THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862.

The Press. FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A lattle at or near Corinth cannot long be delaved Sirce General Halleck's arrival at Pittsburg Landing, that officer has brought order out of chaos, and reformed and reorganized his army so that it is literally "itself again." The whole of General Buell's corps, with the exception of Gen. Mitchell's division, 18 now at this point, and all correspondents agree that it is a host in itself. Add to this Gen. Pope's army, which had been ordered from the lower Mississippi, and which is probably now with Gen Halleck, and we have at Pittsburg Landing a larger force then ever before was marshalled on this continent-except, perhaps, on the Potomae before McClellan moved towards Yorktown. Gen. Mitchell has also been largely reinforced, and is new fully able to defend himself against any force Beauregard can send against him. Therefore, the enemy are, to say the least, in a precarious condition. With Gen. Halleck at the head of a large army marching steadily upon him, and Gen. Mitchell having charge of all his means of retreat but one-how can he expect to hold Corinth ? The rebel General must either attack Gen. Halleck or surrender-for to retreat would be useless-as there is no other stragetical point in the Mississippi valley worth defending. We expect he will make the attack, and if he does. he will get a worse thrashing then he did at Pittsburg Landing.

Our special correspondent at Pittsburg Landing gives us an official list of the killed, wounded, and missing of General Grant's four divisions in the late fight. Seven hundred dollars' worth of postage stamps were sold at the Pittsburg post office one day last week. Educated armies make the best fighting armies.

Further accounts of the late fight at Elizabeth City, North Carolins, have been received. The fight took place on Tuesday, and resulted most ingloriously for the rebels. Colonel Hawkins' regiment having left Roanoke Island for the mainland, were attacked by a rebel regiment, but they resisted and forced their assailants to retreat. Our loss amounted to 12 killed and 40 wounded. It is reported that General Burnside has received proposals from the Governor of North Carolina for the surrender of the State, a report which we do not place much credence in.

It is probable that New Orleans is now at the mercy of our forces. A nephew of Gen. Butler has arrived at Havana and states that the bombardment of the defences of that place was to have comfrom Commodore Porter to his son in Boston, stating that he expected to commence operations about that time. The Havana Diario says that persons who arrived there from New Orleans report that the guns on Fort Jackson and St. Philip, have been removed, and that our forces will not have much to contend against.

The stereotyped sentence, for a while laid aside by the telegraph, "All quiet along the lines," is at present a good enough description of the status of the departments of both Generals McClellan and Halleck. The telegraph informs us that the plans of the former are being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and that the latter has been heavily reinforced.

General Mitchell has arrived at Tuscumbia, Alabama, thus seizing another hundred miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

WE ARE not at all surprised that Congress has become bewildered on the confiscation bill. A more complicated question never disturbed the minds of our amiable Representatives. A little more than a year ago Abraham They have given us confiscation in every shape

Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States. James Buchanan found the and form. We have it very mild and very Government healthy, rich, and respected; he strong. We have radical confiscation, and left it a skeleton, its name dishonored among conservative confiscation ; confiscation which the nations of the earth, its treasury almost desires to appropriate everything upon the earth, bankrupted, its arsenals robbed, its forts stolen, and in the waters under the earth south of and eleven States in open revolt against its Mason and Dixon's line, and confiscation authority. The faithless guardian, the unwhich means simply to hang Mr. JEFFERSON grateful trustee, retired to his home like a DAVIS when he is caught, and pay the exconvict to his dungeon, and the good man. penses of the rebellion out of the resources chosen to succeed him entered the White of the loyal North. Mr. BINGHAM would con-House like the proprietor of a great estate vert the Southern States into a great anction which had been plundered and impoverished. room, and dispose of slaves, lands, chattels, Wondrous have been the changes brought and tenements to the most available bidder, about within a little more than twelve months. while Mr. BIDDLE is so much impressed by the The retrospect is well worth recalling in the speeches of "eminent Senators" that he will midst of the howl of the armed Breckinoppose any attempt to gather revenue from the resources of the rebels, and declares he ridgers in the South and the treasonable Breckinridgers in the North. The President can vote for none of the propositions before himself, generally regarded as the embodithe House. We can understand precisely ment of ultra sectional opinions, during his where these gentlemen are. Mr. BINGHAN is canvass and after his election, held strictly violently for the Government, and Mr. BIDDLE responsible for the dogma that this Union s violently against it. In the excess of the must become in time all free or all slave, proformer's feelings, we have a'very extreme, and. nounced the key-note of a national policy, we are afraid, a very impracticable remedy; from the castern portico of the Capitol, on the while the sympathies of Mr. BIDDLE take him 4th of March, 1861, and from that startwhere we are sorry so often to find him, into ing point to the present hour has adhered the ranks of the unfriendly and disloyal. Mr. with tenacious consistency to his great pledge. WRIGHT, of Luzerne, is sorely troubled about Even his most unscrupulous revilers yield to "lines of discrimination," and Mr. Dunn, of the general verdict in favor of his integrity Indiana, becomes pathetic and sorrowful amid and patriotism. Every member of his Cabinet applause from that questionable quarter, the has displayed extraordinary ability and ener-Democratic side of the House. The Repregy. They have infused health and strength sentative is so anxious about "old age and ininto the skeleton left in their hands by James nocent childhood." that he declares everything Buchanan. The Secretary of State, Mr. Seonking to confiscation to be unconstitutional. ward, taking time by the forelock, anticipated and takes occasion to rebuke the House for its our stupendous international difficulties, and haste in the District of Columbia emancipahis diplomatic correspondence, so cheering to tion, and the discussion of slavery matters his own countrymen, has extorted praise from the most unfriendly fogrein Powers. The

These are positive men. When a man is positively wrong or positively right, we know exactly where to place him; and if we are bewildered by the multitude of suggestions and

generally.

opinions which have crowded the attention of the House, it is because we have been unable to gather anything practical from the deliberations of our Representatives. We are something in the position of Representative Con-FAX-that is to say, our position is very difficult to be explained, and very easy to be understood. We are willing to "extend lenity," and we are anxious that the "Catilines of the rebellion should be punished with the utmost severity." The Representative is earnest and honest, but in attacking everything proposes nothing. Altogether, we feel very much like following the example of a great number of the Representatives by stepping into the ante-room until the vote has been taken, and avoiding menced on the 14th inst. This agrees with a letter the proceedings altogether. That popular resort for anxious and undecided Congressmen must have been well attended on last Wednesday. On the motion to table the bill but one hundred and ten members voted. Fifty-eight votes were cast in the affirmative and fifty-two in the negative. Among those who were absent we are sorry to see many warm friends of the Administration, men who have too great a hold on the confidence of the Government to trifle with such a serious matter. Those opposed to the Government were all present. Mr. ANCONA, Mr. BIDDLE, Mr. KERRIGAN, Mr. MAY, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and Mr. WOOD, with their alles, friends, and temporary abettors, all answered to their names. Their

conquest of the great treason that has beset, punctuality and energy might be imitated by us, both these Powers are being educated and the representatives of our own good cause, admonished by the successes of our army and and the cowardice which shrinks into a comour navy, and by the victorious experiment in mittee-room when a record is to be made THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was never | and a policy to be constructed must eventual-

FROM WASHINGTON LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

> WASHINGTON, April 24, 1862. NO CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

> > THE RUNOR CONTRADICTED BY THE PRE-SIDENT.

> > > A Satisfactory Tax Bill to be Passed. fair and full play.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

THE SENATE RATIFIES THE TREATY FOR ITS SUPPRESSION.

BECOGNITION OF LIBERIA AND HAVTI BY THE SENATE.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

HON. HORATIO KING CONFIRMED AS COMMISSIONER

Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1862.

False Rumors of Cabinet Changes. Washington has, almost daily, rumors of Cabinel changes, but as they are known to originate with interested parties. reliable journalists rarely take notice of them, unless it be to contradict them when they are too chronic. The sensation of the hour has been the transfer of Secretary WELLES from the Navy portfolio to the Spanish mission, and the appointment of numerous gentlemen as his successor. It is hardly necessary to say that there is not a word of truth in these changes, nor is there likely to be. The President said to-day that he had no intention of making any changes in his Cabinet.

Recognition of Hayti and Liberia—The Senate Pass the Bill.

The following important bill passed the Senate to-day, Re if enacted by the Senate and House of Representa ires of the United States of America, in Congress as; embled. That the President of the United States he, and he hereby is, anthorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States to the republics of Hayti and Liberia, renectively. Each of the said representatives so appointed ball be accredited as commissioner and consul general War Department, under Gen. Cameron and and shall receive, out of any money in the Treasury not Mr. Stanton, has called into the field such an therwise appropriated, the compensation of commisioners provided for by the act of Congress approved army as the world has never seen. The Se-August 18, 1856: *Provided*, That the compensation o the representative at Liberia shall not exceed \$4.000. cretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, although hitterly assailed, has brought order out of The Vallandigham Emeute-Lively Scene chaos, recalled the ships sent to distant seas

in the House.

by his predecessor, and has added facilities Mr. HUTCHIN'S resolution consuring Mr. VALLANDIG to that arm of the service which is constantly AM for an alleged violation of the rules and breach of he decorum of the House, by making use of denuncia proving its marvellous efficiency. In the Briory language against Senator WADE, after quoting from tish Parliament, several weeks ago, one of the he latter's recent speech in the Senate, will come up to chiefs of the Admiralty frankly admitted morrow for final action. The participants in the collo-ouy_Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. BLAKE-the one the that our blockade was the most thorough hibited intense earnestness. The scene was for a while and complete in the history of war. The Treasury, under the fearless maexceedingly spirited, and was abroptly interrupted by an nagement of Mr. Chase, has supplied the djourpment. The speech of Mr. WADE alluded to by sinews of war, created a national currency Ir. VALLANDICHAM, was delivered in the Senate, althat is in itself an invaluable blessing, comhough possibly in a spirit of sarcasm, he said the conpensated the public creditors, and provided rary, for which Mr. BLAKE accused him of a false preence means for the payment of the interest on the

The German Language in the West Point Academy.

the question may be proudly put, whether any The Committee on Military Affairs of the House have igreed to report a joint resolution establishing a profes other statesman could have done better in the orship of German at the West Point Academy. Public midst of such extraordinary results? Nor attention has lately been directed to the importance of must it be forgotten that these results have the study of this language in our educational institutions been attained in the face of the hostility or inand it is believed that its introduction into the Military lifference of every nation on earth, with the Academy will be peculiarly appropriate. A large part o ingle exception of Russia. These nations the material of which our regular a my is composed i Gernian, and many very valuable military works are hailed the indications of the downfall of the published in the German language, which the cadets are American Government with undissembled exnow unable to consult. Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsyl ultation. England, with indecent haste, sought rapis, a few days ago presented six petitions on this subject, one of which was signed by the most distinguished gentlemen of Now York city; another from the Governor to thrust herself into our conflict, and in every way embarassed the Federal Government and and Legislature of Maryland, and a third from the Legis aided the rebellion ; and France was only withature of Pennsylvania. The prospects of the passage of held from the recognition of the latter by the the joint resolution is quite good. moderation and sagacity of President Lincoln

The Pacific Mail Proposals.

At noon to-day was commenced the announcement of lished that nothing can retard the triumphant. he decisions on the proposals for conveying the mails o the Pacific coast and in the West and Northwest, &c. Large numbers of bidders are in attendance at the Post Office Departm The proposals for the Pacific are very much higher than

formerly. Those for Kentucky and Missouri have conv advanced, owing, do turbances in those States, while in Illinois, Indiana, and other States, the rates are lower. In all, the number of rolling is above twenty-five, hundred, averaging ten bids lor each. The sume total of the others for the entire letting is about equal to that made four years ago for the same strong force of rebel cavalry. service.

The Galena in Hampton Roads.

The iron-cled guaboat Gaisma has arrived in Hamp-ton Rouds. One of our city journals to-day thinks that her arrival must at once change the strategy of our navy in that quarter, as it gives us signal advantages, which we do not regard it as being prudent to mention in detail. Among its affects will be to compel the rebels to risk the Merrimac in another engagement somewhere where our arrangements for disposing of her can have

FROM YORKTOWN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. NEAR YORKTOWN, April 24. The weather is again pleasant, and the roads are b gipning to improve. The preparations for carrying out the plans of the

ler-in-Chief are being rapidly pushed forward o completion Two deserters from the Sixth Alabama Regiment came within our lines yesterday. They were originally from Pennsylvania. They represented that the Confederate forces number one hundred thousand, and that they ar busily engaged in constructing works in the rear of ent lines. They had no knowledge of the arri

val of Jeff Davis. On Tuesday the rebels came out from their rifle pits, i front of Lee's Mills, killing one of our pickets. After he was killed, about thirty of them fired their pieces int his head, completely riddling it with bullets. The officer commanding the reserve then ordered hi

men to charge on the rebels, which was willingly responded to, resulting in several of them being killed and one taken prisoner. Two men were killed on our side, and two mortally wounded.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Despatch from General Fremont WASHINGTON, April 24 --- The following despatch been received at the War Department.

WHEELING, VA., April 24. To Bon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War: A telegram from Gen. Schenk states that a squad twenty-five infantry, sent from Romney by Lieut. Col Downey, to look after the guerillas, was attacked yester day morning on Grass Lick, between Lost river and Ca. capon, by the rebels, forty in number. Our forces los three killed but drove the rebels, who took refuge in the

house of one Polland. house of one Polland. Col. Downey went with a reinforcement of cavalry but the rebels fied at his approach, carrying off several of their dead and wounded. Among the latter were Col Parsone, their leader, and Polland, the owner of the

Col. Downey reports that the interior of the house we covered with blood. He burned the house and pursues the flying enemy, taking five prisoners. Gen. Schenl sent a reinforcement of 160 cavalry and one niece of ar tillery, to come on the enemy in the rear. These mu have reached the place about four o'clock yesterda;

Our messengers passing to and fro between Grass Lick and Romney were fired on four, six, and seven million Romney, by guerillas. J. C. FREMONT, Major General Co

From General Halleck's Army. IMPORTANT AND HIGHLY-SUCCESSFUL BE CONNOISSANCE UNDER GEN. SMITH.

3,000 REBELS PUT TO FLIGHT. CAPTURE OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF TENTS AND CAMP EQUIPAGE.

PITTERUNG LANDING, A pril 24 -A reconnoitring party under Brigadier General A. J. Smith, left here this morning, and attacked the enemy's pickets, one hundred and fifty strong, who fied in great haste, leaving their knapacks, blankets, and everything else. The party then proceeded on foot to Pea Bidge, Tenn., where they found three or four thousand rebels drawn up in line of battle, who, at the first fire of our artillery, also

decamped, leaving their tents, camp equipage, private bagage, and even half-written letters, and other things indicating the completeness of the surprise. Enough tents were left to accommodate a division. Everythin as burned. We captured twelve prisoners, none of whom express.

The roads are improving fast. CAIRO, April 24.-[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]-

The rise in the Tennessee river has reached here. The Ohio has risen an inch and is still rising. Despatches from the Cumberland represent that th river is rapidly rising. The country between here and

Mound City is inundated, and the entire track of the Cairo and Fulton Bailroad between Bird's Point and Charleston washed away and destroyed. etts and New York. General Bragg has transferred the command of Fort Pillow to General Price.

in America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Af-

New York, April 24.- Vera Ornz advices, brought by Treaty with Utah Indians. he Spanish steamer Isabel, state that after an unsatig Mr. ALDBIOH (Bep.) of Minnesota, from the Com-mittee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing a treaty to be made with the Indiana of Utah, with the view of purchasing their leads, and a bill authorizing a treaty with the Navajos of New Mexico, defining their limits and extinguishing their titles to lands outside of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. actory conference between the Ailied commanders, the French general had decided to march his division against the City of Mexico, taking upon himself the re-The English and Spanish plenipotentiaries the lecided to withdraw their troops. It is stated that the Juarez Government had consented

Claims of New York against the United States. Mr. FRNTON (Rep.), of New York, introduced a bill to idile the accounts of New York for advances made by that State during the war with Great Britain, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Claims.] to give every satisfaction to the Allies in the matter of a give every summaries to the idea of establishing a monarchy, and that in case the allies advanced to the Provisions of the Bill.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded from Gene ral Burnside's Command,*

Later from Mexico

BAL GOVERNMENT.

The Proposed Recognition of Liberia.

VANIANS.

A SELECT COMMITTEE.

AN INSULT TO THE HOUSE

COLLEAGUE FLSEWBEDE 9

A Resolution of Censure.

BECOGNITION OF HAYTI AND LIBEBIA.

THE BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Arrest of Kentuckians.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1862.

ALLANDIGHAM "READY TO MEET HIS

sponsibility.

apital, they would retire from it.

Previsions of the Bill. The bill introduced by Mr. Fenton provides that the proper accounting officers of the Treasury may examine such accounts between the parties, and adjusted under the act of May 2d, 1826, subtorizing the payment of in-terest due the State of New York, and upon the re-examination to assume the sums expended by the State NEW YORK. April 24 .- The steamer Cossack arrived t this port this evening with 147 sick and wounded soldiers from General Burnside's division, in charge of Chaplain J. B. Clarke, of the Twenty-third Massachu-

examination to assume the sums expended by the bate of New York and the sums repeated by the bate Is this settlement is interest must be calculated up to the time of any payment made, and the payment first applied to this, and the balance; if any, be applied to reduce the principal Interest is to be allowed only on sums upon which the State either lost or paid interest by the transfer of an interest-bearing fund. In the application of the show rules, if any setts Begiment, and Surgeon White, of the Ninth New Owing to the early closing of the Government Quarermaster's office in this city, they have to remain on oard the Cossack all night, and, through red-tapeism, or paid interest by the transfer of an interest-bearing fund. In the application of the above rules, if any money lefound due the State of New York, it shall be paid out of the unappropriated funds in the Tressury. The proper accounting Treasury officers are also re-quired to examine the equitable accounts of the State of New York for clothing furnished and worn out in the service of the United States, for arms ured and lost, and for equipments and unavoidable expenses in the way of 1812, as presented to the Comptroller of the said State by the soldiers thereof, and the amount, if any, found due, is to be paid out of any money in the Treasury uot other-wise appropriated. Recognition of Liberin. will be unable to leave her till to morrow afternoon. They are generally in as good condition as the nature of their wounds will warrant. Superintendent Howe, to-gether with Col. Almy, Gen. Wetmore, and other members of the New England Association, have gone on board with ice, clarets, jellies, and other delicacies for th

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION Recognition of Liberia. Among the memorials presented to day was one by Mr. Among the memorials presented to day was one by Mr. AcKnight, of Penneylvania, signed by Bishop Potter. if Penneylvania; Albert Barnes, Jos.R. ingersoll, Honry A. Boardman, Thomas Sully, Morton MicMichael, and ther citizens of Penneylvania, asking the recognition of M. Rosults of Thomas NEW YORK'S CLAIMS AGAINST THE GENE.

he Bepublic of Lid Confisention Rill.

The House resumed the consideration of the confisca-ion bill from yesterday.

The House resumed the consideration of the confluca-tion bill from yesterday. Speech of Mr. Lovejoy. Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.) said that while the Government is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion, it was seen that this unnatural and particidal insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on this floor. Those who defend slavery are the defenders of the rebellion, for slavery and rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable terms. The are the finance of the rebellion for slavery and rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable terms. The are the finance of the rebellion for slavery and rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable terms. The areth-find, sent forth with frazon on his brow, is represented by the great British poet as running over the world, exclaiming, " Me miserable! which way shall I fy Infinite wrath and infinite deepair ? Which way I fiy is bell; myself an hell!" It is precisely the same with his progeny and first-born--namely: the system of American slavery. Wherever elavery is, there is subbilion. It is it all rebellion, its corner.stone, pillars, and support. He took the position that either slavery or the Ropublic must periab. He wuild thit the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Critten-den) and all other advocates and defenders of the system, and those who cry themselves hoarse in attempting to MEMORIAL FROM PROMINENT PENNSYL THE CONFISCATION BILLS REFERRED TO VALLANDIGHAM ATTACKS MB. WADE.

Slavery the Ruin of the Republic.

He denied that is a warry has any guarantee or recogni-tion in the Constitution. He argued that it was the right and duty to destroy slavery, because alavery i destroying or will destroy the Republic. He was i favor of a restoration of the Union, with the right t stand on American soil anywhere, and proclaim his senti-ments. He wanted to stand on American soil without the or foregrave of description to hold but

and those who cry themselves hoarse in attempting the system throw the protection of the Constitution around this de groyer of the Bepublic, that there is no city of refug Bank Officers-Stocks-Markets, &c. Broyer of the hepuolic, that there is no city of refuge Like an informal assessin, it has its knife drawn and is en-deavoring to drive it to the heart of the Republic. We are bound to strike the monster, and gentlemen need no cry out "the Constitution!" for its defence. It shall be said, he slain in the name of my conntry and my Correspondence of The Press.]

New YORK, April 24, 1862.

Mrs. Watson's bark *Clarista*, it appears, has sailed trom Gadiz without a clearance. If she is seen or heard of again, it will be on the African tr Guban coast. The authorities in this city are in possession of information to the end, that at various European ports slavers are being fitted out, and some have even sailed for the African coast within a few weeks. Some of our leading men suggest the appointment of an agent by the Governmen o survey these European ports, for the purpose of giving our consuls proper information as to what are the indica-tions of a slaver, and so raise obstacles in the way of the nefarious traffic by stopping clearances. As the Govern-ment is, doubtless, possessed of much valuable informa-tion on this subject by the last two or three mails, some ovements may be expected soon which will make another squirming time among the slavers a d slaver

holders had better turn their attention to another point --riz.: What will they do when they cease to live on the unrequited sweat and toil of the alayes! He denied that he and his friends want to make this an anti-slavery The Spanne steam higher factor and the strain and the morning. She mounts 16 guns, has a crew of 280 men, is a side-wheel vessel, and of 500 horse power. She war, but they believed that the only way to put down the rebellion and restore peace and union, was to destroy

meeting, to consider the report on the subject of a system of taxation by the General Government. It is undertood that the committee, (consisting of Mossrs. Oplyke, Gould, Griflith, Lembert, and Thomas,) essentially ap-Gould, Grillin, Leinbert, and Thomas,) essentially ap-prore the views of the American Geographical and Sta-tistical Society, the Roston Board of Trade, and the Phi-ladelphia Board of Trade-mamoly, that nothing less than two handred and fifty millions of dollars annually will be sufficient to meet the exigencies and demands of the Eventual

Threatury. The liquid delives of this city are to be tried on an-other movement by the police. In one ward, where there are three hundred rum-sellers, only some thirty-five of them have licenses. The police, together with the Excise Commissioners, intend to shut them up, or make them yield a revenue to the State. The work has commenced.

Mr. POWELL said that some of the men who were make them yield a revenue to the prime to the prime and the prime prime and the prime prime and the prime pri prime prime prime prime pri prime pri pri prime pr Birested were as loyal as the Senator from Massachu-serts. He defied the Senator to point out any law by which the Secretary of State can carry off citizens of Kentucky and imprison them in the forts in Massachu-setts and Nary York tive measure. No lojal man would otherwise be satisfied. Mr. GOX (Dem.), of Ohio, inquired whether this matter had not already been fixed in a caucus of the Republican members. If so, what is the use of discuss-ing it ? The gentleman from New York indicated a fore-gone conclusion, that the aubject was to be referred to a gelect committee. Did the caucus give the gentleman the thoroughly established as an indigensible institution, and the law against them a dead letter. From a friend just arrived from Havana, I learn that the Arrisona and Wm. G. Hewes, Confederate steaners, had recently succeeded in running the blockade at New Orieans, arriving at Bavana on the 17th. The former had 1,036 bales of cotten, and the latter 1,480, making a total of 2,516 One of these steamers was aground four hours, og coming out, and all that time a United States gubbat was lying at anchor within easy range, but did not offer any interference. The Hewes is a New York built yessel, and used forum on the line between Brashear City (Berwick's Bay) and Galveston. She ran the block-ade before. I have a letter which states that "scarcely a day but some steamer comes in from New Orleans or honor of calling the previous question ? Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING replied, that ever sinc the first time he heard his friend introduce the subject of Obio politics in this House, he looked upon him as Er-skine did on Washington, with an "awful reverence." ekine did on Washington___with an "awful reverence." Ile would not allow the experienced gentleman to in volve an unsophisticated wan like himself into a discus sion about caucus proceedings. There was no such action in any caucus as that which the gentleman sug gested. gested. Mr. COX. The Globe says so. Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING resumed. The motion for Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING resumed. The debate a day but some steamer comes in from New Orleans o Berwick's Bay. Several of them have run the blockad

THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO.

Sr. LOUIS, April 24 .- The Republican contains the oliowing letter, dated Fort Union, New Mexico, Apri 3th : Colonel Slough, after the battle at Apache Canon, fell

back and took a position at Bernal Springe, forty-Gy* miles south of Fort Union. This was deemed a strategical point, being within supporting distance of Fort Union, in a position to haraze the enemy and form a junction with Colopel Canby when he should leave Fort Staig, three hundred miles south. He had been there one day when Colonel Canby sent from Fort Oralg his assistant adjutant general with peremptory orders to Co-lonel Slough to fail back with his column to Fort Union, which were immediately obeyed.

It would seem that we crippled the enemy in the fight at Apache Canon more than was believed at first. We ave reliable information that we killed over a hundred men, including six officers, and wounded over two hun-

We have now as prisoners at Fort Union twenty-one officers and eighty-two privates. The enemy immedi-ately fell back to Santa Fe, and is again, it is believed,

where near the set of stating that he would leave Fort Craig on the 31st of March. The enemy is in the vicinity of Albuquerque. With ordinary traveling Colonel Capby is in their immediate vicinity, and as our column, one hundred and eighty miles from Albuqueque, will only leave this morning, he will be unsupported by this column, and, with nine hundred regulars, will have to encounter their

forces unless he can slip by and join the column which eaves here this morning. It is understood that Kit Carson, with a regiment of

New Mexican volunteers, seven hundred strong, will re-main and garrison Fort Craig. It is rumored that Cols. Steel and Baller, of the rebei

Brnuy, are advancing into New Mexico with 800 addiional men. Important events will probably occur before the next

express leaves for the States. A well authenticated report has just reached here that

the Texan forces, 2,000 strong, are ontronching them-selves at Santa Fe, and that Col. Canby, having strongthened his command up to 1,200, is fifty miles south of Sai ta Fe. This may enable our two columns to act together, and make us 2,400 strong. If this is the case we will have one of the bloodiest battles on record. The nemy'e artillery hunibers about elghiteen Blacas, while ours is twelve pieces.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK

The Slave Trade Revived in Europe-Arrival of a Spanish Frigate-Chamber of Commerce on General Taxation--Liquor Dealers and the Police_All Quiet in the Concert Saloons Yet—From Havana-Steamers Running the Rlockade-Cotton at Havana-Meeting of

ments. He wanted to stand on American soil without the enforcement of despotism to hold his tongue. He wanted to sprak in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, without the threat of being lynched or served with a cost of tar and feathers. The gradidant from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden). yesterday asked, What would the four millions of alaves do if turned loose? Turned loose! This term was used as if the slaves were wild beasts. Now, he had this to say at present. Size would be them slove, to take care of them-selves, which they were abundantly able to do. Slave-holders had better turn their attention to another noint The Spanish steam frigate Isalice La Catalina. Ad-

rings a large mail. To morrow the Chamber of Commerce hold a special

A Select Committee Moved.

Mr. BOSODE CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, said he was in favor of the motion to commit the confisca-tion bills to a select committee, and rose to more the previous question, with a view not to delay, but to faci-litate action upon the subject. This matter was one of vast magnitude, great in its duration as well as the ex-tent of its importance. The Committee on the Judiciary here had been thus innertany arrest to prove the provided of the second tent of its importance. The Committee on the Judiciary was unable to agree on Bay affirmative bill. They made no written report, and the House was not enabled to vote intelligently on the fifteen bills that had been reported back Hence he thought the appointment of a select committee was the proper mode of bringing the subject fairly before the House. Mr. MAYNABD (U.), of Tennessee, said this was a page quegion which would derive future advantages by

hem ! name them : M. SUMNER continued, arguing that it was not best new question, which would derive future advantages by being discussed They would have to adopt some puni-tive measure. No loyal man would otherwise be satisfied.

slavery.

committee.

Recognition of Hayti and Liberia. The bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia,

SENATE. Contracts by War Department for 1861. A communication was received from the War Depart ment, transmitting copies of contracts made by that De pariment for 1861. Tax on Beer, &c. Mr. GBIMES (Bep.), of lows, presented four hun-dred and twenty petitions from beer and mattliquor manu-facturers, asking a reduction in the proposed tax on beer and malt liquors. Mr. POMEBOY (Rep.), of Kansas, presented similar

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, moved to take ap the resolution offered by him concerning the arrests

Mr. FOW LLL (Dem.), of Kentucky, moved to take up the resolution offered by him concerning the arcests of citizens of Kentucky, &c. Mr. SUM NER (Rep.), opposed taking up the resolu-tion as inexpedient at this time Mr. POWELL did not see why the Senator should make any opposition. It was simply asking how many citizens of a free State had been dragged from their homes without law, and calling on that tyrants and usurpers to know where they are, and what are their pamies. These were free white men; if they had been metroes, the Senator from Massachueetts would have made no opposition, but he is cternally prating about the wroogs of the negro; but white men had some rights, and he wanted the Secretary to tall us why and wharefore these had been thus unlawfully dragged to prison without a charge of citine.

ed regret at being captured. They say the people South are getting sick of the war.

the scene of a more disgraceful and deliberate ly be rebuked.

humiliation than yesterday. A Representaand we need not say of gentlemanly courtesy, denounced a Senator as "a liar, a scoundrel, and a coward." It was forced upon the House in the middle of the debate on an important question of legislation, and had no connection with the topics engaging our legislators at the time. It was evidently deliberate, premeditated, and sudden. We have looked in vain to find even a pretext for Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's unparalleled language, if a pretext could be possible. Mr. Representative VALLANDIGHAM quotes from a speech of Senator WADE a very simple, and though characteristically emphatic, certainly not offensive, paragraph, in which the Representative is spoken of as one who has given his energies to the destruction of the Government. Why the enunciation of the sentiment of Senator WADE should expose him to such bitter assaults, where there could be no possible opportunity for defence, it is impossible for us to conceive. Mr. VAL-LANDIGHAM, all through this crisis, has been so openly defiant, so singularly unreasonable and persistent in his opposition to the Goaent, that we have begin to think, and, indeed, the country with us, that treason and disloyalty were to his mind synonmous with glory and patriotism. The sudden sensitiveness about these attacks would be unaccountable, if it were not couched in such disgraceful terms; and we are 'prevented from commenting upon the motive which prompted the Representative by the amazement which we feel at seeing such a spectacle in the House of Representatives. Mr. VAL-LANDIGHAM brings back other and more humiliating days. We had thought that the time for bullying and insult, and defamation had passed away with a MASON, a PRYOR, a SLIDELL, and a KEITT. We had hoped never again to see our National halls disgraced by occurences which were so common in the latter days of, a traitor's saturnalia in Washington. Mr. Sena- propositions and a sharp cross-questioning by Tor WADE is abundantly capable of defending himself from the Representative from Ohio, and we allude to this occurrence with no desire to enter into the personal merits of the case, but to place upon record our strong condemnation of an affair which we hope never again to see in an American Parliament.

COMMON COUNCIL did a noble work yesterday, that may atone for many of its past shortcomings. It has risen above considerations of political influence, to a dignity that, in this respect at least, none in the long line of its illustrious predecessors was ever able to attain. In short, it has discharged a sacred duty to a patient but long-suffering community. "For this relief much thanks." Yesterday, the bill authorizing the employment of machines for cleaning the streets of Philadelphia was concurred in by Common Council, and with the signature of the Mayor, which it will undoubtedly receive, it will become at once an ordinance of the city, and an ornament to the city's statutes. Mr. MEGARY, the originator of the bill, deserves the thanks of a grateful community of tax-payers for the sweeping reform (pun accidental) which he has been mainly instrumental in effecting. It is gratifying, in these war times, to find that inventions not specially designated to annihilate great armies, or batter down strong forts, are taken by the hand encouragingly, and led before the public. The progress of our city may be slow, but it is none the less perceptible or sure on that account. The change that began its journey with consolidation has notched on its staff such epochs as abolished the market sheds, reformed the fire and police departments, inaugurated the city telegraph, and gave us a passenger railway system. The staff is not wholly covered with notches yet. The change will nover have done its travels, never have grown faint or foot-sore, until our city shall have rivalled, in cleanliness and magnificence, the great metropolises of Europe, Mr. MEGARY and his colleagnes who it necessary to confiscate the timber, negroes, voted for the bill have cut another notch in saw-mills, and cornfields about Yorktown, let pet remain to be made-almost forget our the deluded rebels their timber, negroes, saw- tioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

In dealing the au every question this war has created. The time has come for us to accept or reject it ; and in the way we signify either our acceptance or rejection, we shape the policy of this war. If confiscation is wrong in theory, then the war is wrong. If we do not adopt every means to crush the rebellion, we indirectly sustain it. A Virginia planter, in York county, has a hundred negroes-a large farm-overflowing barns, spades, axes, and batchets. General MAGRUDER wishes to throw up an embankment. The planter sends his negroes to make ditches and breastworksfurnishes the tools, and feeds the regiments loyal people. encamped behind them from his gravary. He not only gives MACRUDER the means of war,

but sustains his men in making it. This we consider open rebellion. In the course of time our armies advance. The planter's home comes within our lines. we know he is an enemy to our cause. We know that he has sustained our enemies in the prosecution of open and offensive war. Common sense would say, release his negroes from the bonds by which they have been made enemies; place him in arrest as a traitor; open his barns to our hungry soldiers, and take away all power to be the enemy he has been. This would be retribution for crime committed, and indemnity against crime that might be committed. Yet this would be confiscation ; and, on a proposition to make it a law, every Demoworld. crat in the House votes nay, and a large number of other members timidly steal into the committee-rooms, and refuse to go upon the

The Committee on the Judiciary, one of the ablest committees of the House, is a type of Congressional sentiment. Mr. HICKMAN'S confession gives us an excellent idea of the feeling of members. The committee had the subject before it for months, and the only result was a negative report on a number of Mr. COLFAX. We should like to read the journal of that committee's proceedings. We should like to follow the wavering sentiment of these gentlemen into the uncertainties of their conclusions; why they differed, and how often they differed; what details were unpleasant to some and what so objectionable to others. Mr.

record.

HICKMAN's proposition we understand. It is startlingly philosophic. He asks to have the law of self-preservation applied on a governmental scale. We like his theory very well; but we do not wonder that he could not present it in a bill. The law of self-preservation implies the utter ignoring of every other law; it is a last desperate, necessary, and an extreme policy. But it is not a question of legislation, and cannot come from Congress.

To return to the illustration thus hastily ventured, we think that in this war confiscation must follow the necessities of military events. There can be no general and equitable principle to govern the whole country. What would be proper in Carolina might be improper in Virginia. The real cause of all this trouble on the part of Congress arises from the fact that Congress attempts to specify and control, when it should simply declare and determine. All that we ask of Congrass is the declaration of the principle that confiscation is an allowable means of warfare, just as it has declared gunpowder and iron-clad gunboats. We do not even regard this as necessary, but since Congress has taken the matter in hand, it is incumbent upon that body to say something. The moral effect of a refusal would be deplorable. There must be some platform published. It might be done without even referring it to a special committee. We should be satisfied with Senator COLLAMER's position : "The executive and military power must be sole judge of what military necessity demands, and it is idle to legislate about it." Let confiscation be at the disposal of the military commanders and governors. If McCLELLAN thinks

those iron-clad engines of death which p to revolutionize the whole system of maritime warfare. Nor is this the only lesson that has

national debt. In view of these achievements,

and his advisers. Now that the fact is estab-

our financial and inflittary resources, to which reference has been made, will teach them, as it has taught our insurgent States, that we are possessed of enormous offensive and defensive capacities; and when to these truths is added the consistent and constitutional action of Congress and the Executive against the institution of slavery, they will find here an ample and eloquent refutation of one of the favorite calumnies of their statesmen and their newspapers. This rapid review of the past year is due to historical justice, to faithful public servants, and to a self-sacrificing and OCCASIONAL.

> A Chicago Branch of Drexel & Co. This well-known firm of Philadelphia bankers, it is said, are about establishing a branch of their extensive concern in Chicago, to be under the immediate direction of Joseph W. Drexel, the junior partner of the firm, who, we believe, has already gone there upon this business. Such an extension of a house which has reflected so much credit upon the city with which it is identified must not be permitted to pass without special notice. The house was established about a quarter of a century ago, by Mr Francis M. Drexel, the father of the present active partners in the firm. Since that time, many severe financial convulsions have shaken and pros trated the first business men of the country, but through them all this house stood firm, emerging in every case with increased strength, and with a stronger hold upon the confidence of the financial When the California trade began to attract at

tention, Drexel & Co. embarked in it actively, and roon became one of the heaviest consignees of bul lion on this side of the continent.

It should be stated, to the credit of their active patriotism, that when it became necessary for our national autherities to appeal to the capitalists of the country for aid, they found nowhere more effective co-operation than from this firm ; and in raising the money with which the army of Pennsylvania was equipped for the field, their services were invaluable. That the business men of Chicago may under

stand the character of the accession that is being thus made to their banking facilities, we may state that the capital of Drexel & Co. is said to be es large, if not larger, than that of any other bank pg house in Philadelphia.

Publications Received.

From W. B. Zieber, Art Journal for April, with supplement of 24 quarto pages of the Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition ; Black wood's Magazine for April, with only one so-so article in it, that being on the American Union; and Mr. Bidwell's Eclectic Magazine for May, commencing the 56th volume; besides a variety of excellent papers, portraits, engraved from pho-tographs, of the Rev. Drs. Goodell, Schauffer, and Riggs, who have long been engaged, at Constantinople, in translating the Bible into the Turkish and öthör Eastern languages. From T B. Pugh, and also from T. B. Peterson

& Brothers, we have the Atlantic Monthly for May. The Continental Monthly has not yet come to hand.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.-Messre, Earle & Son have just issued some new cartes de visite, the latest of which are Lieut. Morris, U. S. N., taken or Wednesday, during his recent visit here ; Gen McClellan, (the last portrait, taken immediately before he left Washington;) Count Mercier, th French Ambassador, the late Stephen A. Douglas, and Dr. Charles Mackay, journalist and poot.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNENT OF TENNESSEE -Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, has return ed from his trip to Nashville. He went there in company with Governor Johnson. Upon his ar rival at the Capitol he became at once the centre of crowd of anxious inquiries as to the condition o affairs in the recovered territory. He reports that the machinery of the provisional government is already in excellent working order. The Governor and his companions were received with much more cordiality than was anticipated, and the people are daily giving more and more evidence of their wil-lingness to resume their allegiance to the Federal overnment.

ssortment of three hundred pieces velvet, Brussels, fine ingrain, Venetian, and hemp carpetings: list white, and red-checked Canton and cocoa mattings, do , to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on a credit the staff. Gazing upon the symmetrical in- him do it. If ANDREW JOHNSON thinks that of four months, commencing this morning at 10} dentation, we almost forget how many others Tennessee can be made loyal by securing to o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auc-

Army Orders-Stricken from the Rolls. By direction of the President, Brigade Surgeon J. H. THOMPSON, of the United States, Volunteers, is dismissed tonville. Mails and passengers from Com. Foote's flotilla, off Fort Wright, arrived here yesterday afternoon. There from the service as an alarmist, on the recom of his commanding general, Majer General BURNSIDE. On the recommendation of Brigadiar General SUNNER ling the second army corps, approved by Majo General MCCLELLAN, commanding the army of the Potomac, Major VON STEINHAUS, Captain BOTTICHER, and Cantain CAMP, of the Sixty-eighth Regiment of New Captain CAMP, or the Staty-Signing Segments of New York Volunteers, Lieutenant Loxnard, battalion adju-tant of the Eighth Illineis Cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon WILLIAMS, of the First New York Artillers, are, by di-rection of the President, stricken from the rolls of the army for being captured by the enemy while straggling

March 29th, 1862. The headquarters of Colonel WILLIAM HOFFMAN, of

the Eighth Infantry, commissary general of prisoners transferred from New York city to Detroit, Michigan. The New Mail Lettings There was a large attendance at the Post Office De-pertment, to-day, of bidders interested in the new mail lettings. The service covers the Pacific coast and the Western and Northwestern States, etc. The bids for the

Pacific, and Missouri, and Kentucky are higher than here tofore ; while for Indiana, Illinois, and other States, they are lower; but the average for all the service is bout the same as it was four years ago. The number of routes is upward of twenty-five hundred, and th verage bids for each are ten.

The Tax Bill-Bankrupt Law. The tax bill is still before the Senate Finance Co tee, and will probably not reach the Senate this week. Memorials and remonstrances relating to it conti ceme in. To day the beer manufacturers asked for a reduction of the tax of one dollar per barrel on beer, Mr. WILMOT presented another memorial of citizens of

chised Negroes ?

Philadelphia to day, in favor of the immediate passage a general bankrupt law. Report on Contracts. The Secretary of War sent to the Senate to-day, in

accordance with the requirements of a special law, copies of all contracts made by the War Department during the year 1861. They are very voluminous, and are laid before What Shall be Done With the Enfran

ras light.

was no change in affairs.

The rebels are making preparations to employ their slaves upon their fortifications, thus using them against the white freemen engaged in defence of the flag. It ought to be recollected that France has Algerine regiments, England Sepoy and black regiments, and that the South has organized large bodies of Indians. In Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, all the traitors are white men, and all the blacks are naturally and are white men, and an the back are examples and gratefully loyal. How long, with these examples and facts before us, shall we wait before availing ourselyes of their services upon our fortifications, and in any other way in which they can be useful. Foreign nations could not complain if we did as they do, and our military com-Hawkins, of the New York Zouaves, received a slight flesh wound in the arm. The adjutant of Colonel Haw-

> Capt. Cutting reports the general health of the troops to be good, and says the weather is very fine, but of course much warmer than in more Northern climates. The men have taken a strong fancy to the Southern climate, and enjoy themselves finely while off duty.

Information received from private sources is that the guns of the National forces under Burnaide were probaly opened upon Fort Macon yesterday or to-day. Gen. Park is in command of the besieging forces. Col. White nd of the fort. It

Gen. Mitchell at Tuscumbia, Ala, resigned, gives great satisfaction. Mr. King held the potion of first Assistant Postmaster General under tw TWO HUNDRED MILES OF RAILWAY IN OUR POSSESSION.

GENERAL HALLECK REINFORCED.

from Pittsburg Landing, says that General Mitchell's division has arrived at Tuscumbia He has now pos-

Large reinforcements arrived at Pittsburg Landing or the 22d instant.

and the cannon taken away, and that there is nothing to

few Orleans.

STEAMER KARNAK WRECKED.

we have intelligence of a skirmist being the special order of the day, was taken with the enemy, in which General Granger, with five

being the special order of the day, was taken up. A Substitute. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, moved a substitute, authorizing the President to appoint a consul to Liberia and a cound general to Hayit, with power to negotiate treaties, &c. He was opposed to sending any ambassa-dors to those countries. If they send ministers here, and send full-blooded negroes, they could demand to be received on equal forms with while men. He knew that a big negro fellow was admitted to the Court of Franco as minister from Hayti, but he wanted no such exhibi-tion here. He was slok and disgusted of this subject of shavery in the Senate. undred cavairy participated, about two miles from our pickets. Our forces came in contact with the rebe pickets and drove them in, and then encountered After fighting for an hour, both sides retired. The los A tri-weekly packet is now running from Cairo to Tip-

tion here. Ine was sick and disgusted of this subject of shavery in the Scanate. Mr. SUMNER said the Schäte would bear him wit-beas that be said nothing about the subject of slavery on this bill. The Scanator from Kentucky had committed that offence. The Senator from Kentucky might banish all fear of any social difficulty. He (Mr. summer) was sure no representative from Hay ti would ever force nimself where he was not wanted, and would never trouble the Senator from Kentucky. He said the committee had come to the conclusion that we should be represented by diplomatic egentia statues of this Government and the ex-ample of other nations.

diplomatic service is the service of this Government and the detample of other nations.
The Conflication Lill was taken up.
mr. COLLARTS (BEC.), of Vermont, sold the experiment of a trac Government is now on trial before the world, and the question was to be tested whether it could succeed according to the provisions of its Constitution and laws. If we are obliged now to depart frem established rules and resort to the expedients of despotic Government are not sufficient to cavey us through this struggle. The duty of protection and of allegiance and loyally are reciprocal. In the South, the relations the struggle. The duty of protection and of allegiance and loyally are reciprocal. In the South, the relation in the States everywhere. But have they done it, and relieved these prophe, before we relieved them of the burden which was overwhelming them, and while they were absent, and have no power of representation. If might be equity, but it seemed more like taking counsel of result of these power, before we cannot do it by legislation, but we may do something by legislation to the done by force. We cannot do it by legislation, but we may do something by legislation for representation. If might be equity, but it seemed more like taking counsel of result down, and this must be done by force. We cannot do it by legislation, but we may do something by legislation. The isomething by legislation to the done the dovernment, and the system would be shall be thick these of the constitution for the world and the limitations of the Constitution says that by legislation, but reporting Congress from doing certain things, even though they might thick it necessary. And the world we cannot do it by regislation, but reporting Congress from doing certain things, even though they might thick it necessary in the law, by which, by a sort of hocus poers, we can est it do all the set poerty in the set of the world we were of the Government, or the constitution asys that procees and we are neastee of ware, and mple of other nations. THE OVERNON OF NORTH CAROLINA OF The Confiscation Bill.

BALTINORE, April 24 .- The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news of importance from Fortress Monro

and Yorktown. Col. Summers and Lieut. Cames came up this mornin in the Old Point boat, having arrived there about an hour before the boat left, in the steamer Cossack, from

Newbern. They report that a fight occurred on Tuesday of last week, near the canal locks, at Elizabeth City, be tween Col. Hawkins' regiment and a force of rebels. The latter were repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss was estimated at fifty killed and wounded. Col. Hawkins was wounded in the right breast, and his

From Gen. Burnside's Command.

BEBELS REPULSED AT ELIZABETH CITY.

OUR LOSS 12 KILLED AND 48 WOUNDED.

adjutant killed. This fight is said to have taken place Tuesday, but it is, no doubt, the one alluded to in the rebel papers. It is also reported that Gen. Burnside had received proposals from the Governor of North Carolina for the

render of that State. Another Account. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- Capt. Cutting, of Gen. Burn-

side's staff, arrived here yesterday, with despatches to the Government. He states that Gen. Reno commanded the National forces at the late reconnoissance to Eliza-beth City. Capt. Cutting saw Gen. Reno just before leaving the Sound, and I learned from him the following particulars of the affair : On Thursday, the 17th inst., Gen. Reno left Newbern

and proceeded to Rosnoke Island, from which place he took about two thcusand men, and proceeded to Elizabeth City, where a strong rebel force was reported to be entrenching themselves. On Saturday an advance was made upon the rebels

The enemy opened fire with their artillery as soon as our troops made their appearance, and, from all appearances, thought they had us in a trap of our own making. Our troops immediately formed in line of battle, and charged on the enemy, who ran at the first fire. Cur troops then took possession of the town, and after re-maining there for a few hours, retired to the main army, Our force was about two thousand men, under General Reno, and three boat howitzers, under Colonel Howard. The force of the rebels consisted of a Georgia regiment, numbering eleven hundred men, a portion of Wise's Le-gion, and two batteries of artillery. The enemy was totally routed, with a loss of about sixty men. Our loss is about twelve killed and forty-eight wounded. Colonel

kins' regiment was reported killed.

The Bombardment of Fort Macon.

an old West Point officer, is in command of the fort. I is said that he is subject to fits, and it is expected the our forces will give him enough of them.

CHICAGO, April 24 -A special despatch to the Times.

 Mr. COLLAMER then referred to and explained the provisions of the substitute he had offered for the bill. It provides that on a convicted person beset free. It is provide the process of the substitute he had offered for the bill. It provides that on a convicted person be set free. It gives the l'resident the power of granting annexty, and in certain cases, where persons refuse to submit, the President may make a proclamation that unless after a certain day they submit, their slaves that be freed and their property confiscated.
 The autstill then came up on Mr. Sherman's amendment to the original bill, limiting the confiscation to persons which close and their property confiscated.
 Mr. KING (Bep.), of New York, moved to amend so as to include all persons levying war against the United States, or giving aid and comfort thereto.
 Mr. TRVMBULL (Rep.), of Tilinois, said the original bill only provided for the coaffication to ever beyond judicial process, which obviated all constitutions by objection. For instance, we could not try an unaturalized foreigner for treason, but we might take his property. The automized for eyes on, but we might take his property. ession of two hundred miles of the Memphis and Charles on railway.

THE NEW OBLEANS DEFENCES.

FORTS PHILIP AND JACKSON REPORTED

ABANDONED. NEW YORK, April 24 -The Hayana Diario states that persons arrived there from New Orleans report that the rebel defences have been much exaggerated; that Forts Jackson and St. Philip have been abandoned

prevent the United States fleet from sailing directly to The Diario does not wouch for the truth of these re

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem), of Deleware, wanted the country to know that if this bill is passed, within twelve months sense negree will come on the floor of the Senate as a foreign minister, and take his negro family into the diplomatic callers natic gallery.

ions of the Constitution. Mr. COLLAMER then referred to and explained the

Ohio conflicates the property of corner poisses; any limitation. Mr. KING (Bep.), of New York, said his amendment applied to all traitors, and he thought all such ought to be punished, and the Government should at once assume the power to punish all its enemics. Mr. King's amendment was disagreed to. Yeas-Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, King, Poneroy, Trumball, Wade, and Wilkinson-7 Nays, 32. Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted. Yeas, 27; Nor 11.

III , Successful and Section 2018 (Rep.), of Illinois, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-

oprow. On motion of Mr. SUMNEB (Bep.), of Massachusetts, he bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was alson an

aken np. Mr. DAVIS' substitute was rejected—yeas 8, nays. 30.

In the previous question was a practical one. The debaie alled no light on the subject. He was in favor of a con-fiscation bill, to amplify the punishment of trosson within practicable bounds and confisitive the property of the ringleaders, reimbursting the nation for the expenses it had incurred in putting down the rebellion. The Subject Referred to a Select Committee.

her with a Shar, coverse of Maria Barty run his bickash note than once," The presidents of the New York city banks have passed a resolution to increase the limit of Government five-per cent. certificates, used at the Clearing House, from twenty-millions to forty millions. The pro-rata restric-tion upon the banks was also removed. If was also re-plying the see druland notes, as well as certificates, in the the settlement of balances at the Clearing House. The following were the sales of storks at the second After further proceedings, the House, by a vote of 90 against 31, adopted the resolution that all the bills for the confinention of rebel property shall be referred to a select committee of seven. with instructions to report at an Amministrae of seven. with instructions to report at an easily cay. Mr. WALTON (Rep.), of Vermont, introduced a bill relating to treason and rebellion. Referred to the Select Committee The following were the sales of stocks at the second

The following were the sales of stocks at the second board to-day: 5000 U S6 '81...reg 943, 50 Pacific M B B....105 5000 U S6 '81...reg 943, 50 Pacific M B B....105 5000 U S 50 '81...reg 943, 50 Pacific M B B....105 5000 U S 50 '81...reg 943, 50 Pacific M B B....104, 20060 U S 66 '81...reg 943, 50 Pacific M B B....104, 500 Treas 7 3.10 5 c nctes...small.100, 50 D M C cn B....50 63 500 Treas 7 3.10 5 c nctes...small.100, 50 D M C cn B....50 63 500 M to 0...50 Hich Cent R....51, 500 M to 0...50 Hich Cent R....51, 500 M to 0...56 Hich Cent R....51, 500 M to 0...56 Hold Cont R....61, 500 M to 0...56 Hold Cont R....60, 51 2000 Kastucky G...88 for 0 do do...60, 52 2000 M H C nd Cl at 894, 250 Clev & Tol R....40, 5000 M to Cld...101, 200 do do...60, 40 10 Shoe & Leather. 97 50 Fran Coal Co...80 THE MARKETS. Agricultural Reports.

Mr. WALTON reported, from the Printing Commit-tee, a resolution to print 200,000 copies of the agricul-tural part of the Patent Office Beport, for the use of the members, and 15,000 copies for the use of the Patent Office. The resolution was smended by providing that 25,000

copies be printed in the German language and passed. Bounties to Heirs of Volunteers.

The House then west into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making an appropriation for bounties to the widows and legal below of volunteers called into service under the law of July,

Very Strong Language.

party with this Republic, but whose every breath is de-voted to its destruction, just as far as his heart dare per-mit him to go." <u>Mr. YALLANDICHAM. Here, h my place in this</u> House, and as a Representative, I denounce (and I speak it advised); the author of that speech as a liar,

secondrel, and a coward ! His name is Benjamin F Wade.

Bounties to Heirs of Volunteers.

Mr. EDWARDS (Rep.). of New Hampshire, addressed the House in favor of the bill, recently introduces by him, providing bousties for the widows and legal heirs of vo-

The Reply.

Fermidable Talk.

n the slavery question. The committee then rese.

1861. The Constitution Sufficient to Save the Union. Mr. ROLLINS (U.), of Missouri, sad he always be-lieved it was far better to retile the national difficulties by an appeal to reason and the ballot-box rather than to arms. The present civil was intuit be regarded as a Sean-dal and disgrace to the age in which we live. The con-spirators, in the judgment of posterity, will be considered as model monsters, and the worst foces of well-regulated liberty. Unfortunately for the country, the former President, (Mr. Buchanan,) was weak and vacillating, and his Gabinet was in part composed of compirators, bold, reckless, and unscrupulous Never was so much forbearance exercised towards any rebels as has been displayed in our recent history. Although the South was romewhall firitated by the ultra views expressed by Northern men, yet there was no givenace that might not have been legally referend. He regarded this as a most causeless and infamous rebellion. In the course of nis remarks be maintaised that our first and paramount alle-giance is due to the General Government, to be defended against whomeover it may be attacked. Let us, he said, stand by the resolution adoptic at the extra session, de-elaring that if The was is not waged in any spirit of op-pression, nor for any purpose of conquest or anbingation, or the overthrowing of the institutions of the Southern States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and the laws in all their digoity, and that as soon as these purposes are accomplianed the war ought to cease." He complianenced President Alleron be also the size particite efforts to preserve the Union. He was in favor of punishing all the guilty leaders and holding out in-dnerments to lim deluded to return to their sliegiance. He was opposed to ulta measures. Let us save the Union at any cysis and the guilty leaders and holding out in-dnerments to lim deluded to return to their sliegiance. He was opposed to ulta measures. Let me save the Union at THE MARKETS. ASHES.—The market is quiet, supply light; sales of pots at 85.62x; peerls are accree. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour is less active, but is better, the advanced prices asked checks the shipping demand. The inquiry is quite general, and all kinds are held a shade better. The sales are 13,400 bbls at \$4,7504 85 for superfine State and Western; \$555.30 for extra State, the latter for good ground; \$5.0505.16 for the latter choice old; \$5.2065.35 for fancy do; \$5.300555 for Northern round-hoop extra Ubie; \$5.4056.34 Sor Heds brands db. Canadian Flour is bitter, and in fair request for the trade and the East; sales of 1,450 bbls at \$5.0505.35 for extra shipping brands; and \$5.4005.50 for trade brands do The Constitution Sufficient to Save the Union. ao. Southern Flour is better, and in good request; sales of 1,100 bbls at \$5.505.50 for mixed to good superflat Baitmore, &c., and $\$6 \, \varpi^7$ for inde brands of do. Rys Flour is in fair inquiry, and is steady; sales of 150 bbls at $\$3 \, \varpi \, 4.75$. Corn Meal is quiet: sales of 270 bbls, at \$3 for Bran of wire, and \$2.1502.85 for Jyrsey. Whitex, --The markey is steady; sales of 550 bbis at 230 23 g c. mostly 23 g c. Grain.--The market for Whoat is a shale firmer, the demand uppinly to complete cargoes, but the want of as-comment checks business ; sales of 18,400 bus, at \$1.31

fortment checks business; sates of log-to-bud, at \$1.34 for whith stad Southern \$1.34 for amber Michigan; and \$1.10 for red State. Barley is quiet; the supply light. Barley Mait is steady; sates of 600 bus at \$1. Oats are firm and in good demand, at 31% of 30c for Canadian; 38 of 40c for Western, and 40 of 40 for for State.

THE MARKETS.

Canadian; Sourado for Wessenin, and Yowady for State. Byo is hardly so firm, the demand light; seles of 3,000 bus at 79c on pier, and 81% c delivered. Corn is lower, and dull; the supply is good; seles of 27,000 bus at 88 x 89 % c for Western mixed; in store and delivered, and 58 x 58 % c for Jursey pellow. PROVISION.—The Fork market is better—the demand fair; sales of 2,300 bbls at \$12,25 x 12.50 for mess, \$12.75 for prime mass, and \$10 % for prime. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, said that, in a speech deliver din this city the other day-not in this House certainly, nor in the Senate, for no such speech would have been tolerated there—the following ap-

would have been tolerated there—the following ap-peared: "I accuse them (the Democratic party) of a deliberate purpose to assall, through the judicial tribunal and through the Senate and the Rouse of Representatives of the United States and yetry where else, and to overawe, initializing a static and the senate of the contry, now imperilled by this gigantic robelion. I have watched it long I have seen it in accret. I have seen its move-ments ever since that party got together with a collesgue of mina, in the other House, as chairman of the Com-initee on Resolutions—a may who never had any sym-This is sailes of 2,000 buts at $\frac{12}{3}$ and $\frac{12}{3}$ at $\frac{12}{3}$ by $\frac{12}{3}$ und tes at 73 @8%c. Cut Meats are in fair demand. mittee on Resolutions......a man who never had any sym pathy with this Republic, but whose every breath is de

Public Amusements.

The new play of "Ellinor of Cleves" is one of the nost intensely exciting and effective dramas that we have recently had in this city. It is evidently derived from the French, but seems to have been curtailed and emodelled. The plot is very intribate, so that we fail to discover the denouement until the catastropho is fully developed. The second and third acts are models of effectiveness, and the personages stand out boldly, with all their dark chivalrous surroundings. Few plays have more successfully embodied the details of Court-life in the middle ages, and the character of the Duke de Lorraine, as performed by Mr. Wright; is-one of those thrilling

unteers, under the act of July last. Mr. ALLEN (Rep.), of Ohio, expressed views conwar should be prosecuted for the restoration of the Union and the principles of the Constitution The action of the Government ever since the commencement of hostilities people in whom the drama, and narrative fiction bays stablished a common right: overnment ever since the commencement of hostilities as been for this purpose. He opposed ultra measures Miss Thompson made of Ellinor of. Cleves a trathful and earnest woman, bound to a husband whose sinister and ambitious nature she abhors, and doubly so that she has loved his rival-a leading character for her repertorie. The scene in the third act; where she is forced by the husband to entran, and endanger the lover raise

The Reply. The Reply. Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Ohio, wished to make a per-sonal explanation in reply to Mr. Vallandigham. He understood the latter to say that the remarks he quoted were not made in the Senate; and, therefore, his col-lengue had denounced Benative Wala as ut a line, a shoun-drei, and a coward," under a false prefence. Mi. VALLANDIGHAM asked that the words of the genteman be taken down by the Clerk. Mr. BLAKE said he would modify his language to the following effst; That his colleague had uttered his re-marks under a false declaration; thest the speech of Mr. Wade was not made by him as a member of Congress. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked that that language should be taken down by the clerk. Mr. BLAKE wanted Mr. Vallandigham's words taken down, with a view jo any subsequent action on the sub-ject. Both his colleague and the Senator (Mr. Wade) were well known in Ohio, and where the latter was known his cheracter needed no defence from the remark of his colleague. **Fermidable Takk**. terrible energy. Mr. Barton Hill failed to enlarge his credit in the plendid part of the Count de St. Maurice. We missed

the fiery and capable Adams, whom, it seems, we will not scon replace. Mr. B. Young played. Ruggiers, an astrologer, whom invested with much interest. The properties and

all their wretchedness. We think that, the new play will have a long career here. It is sufficiently sensational to please the million, and yet has unities and beauties to delight the disminating. It will be played to aight for Miss Thomp-

n's benefit. Mr. VALLANDIG HAB replications that he was too well known in Ohio, and referred to the fact that the verdict of the city in which he lived was recently returned in his fovor by a change of vote since October of 640. He was ready to navel his colleague obsowhere or anywhere. Mr. DiALAS which of hardw what he meant by the John Drew's popularity continues unabated. Last sight he played O'Brich, in "The Irish Emigrant," and we do not think it could have meen played more naturally by any one. Mr. John Brougham, who wrote the piece, with a view to amanging the character to suit his own peculiar talents, plays O'Brien capitally; but, to our mind, he cannot approach Mr. Drew in many portions of the plece. This evening he appears in " His Last Lege! and "Handy Andy," being the eighty-ninth night of his

where I This was the place to solide such a disputy. Ap-haew of no other. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM explained that he meastrin. the District of Columbia, Ohio, or anywhere outsidnos this House. He had read from a printed speech a foul

the Fouse bill as will remove many of the objections that have been urged against that measure. The New Commissioner in Place of Jas. G. Berret. The apprintment of Hon. HORATIO KING, of Maine. as one of the commissioners under the recent emancipa-tion act for this District,' in place of JAMES G. BERER,

all parties

Democratic Administrations, but never allowed parties feelings to govern his action in conducting the business of the Department. He made a most efficient officer and now possesses the confidence and respect of men of

Executive Session of the Senate. The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of MARTIN METCALF, of Michigan, as consul at Aguas Calientes, Mexico, and of HORATIO KING, ex-Postmaster General, as one of the commissioners under the act for the abolition of slavery in the District of Coumbia. The board will at once organize.

SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, &c .-- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large

The Suppression of the African Slave Trade. The Senate, to-day, by a unanimous vote, ratified the the Seward-Lyons Treaty, recently negotiated here, for the suppression of the African slave trade. This is deemed a most important treaty, which will probably sweep the last vestige of the piratical traffic from the face of the The French Minister.

The French minister, M. HENRY MERCIER, returned to-day in the frigate Cassandra, from Bichmond. Boon after his arrival he visited the State Department, and had a long and doubtless interesting interview

M. Muncing states that he never heard until his arrival here of the Dr. LEMOINE, who is said by the Bichmond papers to have represented 30,000 Frenchmen. Confirmations.

The following co Hone were made to de-

naders, especially in the cotton States, should not delay suffing the manumitted slaves to work. The Confiscation Bill. It is believed that Congress will pass a confiscation oill somewhat after the plan suggested by the Hon. JOHN SEFENAN, in his speech yesterday afternoon, in support of his amendment to the bill of Mr. TRUNBULL. The Tax Bill. Becretary CHASE is entirely confident that a satisfactory tax bill will be parsed by Congress. The Senate Committee will report in a few days such amondments to

the Military Committee.

anathemas. A few more notches, pray, good Councilmen! A HAPPY STATE OF IGNORANCE] in regard to the real progress of the war, doubtless pre- vails in many portions of the South. The character, purposes, and power of the loyal States have been so much misrepresented that the rebel leaders fear a terrible reaction when the real trath becomes known, and when the news of the numerous victories, and of the magnanimity and forbearance of our armies is disseminated among their dupes. FALSTAFF's stories of his achievements were modest and	A Sons' auction rooms. See catalogues and ertisements. ARGE SALE STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TURS- NEAT - See Thomas & Sons' advertisements. phlet catalogues to morrow. XTRA VALUADLE REAL ESTATE, 6th of May ery large and important one. rphans' Court Sales, 13th of May s, comprising 18 properties. Handbills ready. ALES OF FURNITURE, To-DAY, BY T. BIRCH MARTIN METCALP, of Michigan, to be consul of the genteman of this city, who came up from Fortress Mon- roe this morning, that the Confederates had vessels ready to sink in Elizabeth river, provided that the Monitor and Company should make a chance stroke against Norfolk. Hon. ELISHA WHITLESEY, first con proller of the ALES OF FURNITURE, To-DAY, BY T. BIRCH NALES NoAt No. 713 Franklin street, elegant furni- h, first class plano-forte, &c., this morning, at Allade A ta vanidue advan No. 014 Charmant	Attempt of the Nushville to un the Blocknde. YEAS. Attempt of the Nushville to un the Blocknde. Anthony (Rep.) Grimes (Bop.) Pomeroy (Rep.) but Silerman (Rep.) 11 24 — The schooner Eveling, from red to night, bringing passengers from ak, which vessel was lost in Nassan bistant, by foundering, is full sight of nails and passengers wore saved, and go. Anthony (Rep.) Henderson (U.) Silerman (Rep.) but Silerman (Rep.) anthony (Rep.) Dixon (Rep.) Howserd (Rep.) Howserd (Rep.) Trumuull (Rep.) this Dixon (Rep.) Lane (Hep.) Lane (Hep.), I.d. Wade (Rep.) Wade (Rep.) Wilkinker (Rep.) this go. s. chartered by the passengers who and ten others, rau. Syster (Pern.) Foster (Rep.) Morrill (Rep.) Starke (Dem.) Villon (K.), Massan Villon (K.), Massan Bay fee others, and ten others, road to naves from an unsuccessful Baysard (Pern.) Course others, sequently asjourned. Starke (Dem.) Thomeon (Pern.) Villon (K.), Massan Villon (K.), Massan	 and information with the observing of, and is beerby distroption of the relation of the resolution of the resolution, the House in concluding by declaring that Glement L. allandigham is deserving of, and is horeby, consured by its House. Market a the attendance was alim. Prending the consideration of the resolution, the House inc. aligned the consideration of the resolution, the House inc. aligned the aligned the resolution is the attendance was alim. Prending the consideration of the resolution, the House inc. aligned the aligned the aligned the resolution is the resolution, the House inc. aligned the aligned the resolution is the resolution in the resolution is the resolution in the resolution is the aligned the resolution is the resolution in the resolution is the resolution in the resolution is the resolution in the resolution in the resolution is the resolution in the resolution in the resolution is the resolution in the resolution in the resolution is the resolution in the resolution in the resolution is the resolution in the resolution in the resolution in the resolution in the
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