition. They are said to have run on being attacked, while the Union troops held their ground until they had buried their dead, when they retired Eleven graves of Union soldiers were subsequently

counted on the battle-field. One of the refugees visited Bichmond last week. He states that there are very few troops either there or at Norfolk, most of the force having been sont to Yorktown Fourteen thousand troops are said to have passed through Bichmond in one day last week, bound for Yorktown. The whole party of the refugees came from Savannah One of the men who brought his wife and children be longs in Halifax. Another belongs in New York, and is a carpenter by trade. The third is one of the crew ner Fingal, which ran the blockade son time since at Savannah. The crow of the Fingal were since, but were immediately returned. The rest of the crew are still in Norfolk. Up to last Saturday they were supported by the British consul, but a recent despatch from Lord Lyons has thrown them upon their own resources. and it is supposed that they will be forced to enlist in the

One of the men, who left Savannah on the 1st of March, reports that great consternation prevailed there. The ready to be sunk or burned. The troops in the vicinity of Savannah have been dying in large numbers—namely. on account of the fithy condition in which the mon kep themselves. The city might have been easily taken by our troops at the time of their first landing at Port Royal. An attack

was then confidently expected, and the whole city was in a state of intense excitement and alarm The refugees arrived at Old Point at about 2% o'clock this morning, after passing very close to the rebel pickets steamer Baltimore, lying in the roads. norning in the upper part of the Boads, and is now an

The French steamer Gassendi returned from Norfolk with M. Mercier, the French minister, this afternoon His despatches proceed immediately to New York by see where a steamer is in waiting to cross the Atlantic.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

flags of Truce-The Censorship-Reforms Still Another Reform Desired-The Cumber land-No Signs of the Merrimac-Arrival of Refugees-Exultation in Norfolk-The Gassendi-Stroll Through the Graveyard-The Baltimore Boat Detained.

[Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, April 22 .- There have been se rerul flags of truce during the past few days, but no news or copies of Southern papers have been received. Now and then a copy of the Norfolk Day Book or a stray Richmond paper finds its way to headquarters, but no one is allowed to see it, except, perhaps, the agent or the Associated Press. The bands on the flag-of-truce boat are not allowed to communicate with each other, as be-fore, and hence the deficiency. It is to be hoped that this restriction will be removed, that all papers may be placed on an equality. Colonel Edward S. Sanford, military supervisor of telegraphs, left here last night for Washington, where he is

called by pressing business. His reforms in the censor-ship which has been established here are joyfully accepted by press and public. No more examination of news-letters and despatches, no more favoritism, no more puffing of brainless bipeds in blue-and-brass, to gain theap favor, and private letters go North unmolest ed, as they should.
Still another reform is asked for by corresp Before the establishment of the censorship, correspon dents deposited their letters in the mail has on board the heat. When the examination and detention of letter hree hours before the departure of the boat. It is now desired that their privilege be restored, as events might sappen between the hour of closing the mail and the de-

portance if known North.

The Cumberland. This good old ship, that so nobly defied the rebel Mar rimac, is fast going to pieces. Exposed, as she is, to all the storms that sweep down from the north and east, she cannot hold together much longer. The stars and stripes etill float proudly from her masthead, and there they will remain until the last vestige of the noble vessel has sunk beneath the wave. She was a gallant ship, and a

brave mar fought her.
-The British gunboat Rinaldo, which has lain up near he month of the Elizabeth river for the past three weeks, got up steam this morning and came down the bay, taking up her station near our war vessels. She went up to see the elephant, and did see it. The French steamer Catinet still lies down the bay. The Merrimac has not made her appearance again, and it is not supposed that she will venture out again is keeping a whole fleet of gunboats and two large friwhere. The rebels boast, and it is not a vain one, that

she is worth a hundred thousand wen. She is certainly a complete protection to Norfolk, This morning a number of persons, men and women, trived in an open boat from Norfolk. They left last night while the storm was at its height, and, running the auntlet of all the rebel guard-boats, got safely into the

Union waters and landed at the wharf.

They were dressed in coarse but comfortable clothing. them confirms the report which was sent North, but genevally discredited, that the Merrimac got aground the the dry dock receiving repairs, but they are almost The only drawback is the want of coal.

There was great exultation in Norfolk the night that the steamer Yorktown came in with the captured vessels. Everybody crowded down to the wharves to see the of the doings of the redoubtable Forktown. The prisoners who were taken with the vessels met with many in-

dignities Where they are now I could not ascertain.

Notwithstanding the fame of the Merrimose, she is not very popular, and it is with the utmost difficulty that very popular, and it is with the atmost dimensity that men can be got to work her. The men who escaped, say they are part of her crew. Not being as invaluerable as they thought she would be, she is not in high favor with hose who man her, as men are killed on board of her by Monitor, too, and are not willing to venture into close narters with her. They also confirm the report that one of her guns burst during the recent action. They say that the explosion killed three officers and ten men. She is also badly

strained by being aground. They also state that the gunboat Forktown had gone It is further stated that the rebel pickets are occa- to Richmond The arrival of the Gassendi created quite an excitement in Norfolk, and much speculation existed as to the object of the visit of the French minister. The South are not as confident of the assistance of Napoleon III. as they were a year since, and they are not well pleased

it this visit of a localing wears). To-day I took a wal through the graveyard attached to the fortress. It is situated in a grove, about a mile up the penincula, and close to the beach. There are many graves there, most of them privates, whose friends could not afford to remove them, although here and there rests an officer. All of the graves are numbered, and most of them are furnished with head-boards, on which the name, regiment, company, and date of death of the sleaper are recorded. A number have neat palings round them, and all are in good condition. American soldiers take care of their dead comrades.

The French corvette Gassendi arrived about half past three o'cleck from Norfolk. She brings the French inister, M. Mercier. The Baltimore boat has not yet arrived, and we are without a mail. It is feared some accident has happened to her, and that she has been compelled to put

A Swedish Frigate Below. NEW York, April 25, - A Smodish frigate is below. FROM FORT WRIGHT.

A PAUSE IN THE BOMBARDMENT. FOURTERN REREL GURBOATS IN THE RIVER Cains, April 23 - A despatch from the fleet, dated yesterday, says that for three days not a qua has been fired, the combatants being seemingly satisfied to save their

The rebels are reported to have fourteen gunbests off the fort, together with the ram Manassas, the latter and the fort, together with the ram Manassas, the latter and seven of the former arriving on Sunday. Com. Hollins has returned from Now Orleans with the McRas.

The steamer De Soto left the floot yesterday with one hundred bales of cotton for Cairo, being the first shipment North since the commencement of It is reported that the hospital at Mound City will ka suspended until the water subsides. The sick and wounded there will be transferred to other hospitals. The steamer Tigress arrived this afternoon from Pitts-burg Landing. Transficers of the Twelfth Iowa Regiment are on board. They report the water falling. Their regiment has but twelve effective men left.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. ARBIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION. THE COALITION BREAKING UP.

CAPTURE OF A SPANISH SLAVER, SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE MONITOR. Consols 93 7 @94_Brendstuffs Steady

HEENAN GONE TO PARIS.

PORTLAND. April 23 .- The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool 10th, Londonderry 11th, arrived at 6.30 A. M. Her mails go on the morning train to Boston, due there Cotton buoyant and %d higher. Sales of the week 62,000 bales. Flour firm at 6d advance. Wheat steady and firm. Corn quiet, but steady. Provisions dull and Consols closed Friday at 93% @94 for mone:

Consols closed Friday at 93% #94 for money.
Rumor says relations between England, France, and
Spain, relative to Mexico, are unasti-factory.
United States fives were quote? at 77 #78.
PARIS, April 11.—Spain maintains Gen. Prim's convention, and it is reported that France wishes to march against the city of Mexico.
BERLIN, April 11.—Messuros are reported to be preparing against the uress. BERLIN. April 11 — Measures are reported to be pre-paring against the press.

It is officially announced that there is no divergence of opinion between the Ministers.

COPENHAGEN, April 11.—The Augsburg Gazette asserts, on reliable authority, that England has succeeded in bringing Spain to her side, in the Mexican question, by a promise not to object should Spain take possession of Fracti.

ayti. LIVERPOOL, April 11.—The mails from the west coast LIVERPOOL, April 11.—The mails from the west coast of Atrica report trade in the rivers dull, particularly at Bonny, owing to the war with the Elve men. The Bonny men had been defeated in an engagement.

The Ring of Peppel takes no active part in the flighting. He has appointed a consul to London at a salary of £500 a year. The King bas also applied to Miss Coutts for £20,000 to build churches at Bonny.

The Spanish slaver Manuel Octz had been taken into Cape Castle.

Paris, April 11.—The return of the Bank of France shows an increase in cash of four and a half millions, and

shows an increase in cash of four and a half millions, and in bank notes of one and a quarter millions. The de-crease in bills discounted is seventy-four millions, and the balance in the treasury is forty-five and a haif muons.

The current accounts foot up forty-six and a half millions, and the advances eleven and a half millions.

LONDON, April 11.—The Liverpool correspondent of the Times thinks that the Monitor could be saidly carried by boarding.

John C. Heenan has gone to Paris. He don't intend to fight Mace or any other man.

The effect of the payment of the dividends is already being felt in the discount market, which was easier yesterday. Good bills were taken at 24 22 22.

The Times "City Article" says: "Consequent upon the increasing ease in the money market from the payment of dividends and the steady influx of gold, the English funds yeals day were strong at an advance of \$\(\)(h). A further advance also took place in several leadng railway stocks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—In consequence of the incessant hostilities carried on by the Montenegrins, the Porte has informed the Great Powers that it has sent Omer Pasha orders to address an ultimatum to the Prince of Montenegro, demanding an immediate release of prisoners and a formal engagement on the part of the Prince to henceforth prevent invasions of the Turkish erritory.
The statement that Turkish troops have entered Mon-

atry is entirely unfounded, ribaldi had arrived at Paira, where he was received with much enthusiasm.
London. April 11.—The London Times quotes United Foreign Commercial Intelligence LIVERPOOL, April 11 —Cotton—Tre Brokers' Circular reports the eales of the week at 62,000 bales, of which

tenegro is incorrect.

The report of an approaching modification of the

lar reports mo safe of the week at 02,000 pales, or when speculators took 17,500, and exporters, 8,500 bales.

The market has been buoyant, and prices are %d per pound higher than last week. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the follow-Fair Orleans.....

and firm. Corn quiet and steady. Provisions generally dull and unchanged. Bacon has

NOBEY.

American securities are steady, at unchanged rates.
The bullion in the bank has increased £33,000,
The specie in the Bank of France has increased about 800,000 france in the month. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—LONDONDERRY, April 11.—ATTIVED FROM New YORK, Marvel, at Flushing; Jno. Bell, at Plymouth; Samuel Locke, at Liverpool.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. The Pirate Sumpter Still at Cibraltar. THE SUBJECT OF FORTIFICATIONS STILL BEING DISCUSSED.

A NEW ARMSTRONG GUN PROMISED. The Mexican Trouble between France and England.

NEW YORK. April 23 .- The Cunard steamer Persia and by telegraph via Queenstown to the 13th. The steamer Glasgow arrived at Queenstown on the

Commercial Intelligence.

[Per Persia.]

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—[The weekly cotton market was received by the Bohemian at Portland.] received by the Bohemian at Portland.]

The Manchester markets closed firmer, with an upward lendency. breadency.

Breadstuffs.—The market is steady. Flour is still

advancing and active; prices have improved 60mls.
Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull; mixed Corn 27s 6dm
27s 9d.
Paovisions.—The market is dull. Porkinactive. Ba-Paovisions.—The market is dull. Porkinactive, Dicon still decluring. Lard quiet and steady. Tallow
steady at 45aa45a 6d.
PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet; Pots 32s 6d; Pearls 32s.
Common Rosin heavy at 14s. Spirits Turgentine steady
at 68aa70s. Sugar activa. Coffee inactive, but slightly
improved. Rice very dull at 6d decline. Linseed
easier Linseed oil firm at 37s 6d; Cod 0il, small sales.
LONDON, April 11.—Bresdetuffs firmer. Iron dull;
Scotch Pig still advancing 53sa64s. Sugar quiet and
steady. Coffee firm. Rice quiet and 6seady. Common
Congon Tea firm. Tallow dull at 46s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 68a69s. Linseed Oil easier at 36s 94 a37s
LONDON, April 11.—American securities quiet and
steady. Con-ols for money 93% a94. The bullion in the
Bank of England has increased £33.060.
THE LATEST.

THE LATEST. LIVERPOOL, April 12—Evening.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 7,000 bales, closing buoyant, but without change in quotations; the sales to speculators and exporters were 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market closed quiet and steady,

Flour is flat.
PROVISIONS duil.
LONDON, April 12.—Consols 93% 293%.
LONDON, April 12.—Consols 93% 293%.
LONDON, April 10.—Salos of Cotton for the week 6,000 bales; New Orleans tree ordinaire, 1587; Bas, 1516. The stock of Cotton in port is 71,000 bales.

188; Bas, 1816. The stock of Cotton in port is 71,000° bales.

The Bourse was quiet. Rentos 706. 10c.
The advices from Gibraltar are to the fifth inst. The pir ate Numter was still there, and the Tisscarora remained at Algesias.

The schooner W. C. Alexander, of Savannah, at Palermo, was boarded by an armed boat's crew from the U. S. corvette Ino, and the master and crew taken prisoners on board the Ino, but were subsciuently released under the representations of the officer of the port.

The steemer for Kombay takes out £450,000 in specie for the purchase of cotton.

GEEAT BRITAIN.

The subject of the fortifications, and the recent im-

The subject of the fortifications, and the recent important experiment with a 300 pounder Armstrong gunat Shoehuryness, was further debated in Parliament. The ministers of the House of Lords deprecated hasty action, and argued that the experiments showed that they ought not hastily to depart from a system of fortifications, supplemented by floating batteries. It is preaction, and argued that the experiments stocked they ought not hastily to depart from a system of fortifications, supplemented by floating batteries. It is predicted that Armstrong will soon produce a 600-poundar, to do the same damage at 2.200 yards, as his 300-poundars has just done at 200 yards, as his 300-poundars has just done at 200 yards, as his 300-poundars has now prepared to proceed at once with Capt. Color cupols, and other plans.

The House of Commons had debated Italian affairs. Lord Palmeraton believed that sooner or later the unity of itsly would be completed by the possession of Rome. Both Houses had adjourned for the Easter recess till the 28th of April. It is believed thes the session will not extend much beyond the end of June.

The English journals argue that the late gunnery experiments fully prove that the skience of defence.

FRANCE.

FRANCE. POLAND.

THE VERY LATEST. [By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

MADRID, April 12—It is reported that, provided Spain can obtain satisfaction pracably, she will not interfere with the internal policy of Mexico.

The evacuation of Tetuan had commenced.

Pauls, April 12 -It is assurted in the Monde that Gen Prim is trying to be elected, himself, as President of Bonnar, March 27 - Letters report that the Persian army is advancing on Herat.
Calcutta, March 27 — Indigo is deciming Exchange
on London 2s. 5d. Freights nominal, at 70s. Damage to the Budge at Hurper's Ferry. BALTIMORE, April 22 — The high water in the Potomac has done some damage to the bridge at Harper's Ferry, which will be speedily repaired.

Departure of the Asia. NEW YORK, April 22.—The royal mail steamer Asia sailed to-day, with 148 passengers and 157,000 in specie. The Wounded Vermonters.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—The Vermont soldiers, wounded the action near Yorktown, still remain at Fortress fonce. Some will probably be brought here. Monroe. Some will probably be brought here.

Our hospitals are getting ready for patients, in anticiation of wounded coming from the expected battle al York town.

Arrival of the North Star. New York April 23.—The steamer North Star has arrived from Aspinwall, which she left on the 15th inst. the brings \$650,000 in specie from San Francisco.

The U. S. sloop of war Cyane was about to leave Topomes for Yolgansian.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

INTOXICATION AMONG ARMY OFFICERS. RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY ADOPTED Indemnity to the Officers, Crew, &c., of a Danish Bark.

BOARD OF FORTIFICATIONS PROPOSED. THE CONFISCATION BILL TABLED IN THE HOUSE. The Proposed Recognition of Hayti and Liberia.

THE MEASURE IMPORTANT TO OUR COM-MERCIAL INTERESTS. WASHINGTON, April 23, 1862,

SENATE.

Petitions.

Mr. TRUMBULL. (Rep.), of Illineis, presented a peti-ion of W. C. Jewell in favor of a defensive stand still ulicy at Yorktows, and to secure a reserve force of 5 600 mon. Pay of Minnesota Members. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution in relation to the pay of the first Ranatora and Representatives from the State of Minne-

Mr. HALE (Bep.), of New Hampshire, offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire whether any general in the army before Yorktown exhibited himself drunk in face of the enemy, and if any measures have been taken for the trial and punishment easures have been taken for the trial and p of such offences.

Mr. SUMNER (Bep.), of Mussachusetts, suggested that it be addressed to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

No Punishment too Great. Mr. HALE referred to the statement made by Mr. Morrill in the House yesterday, and said he thought that it was high time that Congress should take some notice of the ections. It officers will thus load Drave men to be slaughtered like beasts, no punishment is too great for them. them.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, said the Senate had not taken the high ground it ought to have taken in regard to confirming him known to be intemperate; and it becomes us to weed our own garden first, and correct our own laxity, and he was pained to say criminality, in this respect.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. Foot) said the general referred to had not been confirmed.

Mr. HALE said he knew the Senate had not taken high ground enough; but if officers got so drunk that they could not sit on their horses, be thought some notice

they could not set on their horses, be thought some notice ought to be taken of it.

Mr. WILSON (Bep.), of Massachusetts, said he suppored the recolution referred to General W. F. Smith. He knew nothing of the case, but he (Mr. Wilson) never proposed the name of any person of intemperate habits. The resolution was adopted. Juries in United States Courts.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kantucky, introduced a bill prescribing an additional oath for the grand and petit juries in the United States courts.

Recognition of Hayti and Liberia. The bill recognizing the independence of Hayti and iberia, and the appointment of a diplomatic representa-Recognition Important to Our Own Interests.

Mr. SUMNER said that thus far our Government had beth undersuly friendly to new governments, but it had turned acide from these notions. He thrught it time to put an end to this anomaly in the history of this Government. Hayti was one of the most beautiful and fertile islands in the world. It has a surface of 30,000 square miles, being the size of Ireland, and commanding a situation in the Gulf. It has maintained its independence for nearly sixty years. Liberia, stretching along the coast of Africa, is about the same size, and seems hardly less favored in rich fertility than Hayti. Liberia, especially, eveels in the production of 55thois, sugar, and ially, excels in the production of cotton, sugar, and alm oil. The argument for treaties with such countries In the list of sixty countries of commercial relations, Hayti stands the twenty-seventh and Liberia the twenty-ininth. In exports Hayti stands next to Russia, and in number of trading vessels Hayti is superior to Russia. There are thirteen countries in the commer-cial list of less value than Hayti where we have di-Ruisia. There are intreen countries in the commercial list of less value than Hayti where we have diplomatic representatives, and eight countries where we have representatives, and eight countries where two have representatives, and eight countries where cial list. The Sandwich Islands have a population of only 70.000, and the exports there amount to my ST47.000; while liat has 600,000 population, and the exports amount to \$2,673,000. Yet, at Sandwich Islands we have a commissioner and three consults, Hayti, in the last year, took in exports mere fish, cotton goods, 80sp, butter, and lard than Cuba and Porto Rico together, and more than many other countries where we have a full diplomatic representation. If any other argument is needed, it will be fund in the condition of thiags in the West India Islands and in Mexico. Spain is attempting to recover a foothold in the West Indies. By the recognition of Hayti we check these schemes of ambition and greatery the talance of power among those islands. Liberia also, though not so important commercially, yot has strong demands for recognition. By recognition we are only tardly following the examples of the principal nations of the world.

The further consideration of the bill was then postpond till to-morrow.

Camiscation Bill.

Confiscation Bill. The confiscation bill was taken up. The conflectation bill was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS (Union), of Kentucky, resumed his remerks in opposition to the bill. He said he had already detained the benate at some length on this question, but he considered that, in the importance of its effects, the bill had no parallel. Fe contended that Congress has no right to pass suce a bill under the pretended war power. He quoted at considerable length, from the controversy between Werdelf Phillips and Lysander Spooner, to show that Phillips had argued that slavery was legal and constitutional. He said that the great priocipies which underlie the Constitution were never more clearly and forcibly stated than by Phillips. But Phillips and his followers writed to destroy the Constitution, that they might destroy slavery. He (Mr. Davis) was no advocate for slavery in the abstract. It his will could remove all the slaves to-morrow they should go. He would be glad to inaugurate a system of gradual emancipation. But Phillips has now changed his opinion, because he thinks his party is in power, and he may be able to attain bis objects through the macrupulous ladders of that party. He (Mr. Davis) thought he relied very much on the Senators from Massachusetts (Mr. Summer) and New Hampshire (Mr. Hale). He contended, in regard to slavery, that it had always existed, and that when the Sevier of mankind came on earth he came into a slave-holding community, and, although the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale) was versed in Scripture, he (Mr. Davis) challenged him to show any place where Christ condemned slavery as a crime.

Mr. HALE s.id he thought of a toxy which applied to his case—viz: "God commandeth all men, everywhere, pow to repeat."

An Amendment Proposed—Persons Criminated. Mr. SHEBMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, offered an amend-mr.t to the bill, specifying the persons to whom the con-fiscation shall apply—viz: all persons who may be reafter hold office in any way under the rebel Government. After further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

Indemnity for the Seizure of a Danish Bark. Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, moved that the House pro-ecd to the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief ceed to the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief
of the owners, officers, and crew of the Daniah bark
Gorgen Lorenizen. He stated that the Secretary of State,
for diplomatic reasons, desired its immediate passage.
This vessel was seized by the blockading squadron, under
a misapprehension, and taken to New York. \$1,850 is
the aum appropriated. The bill was passed.
Mr. FBANK (Bep.), of New York, presented the folleaving requirition of the Legislange of New York: owing resolution of the Legislaume of New York:

"Resolved, That the Representatives of this State in both Houses of Congress, be requested to obtain at the earliest day, an acknowlevement by the General Govern-ment of its obligation to refund to this State any ad-

Board of Fortifications. Mr. BLAIR (Bep.), of Missouri, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to create a Board of Fortifica-tions, to examine into the coast and harbor defences. Confiscation Bill. The Homes resumed the consideration of the confisca-ion bil, which was pending when it adjourned pester-sy, and upon which the main question had been

The Bill Tabled.

YEAS.

NAYS. renton (Rep.) Keilogg (B.) Mich. Vannorn (Rep.)

Loomis (Rep.)

Locatiog (Rep.)

McKnight (Rep.)

Metholight (Rep.)

Patterson

Pike (Rep.)

Potter (Rep.)

Potter (Rep.) Suppression of the Rebellion.

Suppression of the Rebellion.

The bill to facilitate the suppression of the rebellions and prevent the recurrence of the same was taken up. It authorizes the Fresident to direct our generals to decider the slaves of the rebels free, and pledges the faith of the United States to make full and fair compensation to loyal men, who have actively supported the Union, for any losses they may sustain by virtue of this bill.

Mr. OLIN (Rus.), of Naw York, and ha midarated that the Committee on the Judiciary had agreed substantially that none of the confiscation bills referred to them ought to pass.

Mr. THOMAS (U), of Massachusetts, remarked that his had recommended that none of the bills pass.

Mr. OLIN said the disposition of the House and the country was in favor of some legislation on the subject.

As the Committee on the Judiciary could not agree, he proposed that a select committee of seven-be appointed. Reing untrammelled by the House, they might be ablacted agree upon a proper measure of logislation.

Restoration of the Government Invalved in

Restoration of the Government Involved in Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indians, was glad to hear Mr. Olin's auggestion. The subject of conflicting rehal wear perty was one of the most difficult questions before Cengres, and on its decision was involved the restonation of the Government to its former state of prosporty. He congratulated the Mouse and the country that a bill had been passed, wealt have disgraced the civilization of this age. [Exclaration on the Demo, ratio side, "Goot! that's so!"] A bill which, at one fill swoop, would have impoverished the people generally, from old age down to innocent children.

Mr. COLFAX did not see that the gentlemen's state Mr. COLFAX did not see that the gantformen's statement had materially changed the question, but he would accept it. At all events, the committee had made angustive report. They agreed to disagree.

Mr. HICKMAN remarked that they did not agree to disagree. A majority of the committee instructed him to report back all the rife with the recommendation that they do not pess. The action was equally as legitimate as if they had reported that they should pass.

Mr. COLFAX was obliged for the information. At least the committee were not in favor of any one of the pending bills.

pending bills.

Mr. BICKMAN. Certainty.

Mr. BICKMAN. They could not agree affirmatively.

Mr. HICKMAN. There was a majustry appoard to each individual bill. This ought to be catllafactory; and, therefore, the action of the committee was against each rd all the bills.

Mr. COLFAX supposed they were opposed to the bills my. COLYAA supposed they were opposed to the bulk serior of them, or to say other bill as a substitute, and hence he opposed recommitment to that committee. My PORTER (Rep.), of Indiana, as a member of that committee, said that some of the mumbers thereof thought there might be no better bill framed than those before them, and, therefore, they reported against all of them.

The Subject should be Referred to a Select Committee. The Subject should be Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. COLFAX, resuring, said that these explanations convinced him that this subject englit to be referred to a select committee, and not to the dudicary Committee. The bill the House had just laid on the table provided, in the first section, that hereafter persons who wilfully and persistently engage in the rebellion, shall be stripped of all their property, and this section he could import heartly. But the 12255d section he could import heartly. But the 12255d section he could import heartly. But the 12255d section he redded that this property should be sold under the decrees of the United States courts. After their extraordinary decision in the Dred Scott case, he was not certain but they would decide the rebels' slaves to be property, and order them to be sold under this law. While favoring the main features of the bill, he could not invarid such a hatlonal shame. He cki not himself regard slaves as property, but as persons held to service. But he was averse to trusting this question of legal construction to the Supreme Court when we can under a bill open to amendment, settle it ourselves. He was willing to extend lenity to the men in the ranks of the rebel army, who have been dragged there by conscription, or deluded by the traitor leaders, and who would return to their silegiance and lay down their arms; but he would still, he with the throot severity the Usalinges of the rebellillon, those who formerly sathers with false oaths on their line and treasen in their hearts: those who sat in hellion, those who formerly sat here with false oaths on their lips and treason in their hearts; those who sat in belonging to ex Senator Yules. Such men, adding per-jury to their treason, were doubly condemned belors God and man. Assaination and murder were the con-sequences of their acts, besides plutging a peaceful and sequences of their acts, besides plut ging a peaceful and happy country in all the horrors of civil war. He reseased, that he would strike at the power of the Copfederata civil and sailitary leaders in every possible war, They themselves had drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard, and now should be visited with the punishment due to their atrocity.

Towards the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. COLFAX expressed his willingness to support Sanator Sharman's bill, or that of Senator Trumbull, said specially favored that clause in the former which excluded from office, hereafter, all who continued to hold office under the rebellion. He appealed to those who, like himself had valued the liyes of their constituents whe had been killed, maimed, and wounded by their rebel enemies on the battle-field, while sustaining our dovernment and the Wnion, to remember that we hear stand between the living and the dead, and owe it to our brave soldiers to strike down the power of the rebellion by every legislative measure possible to ounce.

Remarks of Mr. Duan.

Mr. DUNN (Rep.) helieved that if a vote could have been taken last evening on the bill, which to day was laid on the table, it would have passed the House. Creat haste was exhibited a few days ago in the passage of another measure—namel, the bill for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia. There could resident had administered to Congress a very just re-President had administred to Congress a very just rebase for their not haste. He was for nunishing the
rebels in every way known to the law, and would strike
them hip and thigh. He mede a broad distinction between
those who had brought on this rebellion, namely, the
leaders, agitators, and deceivers, and their victims, the
babbls, who have been led into this fully, madness, and
ruin. He did not want to produce a common ruin in
the rebellous States, and include old men, women,
and chi'dren in the ponishment. The bill the
Bouse had tabled provided for reizing and configenting
all this property of the rebels, without distinction. That
act would have swept away the bed on which old ago
rests, and the covering which warmed the infant, sleepning in its cradle. Houses and lands, cott n and tobacco,
the meat from the tpb, the mest from the bin, the bread
from the table, heds, and Ababling vitibality would all have
been table away, and whole families would have been
turned out of coors. Such degradation upon any people
was never before proposed in the councils of a civilized
nation. He was against such extreme measures. He
wanted moderation, and this facities absoluble as bardfastly
pursued. He de stred to held such men as Davis and Beauregard to a just retribution, as well as the ministers of the
Cospel who preach treason to their confiding congregations.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dunn read an ex-

ions.
In the course of his remarks, Mr. Punn read an ex-In the course of his remarks, fir. Dunn read an extreat from a serupu of liev. Thomas Moore, of Richmont,
Virginia, to show how the people were misquid d and
misled. He told the people, from the sacred desk, that
it the Northern army should reach them they would
slaughter their men like bullocks, burn their houses, and
sloate their women. Mr. Duan seid he had known Mr.
Moore for years. He was a native of Pennsylvania,
cducated and married in the North, and first satifica as
pastor in the North. But he was invited to Richmond
for his transcendant talents. This Mr. Norse sciritty. pastor in the North. But he was invited to Richmond for his transcendant talents. This Mr. Moore, notwithstanding his Northern birth and education had not straighted at misterpresentation and mischief. If the rebels indulge in general confiscation and deeds of inhumanity, this was no reason why we should follow their barbarous and disgraceful proceedings.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, replied to Mr. Dunn's emarks, saying, among other things, that the gentleman onetitulion. Mr. EDWARDS (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said the

a large majority of the people of the North do not desire to interfere with slavery in the South, and a large majo-rity of the Republicans here do not desire to interfere ith it, unless it be necessary to save the country. Mr. Chittenden replied that he was glad of the inof no safety for himself and his countrymen but in the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. He took here as his shield and spear. The Housethon adjourned. From San Francisco. OUTRAGES BY INDIANS ON THE PEAINS.

OUTRAGES BY INDIANS ON THE PLAINS.

EAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—News has been received here from British Columbia to the 16th inst. Spring had opened. The miners in crowds were leaving Yics toria for the gold fields.

Colonel Carleton, with about 3,000 California volumeters and a battry, has left the southeastern border of this State on a secret expedition—some say for Arizona and New Mexico, and others for Sait Lake.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22:—The Unity States stranger

Narranguett has saited on a cruise. Ban Francisco, April 19. Articad Bark John Bowe

From Sait Lake SALT LIKE GITY. April 10:—The Begislaiure of the Giana of Descret assentiald in this city on the Main, is accordance with the pro-lamation of Governor Young. The Governor was very patriotic. Two Senators have 3 exclected.

Boston, April 23.—The resolution adopted by the Lagislature of Maryland, and signed by Gov. Bradford, appropriating \$7,000 for the relief of the families of the killed and disabled members of the Massachuretts Sixty on the 19th of April, 19th, was read this afternoon in Ilouse of Representatives, and reterred to the Committee on Federal Belstons. The resolution canned a marked

An Onn Basser—A parrot, said to be one hundred years eld, which was born in the reign of Louis XV, lately escaped from its master's windling in Peris, and was saught and detained by a talker, who, sharged with the fact, denied that he had ever seen the bind; but just as he told the lighter poll herself cried out from the next room her master a name, and thus the little tailor was discomand to the lighter than t

that's so!" A fall winch, at one it is swoot, want the impoverished the people generally, from old age down to innocent childred.

Mr OLIN replied that the House did not require a lecture on the subject. It was close there is a contrariety of opixions relative to this question of confiscation. He opixion relative to this question of confiscation. He opixion streams a not properly had because he could find no warrant in the Constitution for the power which was sought to be exercised by it.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, deemed it due their he should state trankly the reasons why he differed, we some extent, both from the gentleman from New Yark (Mr. Uin) and his colleague (Mr. Dunn). He haddle the streams the committing the bill, with instructions to report Mr. Shermen's hill as a substituye, because the Committee on the Judiciary, after four months deliberation had been unable to agree.

Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, rose to correct a statement which had been persisted by made. Mr. The mas, of Massachusetts, they had reported back all the hills with the recommendation that hey be rejected by the Figure The remainder of the promittee of the Chicago post office, is under arrest, charged the House. The remainder him to tryport.