The Press. TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. All doubts of the capture of New Orleans are dispelled. General Wool sends the following despatch to Secretary Stanton: "The news of the occupation of New Orleans by our forces is confirmed to-day." This is as satisfactory as brief, and we may settle down to a firm belief that we have achieved a victory of unprecedented value. -and probably without the loss of a single life. In what manner this most splendid movement of the war has been carried out with such I send you for insertion in The Press of tosuccess the telegraph has not yet informed us. By the arrival of the steam gunboat Connecticut at New York, yesterday, from Southwest Pass, with news to the 12th inst., we learn that prepara. tions for a land attack on New Orleans, in conjunction with that of the fleet, were made by General Butler, and the embarkation of troops from Ship Island, supposed to be for New Orleans, was in progress for several days before the Connecticut sailed. It was understood that these troops would be taken through the Mississippi Sound to a point within the course of a few days. The above the principal rebel batteries, and co-operate fall of New Orleans will strike terror without difficulty.

with the fleet when it should ascend to the desig- into the hearts of the rebels from the nated point. This plan was probably carried and By the arrival of the Fulton from Port Royal. with news to the 25th inst., we have the informa. tion that a brisk little fight had taken place on St. John's Island-sixty Union troops having routed 200 rebel cavalry. Our men were commanded by Captain Rhind. They fought well. The attack was made at day break. The enemy lost at least fifty men. General Hunter is issuing certificates of freedom to such negroes as are by law entitled to manumission, from having been compelled to serve under the rebel flag. The evacuation of Jacksonville, Florida, was said to have been necessary, as the rebels, by their railroad facilities, could concentrate an overwhelming force, and destroy both the town and garrison. The rebels new hold possession, but our naval force in the St John's river, under Lieutenant Ammen, of the Seneca, can

shell them out at the shortest notice. The report of an interesting interview between Generals Prentiss and Beauregard after the battle of Shiloh, will be found on our first page. Both generals were confident of their respective sides being triumphant in the end, but the rebel general took particular pains to impress upon his listener that the last man, woman, and child in the South would perish before they would consent to a restoration of the Union.

From Fortress Monroe, we learn that the greatest excitement prevails in Norfolk, and it was currently reported that General Burnside was marching on that city. Most of the troops had been withdrawn from the city and placed under command of General Huger, at South Mills, to prevent the advance of General Burnside. If the news of the Federal advance on Norfolk be true, it will have a demoralizing effect on the rebels at Yorktown, and make their commanders there withdraw a sufficient force for the defence of the former place. If they do so, it will make the capture of Yorktown an easier task for General McCiellan.

The Canture of New Orleans. The news of the capture of New Orleans has reached us only through rebel sources, and so few particulars are given that the report may not prove entirely reliable. That New Orleans was destined to fall into our possession has long been the prevailing opinion of all our military and naval officers, but the enemy have furnished us with the gratifying intelligence that, sooner than we expected, our anticipations have been realized. The opinion was frequently expressed that not until our gunboats and flotilla on the Upper Mississippi had completed the capture of Memphis, and sailed down to join Commodore Poster, could the great rebel metropolis be forced to surrender. Now however, if the rumor we published yesterday be correct, our ocean fleet can assist Commodore FOOTE and General POPE, instead of waiting for their aid; and the whole line of the great Father of Waters will speedily be placed under our control.

The fall of New Orleans is perhaps the most important event of the war. That city bears quite as important a relation to the rebellious, as New York or Philadelphia do to the loyal It is their great mart, their commerour covernillent can lorever ac fectually control all the commerce of that immense and fertile region. Its capture will greatly facilitate the remaining operations required to fully restor takey. 'Ine'overthrow of the Secessionists at Memphis, and a Union victory at Corinth, will virtually end the war in the Southwest, and prove the utter folly of any further attempts to resist the power of our

Government. All the refugees from New Orleans have represented that many of its citizens were originally opposed to the Rebellion, and that a large portion of them continued to secretly cherish a feeling of friendship for the Union. We have no doubt that, after it is occupied by our armies, and all fears of Rebel terrorism are dissipated, a very large proportion of its citizens will again gladly renew their allegiance to the old flag, and that they will materially assist in dissipating the clouds of prejudice and misrepresentation which have been created by the conspirators.

Col. STAMBAUGH, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, writes a very thrilling letter, from which we take the following extract. It will be recollected that the Seventy-seventh was the only Pennsylvania regiment engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing: "McCook's division, to which we be- authorized such an appeal, and they have no long, stood the brunt of the heavy fighting all hesitation in pronouncing it a sheer fabricaday, and nobly did every man in the division sustain himself. I will say for the men of the Seventy-seventh that they fought like tigers. We have some men wounded, not many; two, I think mortally. None of the officers of the Seventy-seventh were killed or wounded, and none of the men from Chambersburg, so far as I now know, injured, though many made narrow escapes. Our brigade lost some fifty in killed, and, perhaps, two hundred and fifty wounded. All our colonels killed except myself. I am now in command of the brigade." Again he says: "We have not seen a tent for eight daysmarched in the rain, laid in the water, and ate anything we could get, and still the men are in good spirits and seem perfectly content."

The Late W. H. Crump, Esq. The death of a friend is painful at all times, particularly when public opinion justifies private regard. Mr. CRUMP, who had been connected with the Pennsylvania Inquirer for over a quarter of a century, and subsequently with the North American, died at Camden, on Sunday; and, though he had nearly reached the fulness of years which the Psalmist mentions as the usual limit of mortal life, his death will not the less afflict his numerous friends. Mr. CRUMP was an Englishman, of good education and great ability, who, after a residence here of nearly thirty years, has left no enemy. Of a genial and gentle nature, he united remarkable industry with considerable attainment. The only permanent record of ability which he has left is "The World in a Pocket Book," an encyclopædia of information which, in successive editions, gradually expanded into a portly volume. His knowledge of statistics was great, and he was always earnest and pleasing, sometimes even eloquent, in communicating this knowledge. At public and festive occasions Mr. CRUMP was always a welcome and honored guest. He was a native of the West of England, and followed the mercantile profession for several enter into the editorial line, for which, indeed, he was unusually well qualified by industry and attainments. His connection with the press in England was limited, we believe, to a Cheltenham journal. For a considerable period during his residence in Philadelphia, Mr. Crump acted as American correspondent to the London Morning Chronicle, at that time a paper of high character, great prosperity, and extended circulation. A more amiable man, in every relation of life, did not exist. He years, until circumstances induced him to in every relation of life, did not exist. He has left a large family, most of them, we understand, now variously established in

himself, of an excellent education. THE first vessel bearing the Siamese flag has en-tered the port of Bremen, where she was originally purchased by the King of Siam.

business, to all of whom he had given the

advantage, so much enjoyed and employed by

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1862. The intelligence of the fall of New Orleans is generally credited here. Former information through rebel sources pointed to precisely this result, and the last despatch comes from the same quarter. You will remember that our first news of the capture of Fort Pulaski came by way of Norfolk, and it is to be presumed that the rebels would not send forward a false version of a Federal victory the effect of which would be to demoralize their own troops and people. I have just received a letter from the Union squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi, dated on the 29th of March, containing a number of particulars anticipating an attack upon the city at an early day, which morrow. From this you will perceive that we were fully prepared for the worst, and that our fleet and army were confident of a great and unparalleled triumph. You will be surprised, in reading over the letter of "Magnolia," at the number of vessels that were prepared to take part in the capture of New Orleans, and at the fine army that co-operated with them. Let us hope that this grand result has been consummated without a heavy loss of life. Full details may be expected Mississippi to the Potomac, and if the Union generals are enabled to take possession of the

railroads running from that great city northward, they may yet capture the retreating army of Beauregard. The occupation of New Orleans is of inestimable importance to our cause, particularly in advance of the sickly season, and with ordinary care our troops may be protected from the diseases of the climate. The reign of terror in that quarter has been fearful. The large French population has never imbibed the bitter feeling infused into the Americans by Slidell and his followers, and the masses of the people will undoubtedly greet the advent of the flag of the Union as the emblem of their deliverance from taxation. oppression, and starvation. Some credence is given to the report in the morning papers that Corinth is being evacu-

ated by Beauregard, and it is contended that this step was produced by intelligence of the capture of New Orleans. There need be no apprehension that, once in possession of the mouth of the Mississippi and the commercial metropolis of Louisiana, we shall not be able to hold on to it. The Government, from all the accounts I have seen and heard, have taken every precaution to make this solzure a permanent seizure. OCCASIONAL.

Hon. George P. Fisher, of Delaware. The following correspondence has taken place between President Allen, of Girard College, and the Hon. George P. FISHER. Representative in Congress from the State of Delaware. The readers of THE PRESS will remember that Mr. FISHER has placed himself upon the emancipation platform of President LINCOLN, and made a forcible extempore speech in support of it a short time since. The following correspondence has been placed in our

GIRARD COLLEGE. April 2, 1262. Hon. GEO. P. FISHER-MY DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your patriotic speech on Mr. Conkling's resolution, for which please accept my thanks. Lam glad to re-new, in this manner, a friendship always highly valued by me, and to receive a new proof (though no proof were needful) of the soundness of your head and the goods oes of your heart. I wish your patriotic course could be imitated by all the Reprentatives and Senators from the Border States; for I should consider such action an earnest of the re-storation of the Union, and of a renewal of fraternal

feeling.

1 have never been an Abolitionist, nor a proslavery man; and I per cive in the President's re-commendation, and in the action of Congress on it, a proof of noderation and justice in the Government. It is the juste milieu—a platform on which I believe the conservative men of the connerty will rally I hope your spirited and sensible State will sus-

Truly your friend,
WM. H. ALLEN. WASHINGTON, April 3. 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: It my brief little impromptu effort in support of the President's emancipation policy had evoked no other commendation but that expressed in your letter of yesterday, I should have been perfectly content with that. It possesses no merit as a speech beyond the sentiment which prompted it, and I can claim but little for myself on that score, since I received my first impressions upon the subjects of slavery and emancipation from slaveholding but patriotic and conservative pa-rents; and I can assure you that those impressions lost nothing by association with such men as yourself, a Durbin, and poor Carey, whilst under your kind instruction at Dickerson College. I am not yet able to say with certainty whether Delaware will sustain me in the course which only a time—it may be forever; but I thank God that each men as yourself, and others from which will be such men as yourself, and others from whom I addity the appropriation of daily received. each men as yourself, and others from whom I am daily receiving letters like your own will than companies of the past, I remain,

ever, truly your friend, GEO. P. FISHER. THERE IS APPARENTLY an organized effort being made, by traitorous demagogues, to excite discontent in the free States by representing that the North will be overrun by an immense number of colored men. The folly of this allegation is too apparent to need serious contradiction. It is true that a few fugitives may fly here when they see no hope of securing their freedom in any other way; but the natural effect of the agitation of schemes of gradual emancipation in the Border States will be to restrain this emigration instead of increasing it. Negroes have a strong natural love for the climate of the sunny South, and they will not leave it unless compelled to do so by very powerful motives. As a specimen of the methods employed to influence the public mind, however, we republish the following circular, which has been extensively distributed throughout New Jersey. We are reliably assured that the managers of the Anti-Slavery Bookstore in Philadelphia, who are referred to for "further particulars," never

tion, invented to deceive the public: DEAR SIR: As you are doubtless apprised that a large number of "contrabands," or emancipated slaves, are about to take up their permanent residence in Naw Jersey, it is proposed that each citizen shall receive a pro rata number, and take charge of them charge of them. They are to labor for their board and clothing. at present, until further arrangements are made. You will serve the cause of humanity by making arrangements to provide for as large a number as pussible, as this class of our unfortunate brethron appeals more strongly than any other.
For further particulars, call at the Anti-Slavery
Book Store, Philadelphia.
By order of

By order of COMMITTEE OF ARI TRENTON, N. J., April 19, 1862. order of COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. The Twenty-first Congressional District. From the subjoined correspondence, it will be seen that J. K. MOORHEAD will be a candidate for renomination before the approaching Republican Convention in the city of Pittsburg. The name of THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., was mentioned in connection with the nomination, but the gentleman positively declines being a candidate, and wil give Mr. MOORHEAD his cordial support. This, we believe, leaves Mr. Moornead without a compe-

titor, so that his nomination may be regarded

PITTSBURG, March 10, 1862.

How. J. K. MORHEAD—Dear Sir: I have frequently thought that our State, and especially the western part of it, failed to exercise that influence in the national councils which her wealth and population justly entitled her to enjoy. This, I believe, arises in a great measure from the frequent changes in her Representatives, thus depriving them of the influence they might obtain by longer service and greater experience. nying them of the innuence they might obtain by inger service and greater experience.

I trust therefore, that I shall not be considered

I trust, therefore, that I shall not be considered as intruding upon your future prospects by expressing my sincere desire that you would consent to be a candidate next fall for re-election to that office, whose duties have been so faithfully discharged by you during your representative career.

I consider it, moreover, highly desirable that a manufacturing community like ours should, at this crisis, be represented by a citizen who is identified with that prominent pranen of With great respect, yours truly,
Thos BAKEWELL. with that prominent branch of national prosperity.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1862.
THOMAS BAKEWELL, Esq. — Dear Sir: Of the numerous letters I have received from valued constituents, asking me to be a candidate for Congress at

AN OUTRAGE AND A HEAVY LOSS.—Henry Stonebraker and John E. Knode, living near Bakersville, Md., met with a heavy loss last week. They had been purchasing wheat at Harris' Mills, in Virginia, and transporting it to Georgetown. They had just freighted a canal hoat with 3,300 bushels of the article, intending to start on the following day That night some scoundrels cut the boat from its moorings, and it drifted down over the dam, a total loss to the owners. The boat cost \$1,100. which, added to the wheat, entails a lors of near \$5,000.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE PRIZES TAKEN ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK. Enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal The Measure one of Vast Importance to the

COMPANIES.

Confirmations by the Senate.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY. Letter from a Rebel Prisoner at Columbus, Ohio OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE CASE OF THE PIRATE NASHVILLE. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1862. The Prizes Captured in the Rappahan

nock.

The steamer Jacob Bell arrived at the navy yard this morning, towing up five of the schooners lately captured by our flotilla in the Bappahannock. They consist of the following: The Lockout, of Baltimore, of about 75 tons, with 5,000 bushels of corn, 3,000 of which is put up in bags marked "Confederate States," and the remainder marked with the name of the captain. The Sarah Ann, of Newbern, N. C., with 1,600 bushels of corn; the Sydney A. Jones, of Baltinore, unladen; the Falcon, of Tappahannock, unladen, and the Monistry, of Tappaock, with the cargo of the pungy which had bee cut adrift, consisting of oil, saltpetre, bone dust, dr

The Enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Mr Annold, from the Committee on Boads and Canals, bas reported to the House in favor of a bill for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal. The re port states that the work has been more than half com pleted by the State of Illinois, having expended thereon ver six millions. The canal has been in operation since 1848, and now yields an annual revenue of about \$200,000. This will be greatly increased by the enlargement of the Illinois river, as proposed. The State of Illinois offers this canal and its revenues to the United States, on coniltion that Congress will provide the means of enlarging it so as to pass gunboats from the lakes to the Missi sippi. This will place us upon an equality with Great Britain, that Power being able, by her canals, to pass war vessels from the ocean to the lakes. The report, in view of the fact that, by treaty, the United States is prohibited from building or maintaining armed vessels on the lakes, urgos the necessity and im portance of the immediate enlargement of this canal, by which means the gunboat fleet on the Mississippi rive could be passed through to the lakes. Had this medium of communication been open at the beginning of the rebellion, the 1,200 vessels and 15,000 sailors now shull up on the lakes would have been at the disposal of the Government. The saving to the Treasury during the past year would have been vastly more than the cost of

ultimately pay the entire investment. Passes for Fortress Monroe. Passes for Fortress Monroe are now only given to Con

the contemplated work. The committee believe that its

income will more than pay the interest on its cost, and

Illness of Comptroller Whittlesey.

Mail Agent Appointed. W. W. REITZEL, lately connected with the Sunday Chronicle, of this city, has been appointed mail agent etween Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Recruits for Vermont Regiments.

Four or five hundred recruits have been promptly sent Vermont, to supply the places of the brave who fell in the recent affair at Yorktown. Indian Outrages Neither the Post Office Department nor the Indian

the line of the overland mail route, but the Pacific mail has been sent via Panama. The Importance of New Orleans. As a military and manufacturing depot, New Orleans was of vast importance to the rebel cause, and as to financial matters, she had all the meney in the Southern

Removals from the Treasury Department. Mosses, Icoly and Tonnutt, of the Treasury Depart oved from office. The reason f his, doubtless, was the fact that they were supported by the Secessionists for vestrymen of Trinity Church, while others were proscribed by them. Mineral Productions on Exhibition Here.

Mr. BECKER, of Colorado, has a gorgeous collection of mineral products of that Territory on exhibition here. Washington Navy Yard. There are now 1,700 mechanics employed, and the entire premises are in fine order. A large number of anturned out for shipment to various places. Three or four are addressed to New York. The French steam vessel-of-war Gassendi has, to-day. been thronged with visitors, and to all the utmost cour-

tesy has been shown. Postal Service Resumed. In Virginia .- Pest office at New Creek Station, Hampshire county. John Hughes is appointed postmaster vice James M. Dayton, resigned.

TENNESSEE.—At Franklin C. H., Williamson county. A. W. Mass is appointed postmaster, in place of Lewis C. aggoner, abandoned office. At Shelbyville C. H., Bedford county, Edmund Friermaster, in place of D. P. Kichardcounty adjoining the State of Alabama

Giles H. Glenn, postmaster at Lebanon, Wilson commin place of T. S. Wilkinson and extension of mail facilities accordingly. Thomas McMillan was the last postmaster MISSOURI.-The Postmaster General to-day re-esta blished the post offices on route 10,493, between Glasgow and Marshall. John K. Owens, the recent contractor etains his position as mail contractor

Confirmations by the Senate. April 28. Medoren Crawford, of Oregon, to be assistant quarermaster, with the rank of captain. Major Andrew A. Humphreys, of the corps of topographical engineers, to be brigadier general of volun-

William B. Slaughter, of Wisconsin, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain.

Paymaster Henry Prince, of the United States army, to Captain Quincy A. Gillmore, of the corps of engineers o be brigadier general of volunteers. Major Absalom Baird, assistant inspector general. United States army, to be brigadier general of volunteers. Colonel Thomas T. Crittenden, of the Sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, to be brigadier general of volun-

Charles McClure, of Pennsylvania, to be commissary if subsistence of volunteers, with the rank of captain. To be brigadier generals in the volunteer force: Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, Indiana Volunteers. Colonel Wm. P. Benton, Indiana Volunteers. Colonel Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Indiana Volunteers Colonel James C. Veatch, Indiana Volum Colonel Pleasant A. Hackleman, Indiana Volunteer

Colonel George D. Bayard, of the First Regiment of Colonel George S. Green, of the Sixtieth Regiment of Colonel Max Weber, of the New York Volunteers, t e a hrigadier general. Colonel John C. Caldwell, of the Eleventh Regimen Maine Volunteers, to be a brigadier general.

Captain Truman Seymour, of the Fifth Artillery, to b Colonel Isaac P. Rodman, of the Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, to be a brigadier general. Henry Bohlen, of Pennsylvania, to be a brigadier

Captain Brayton Ives, of the Fifth Connecticut Voluncaptain. Captain Henry Z. Curtis, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, to be assistant adjutant general, with the

Captain Louis Richmond, to be assistant adjutant eneral, with the rank of mejor. Daniel Helmes, of Pennsylvania, to be brigadier surgeou.

John H. Moore, of Missouri, to be assistant quarter. paster, with the rank of captain.

First Lieutenant Colin B. Ferguson, of the Nine nfantry, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of Jacob Lowenthal, of New York, to be uarteimaster, with the rank of captain. ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS, WITH RANK O

A. B. Ely, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers Robert O. Selfridge, of Third Michigan Cavalry, William C. Bussell, of Highth Missouri Volunteers TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS. Captain James B. Ricketts, First Regiment Artillery Colonel Abram Piatt, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Vo Colonel John C. Bobinson, First Michigan Voluntee

Jeremiah T. Boyle, of Kentucky. Colonel Jeff C. Davis, Twenty second Indiana Volu Colonel Neal Dow, Thirteenth Maine Volunteers. Colonel James H. Castleton, of the California Volum

TO BE BRIGADE SURGEONS. George M. Kallogg, of Iowa. Thomas B. Catlin, of New York.

PROPOTIONS. Third Regiment of Cavalry. First Lieutenant John V. Du Bois, to be captain. Second Lieutenant Frank Stanwood, to be fir

Fifth Regiment of Infantry. First Lieutenant Alfred T. A. Torbert, to be captain. First Lieutenant John Elwood, to be captain. Second Lieutenant John B. Randolph, to be first Second Lieutenant Martin Mullins, to be first lieu-Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieutenant Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., to be captain. Second Lieutenant Charles Bentzoni, to be first lieu-Eccond Lieutenant Oscar Hagen, to be first lieutenant Sixth Regiment of Infautry. First Lieut. Newton L. Dykeman, to be captain.

First Lieut. John Christopher, to be captain. Second Lieut. John Power, to be first lieutenant. Second Lieut. Homer H. Clark, to be first lieutena Naval Appointments. The following appointments were made to-day by the Navy Department: Henry D. Porter, of Washington, acting paymaster, ordered to Port Royal, S. C.; George . SMITH, acting paymaster at the Brooklyn navy yard CHARLES C. BUNKER, of Nantucket; John S. Gordon, of Sesport, Me., and JAMES S. ALCORN, of Boston, acting

paymasters, and ordered to the Charlestown navy yard.

Letter from a Rebel Prisoner at Columbus. A good deal of interest has been excited by the conduct of many of the rebel prisoners taken at Fort Donelion and sent to Columbus, Ohio, where they are now ocated, creating all sorts of excitements. The people have become greatly disturbed because these prisoner have been permitted to roam at large and to induige in what has never been allowed to the Union prisoners in Secresia. But among these men at Columbus are many who are heartily sick of the part they have played in the ebellion. I am permitted to copy the following letter THE CARRIAGE OF MAILS BY RAILROAD com a captured rebei captain, now at Columbus, to the

Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM. Senstor from California:

"COLUMBUS, O., April 20, 1862. "DEAR SIR: Having often heard my brother-in-lay speak of his acquaintance with you in Ostifornia, I assume the liberty of addressing a left-r to you. I am a prisoner-of-war at Camp Chase, Celumbus, Ohio. I sed to be captain of Company K, Forty-first Regiment-Tennesses volunteers; but my commission has played out (as I think the whole concern will soon do), and here I am. To be brief, I have ever been an opposer of Secession, and each succeeding day makes its error more palpable. I used every effort of my nature to resist Seession until in November, 1861, the force of circum-tances drove me into the rebellion. I came out as a private in Captain Logan's company and served in that apacity until the 31st of December, 1861, when Captain LOGAN resigned and I was elected captain. I now asl the simple boon of taking the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and I will swear by the God hat made me, and by every hope that fills my besom, and by every sweet memory of the part, ever to remain true to the American Union in all time to come. What more can I do? I am now caught in the condition of poor dog Tray; but, were it required, the testimony of the most prominent Union men in the Government could be produced as evidence of my Union proclivities. If you can o anything by which I may be separated from the goats, and go back to enjoy the society of my Union friends in Tennessee, I will ever be your humble servant. ----"

A National Cemetery. The proposition of the Military Committees, to provide not only for the decent and careful burial of our soldiers, who may die in this District, but to allot to each State a space sufficient for the temporary or permanent interment of its citizens, has xelted a very deep luterest, and commanded the warmest approbation of the President, Cabinet, and Congress this being the almost the only national capital without a national cemetery for beroes, soldiers, and citizens. The gentleman to whom the country is more injected for the conception and maturing of the plan than to any other person, perhaps, is Col. ROBERT G. NELLIS, of

The Carriage of the U.S. Mails. The bill reported by Mr. Colfax, from the Post Office demnittee, provides that all railroads carrying the Unied States mails shall enter into a contract with the Post Office Department, and if they disagree as to the price it shall be settled by the Court of Claims. Lientepant Orlando G. Wagner. As a matter of historical justice, it is to be stated that

the brave Lieutenant Onlando G. Wagner, of your city, was sent to West Point, on the recommends d nomination of Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, former Representative in Congress, from the First District.

THE LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS. VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

The City Occupied by the United States Forces.

Unsuccessful Attempt of the Telegraph Operators to Return.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28, via Washington .- The fing-of-truce boat to-day took despatches and lecters to the United States prisoners at Richmond. No Southern papers were obtained, but it was agoertained that they contain no later news from New Orleans, since the flight of the telegraph operators from that city. The operators attempted to return, but they found the

city occupied by the United States forces There is no other news of interest. WASHINGTON, April 28 -The following has been re ceived at the War Department : FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.

Hon. E. M. STANTON. Secretary of War: The news of the occupation of New Orleans by our forces is confirmed to-day. JOHN E. WOOL. No further news.

Latest from the New Orleans Expedition.

Arrival of the Connecticut from Southwest Pass. THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK. Our Sloops-of-war Plated with Chain Cable.

A FRENCH CAPTAIN IMPRESSED BY THE REBELS. OFFICIAL DESPATCHES TO THE NAVY DE-PARTMENT.

The Operations of our Fleet.

NEW York. And of .- The steam gunboat Conecticut has arrived from the Southwest Pass, which she left on the 12th inst. She brings the mails of the entire blockading fleet, together with 200 sick and wounded When she left the Mississippi, all the ships of the expedition to the Passes, and had their decks sanded and rebut to getter to set of the Passes, and had their decks sanded and rebut to getter the gunboat Montgomery.

The rebel steamer Florida has been captured by the United States bark Pursuit. Forts Barrancas and McBae had been evacuated by The Connecticut brought eight ex-members of the Galveston Artillery, who escaped from imprisonment; also, four refugees from Tampa Bay. Every port, except Tamps, on the coast of Florida had been evacuated

by the rebels.

The sloops-of-war Richmond, Hartford, Brooklyn, and Iroquois were plated with heavy chain cable from their ports to a point below the water line, previous to commencing the attack on the Mississippi forts. The captain of the French war steamer Milan visited Fort Jackson under a flag of truce, with the view of assisting the French residents of New Orleans who might desire to get out of the way of the impending battle. He was seized by the rebels and imprisoned over night, but on the next day they released him, and he returned to Flag Officer Farragut encloses a report from Acting Master Thomas Pickering to Lieutenant Commandan Hunter, commanding the steamer Montgomery, of the capture of the schooner Columbia, of Galveston, loaded with cetton, bound to Jamaica. The expedition was attended with much danger. Those engaged in it not only encountered a heavy sea at night, but were fired upon from the fort at St. Louis Pass, Texas, a shot passing through the side of the launch. Owing to the strong flood tide and head wind, the party from the Montgome were not able to bring out the schooner with safety, and she was destroyed by fire. The steamship Hatteras flaving captured the steamer Wallis off Ship Island,

sold her to General Butler for a transport vessel. An expedition from the United States bark Pursuit captured the rebel steamer Florida, which was lying about twenty miles above St. Andrewstown. They suc cceded in cutting her out, and on their way up the jban also captured the sloop Lafayette, with 15 bales of cotton on board. On the way from the expedition, they were induced, by a flag of truce, to send a boat ashore. When within gunshot, there rose from the bushes a party of about thirty or forty men, who fired on the boat, killing one of the seamon, and wounding several others.

Flag Officer Farragut, under date of April 10, com municates the reports made to him by Liout. Commandant Reed, of the steamer New London, dated March 28 and April 5, of two engagements between his "On the afternoon of the 2d inst. we left Snip Island, n company with the United States steamer J. P. Jack son and the transport steamer Henry Lewis, with the Connecticut Ninth Volunteer Regiment on board, to cooperate with the army, for the purpose of effecting a anding at Biloxi. The landing was made on the evening of the same day, the New London and J. P. Jackson anchoring off the town. The next day, about 4% o'clock P. M , the troops embarked, when all got un

and sailed for Pass Christian, intending on the following day to effect a landing at Pass Christian At 10 P. M., having taken a favorable position for the night, we came "On the 4th of April, at 40 minutes past 4 A. M., three rebel steamers were discovered standing down to New London, Jackson, and Lewis, with the rebel steamers Oregon, Pamlico, and Carondelet, and after its continuation for about thirty minutes, the Lewis was with-drawn on account of the crowded state of her decks, and the New London and Jackson continued the fight for one hour and forty-five minutes, when the enemy withdrew, apparently much injured. About 9 A. M., the United tates steamer Hatteras joined us. Being the senior officer, I took command. While the landing was being offected at Pass Christian, a rebel merchant steamer apmake an attack. The action was immediately begun by th peared to the eastward, and was immediately pursued by

the New London and Jackson. After a chase of one hour she was captured, and proved to be the rebel steamboat P. C. Wallis, loaded with turpentine, rosin, and lime." The second report is as follows: "On the afternoon of the 25th, two rebel steamers were discovered at Pass Christian. The New London got under weigh and stood for that place, and approached as near as practicable, on account of the shoal water. The rebel boats approached within two thousand yards, when the engagement began, the New London beginning the action, finding the enemy was not disposed to come nearer. The fight lasted one hour and fifty minutes. During that time we fired one hundred and sixty-one shots, of ali linds. No one was injured on board of this vessel, nor was the vessel herself. The vessels of the enemy energed were the stramers Oregon and Pamilion, From their movements, each of them appeared to be struck it is calculated to be reproduced in every drawing room two or three times. After the engagement, the enemy Official Despatches to the Navy Depart-

WASHINGTON, April 28.—By the arrival of the steam-ship Connecticut at Hamp'on Roads on Saturday, the Navy Department has received dates from the Mississlppi river to April 12, including despatches from Flagofficer Farragut, and Captain Porter, of the bomb At that time, the steamships Mississippi and Pensa-

cola were over the bar, and the flutilla moving up, to be in readiness to take their positions. be in readiness to take their positions.

It appears from these documents that while sailing for Ship Island to Pass à l'Outre with the mortar fiotilia, Lieutenant Commanding Guest, in the Owasco, leading, the schooners at night chased and captured the two Confederate schooners, Eugenia and President, loaded with through the Britain Island passage. The captain of the Eugenia is a noted blockede-breaker. He was commander of Minamon when she was contured, and gave Minnesora Gold Mines — The St. Paul Press his word of honor to Commodore McKean to come out of says that the tide of emigration for Las-Katchewan gold mines has already set in, chiefly from Canada.

forever. He broke his word, and in the Eugenia made several successful voyages,

According to the information obtained from one of the prisoners, the soldiers would fight a little at Fort Jackson, but when that fell "the people in New Orleans think the rich and big men would all clear out and leave

The times were hard there, there being no work, except for carpenters, who get four dollars a day for working on gunboats. They are paid in Confederate notes, and in many of the stores these will not pass. There were five rebel gunboats on the lake, beside wo new ones not yet equipped, and a good many in the iver. Some went up the river, a short time ago, with he steam ram and 10,000 soldiers.

Captain Morris reports the death of Frederick Beth, aptain of the after-guard, and Nicholas T. Conne oxswain. Also, the injuring of James Parr, seaman

The House Committee on Confiscation sustained a contusion in the head, and the latter a fracare of both bones of the left leg. The accident ha pened on board the Pensacola by the parting of

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN. A FIGHT WITH ASHBY'S CAVALRY. ADVANCE OF OUR RESERVES.

The Rebels Retreat to the Woods. HARRISONBURG, Vs., April 27.—Yesterday afterno

the pickets of Colonel Donnelly's brigade, stationed eight miles hence, on the Gordonsville road, were attacked by s large force of Colonel Ashby's rear guard and drive One man, named Isaac Seeley, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was killed, and three others were wounded. The reserve of the Forty -sixth Pennsylvania Regime and a section of Hampton's battery then advanced and repulsed the rebels. They retreated to a wood, where several of our shells

burst in their very midst. A wagon was seen gathering up and carrying off their dead and wounded. Swing to the horrible state of the road between this town and Colonel Donnelly's encampment, and the impossibility of forwarding him supplies. Donnelly has been ordered to take up a new position nearer the town, unti the roads are in better condition. Jackson's main hady is encommal many the east hank and the Shenandoah bridge over the river was strongly picketed by him and underlaid with inflammable materia Cantain Bowen, of the Twenty-eighth New York, i performing provost duty in town The orderly deport ment of our troops is a convincing proof to the popula-tion that our object is but a mission of peace, and tha be Secession leaders have been guilty of gross misrepre entation and dunlicity towards them. All the churches whose pastors are not in the Secessio

From the Mountain Department, A GUERILLA HAUNT BROKEN UP. THE GUERILLAS TO BE TRIED AND SHOT. Rear Guard of the Enemy Attacked by our Scouts.

army are open to-day, and the town wears the appearance of a Northern country Sabbath.

WHEBLING, Va., April 27 .- The combined movemen ordered by General Fremont against the guerillas i Lieutenant Lawson, with one detachment employed i this service, has returned, and others are returning. In a severe running fight of seven mires, Lawson killed town of Addison, a small place, the only one in the new county. being deserted, was burned. It had been a guerilla haunt. A formidable organization in Braxton, Webster, and adjoining counties, is entirely destroyed the leaders proposing to surrender. It is understood the guerillas taken will be promptly tried and shot. Gen. Milroy's scouts, on the 23d inst, attacked the rear guard of the enemy ten miles east of the Shenandoah mountain, the boundary of this department. They killed one lieutenant and two men, and captured a lieutenant and one man. None of our men were hurt. The rebel conscripts are deserting in large numb wearing Unionism, and returning home. Reports from Staunton say the enemy's sick and wounded and large trains of soldiers are passing eastward Snow fell eighteen inches deep at Monterey on the 24th

From Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. THE MERRIMAC WILL SOON COMI

Her New Prow Twelve Feet Long. Intense Excitement at Norfolk. FEARS OF AN ATTACK FROM BURNSIDE,

The Rebels Depart for South Milis Resist Him. FORTRESS MONROE, April 28 .- A boat containing fou black men and one white man arrived here this morning.

will come out soon. A despatch in yesterday's Bichmond papers, receive y the flag of truce, dated Mobile, Friday, tays: "The Union gunboats passed forts Jackson and S Philip at 4 o'clock A. M , on Thursday, and at 1 o'clock A rumor was current in Norfolk last night that the div had surrendered. But few troops were at Norfolk or in the vicinity. It was rumored that Tatuali had been removed from th

mand of the Merrimac. FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—It is stated by the con priors, and that the people there were in grea fear of an attack from General Burnside. All the troops stationed there had gone to South Mill o repel any advance he might make Many citizens were leaving Norfolk for a place The fall of New Orleans was conceded by every one The contrabands also state that the new prow of the

Merrimac is twelve feet long, and made of wrought iron steel-pointed. The Attempt to Spike a Battery at Sewell's Point.

ON BOARD OF STRAMER ARAGO, } HAMPTON BOADS, April 26, 1862. EDITOR PRESS: Permit me to make a correction of tatement I see going around the newspapers, to the effect that Second Assistant Engineer Beckett, of this ship had been killed on the night of the 25d inst. Mr. Becket is alive, and attending to his duties at present on board this ship. The report doubtless grew out of the fol lowing occurrence:

At 11 o'clock on the night of the 23d instant, two cutters, containing a number of men, under command of Acting Master R. B. Robeson, assisted by Acting Second Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Beckett, left this ship for the purpose of spiking a rebel battery at Sewell's Point. the purpose of spixing a renet partery at Sewell's Point. On approaching the shore they were discovered by the sentinel, and were fired upon by a body of rebels. The bullets fell thick and fast around the boat, but, strange to say, only two men of the party were wounded. J. B. Jones, a sailor, belonging to Philadelphia, and Acting Master Robertson were the injured persons. Mr. Beckets had his cap shot off, and three bullets passed through his coat-sleeve, slightly grazing his arm. By making this correction you will not only confer great favor on the officers of this ship, but will reliev the relatives and friends of Mr. Beckett from much R. B. CROSRY. Lieutenant Commanding U. S ship Arago.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, TRAVELLING-BAGS, STRAW GOODS, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, travelling bags, trunks, Panama, straw and palm hats, Shaker hoods, women's and misses' Leghorn and fancy straw hats, bloomers, &c.; also, stock of a dealer, embracing first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commenc morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Brussels, tapestry, and ingrain carpets, piano fortes, cottage furniture, sewing machines, china, beds, mattrasses, &c. CARD.—Our sale this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Stere, No. 914 Chestnut street, by catalogue, comprises about 400 lots of superior furniture, from families declining housekeeping. Catalogues now ready.

SALE TO DAY, STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE-A the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by order of Supreme SALE OF ALDERNEY CATTLE At the farm of Mr. Cavender, on Thursday next. See Thomas & Sons' catalogues and advertisements, both sales. EXTRA LARGE SALES REAL ESTATE, 6TH, 13TH AND 20TH MAY. -- See handbills, at the auction rooms.

Public Amusements. THE PERELLI CONCERT .- Signor Perelli will, doubt less, this evening receive a compliment from the public, ed pupils, which his services to music and Philadelphia well deserve. The concert, at the Muin the city will be present, and a programme is associaced rich in musical interest. We learn that the regular train of cars on the Germantown Railroad, that ordinarily leave Ninth and Green streets at quarter past 10 o'clock P. M., will, this evening be delayed until half past 10, in order to accommodate the residents of Chestnut Hill and Germantown, who desire to attend the concert. MR. AND MRS. PRABODY AT HOME AT THE MUSICAL FUND HALL .- A new entertainment of a peculiar construction, with the above title, will be produced on Friday evening. The beauty of this entertainment is that among friends, hence it is likely to become popularleft for the lakes. We remained on the ground till they were out of sight, and then returned to Ship Island."

among inerce, in the initiatory representation are to be had at Tickets for the initiatory representation are to be had at Gould's muric store. ARCH-STREAT THEATER .- Mrs. Hall's new play of "The Groves of Blarney," will be given for the second time, this evening, with John Drew as Mether Griffin. Mr. Drew's unprecedentedly successful engagement must soon terminate. To-night is his ninety-second successive

appearance, and when he performs eight evenings longer he will be compelled to depart immediately for Europe to fill er gagements made there months ago. COMPLIMENTARY.—The complimentary benefit to Mr. John Toy, the 'energetic lessee and manager of the ex-hibition of tableaux of India and the Sepoy Rebellion, is fixed for Tuesday evening, May 6. The tickets not used on that evening will be good for either of the two follows ing evenings. The limited time for the exhibition in this city is fast drawing to a close. Those of our citizens

XXXVIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY TO BE BE-ES. TABLISHED IF EXPEDIENT.

The Secretary of War Requested to Inquire into the Matter. The Subject Referred to the Military Committee.

PUNISHMENT OF FRAUDULENT CONTRACTORS POLYGAMY IN UTAH TO BE PUNISHED. The Report on Government Contracts Being

SENATE. Statistics of Slavery in the District. The Precident pro tem, presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the number and sgres of the slaves in the District of Columbia It states that the statistics were compiled some twenty months since, and perhaps are not available now. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

favor of emancipation.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, presented the petition of tobacco manufacturers, asking a reduction of the proposed tax on tobacco. Signal Department.

Midshipmen from the District.

Harper's Ferry Armory. Mr. WILSUN (Rup.), of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to inquire into the condition of the Harrer's Ferry armory, what damage has been cone, and what is the value of the property of the United States there now, and what amount is necessary, and whether expedient, to restore the armory and re-employ the workmen. Adopted.

Slaves in Ohio.

On motion of Mr WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the resolutions of the Legi lature of Ohio, in regard to the rebels keeping their slaves at Camp Chase, were taken np. - Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.) had a letter read from a mem ber of the Legislature, concerning the rebel prisoners, in which it was stated that they were permitted to go about the city of Columbus, lounge at the hotels, and above the overnment, with perfect impunity An article to the same effect, in the Cincinnati Com Circinnati Gazette, stating that Governor Tod has taken measures to have the negrous at Camp Chase liberated, and the rebel prisoners removed to proper quarters.

Preservation of Public Peace. On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illipois, he bill fer the more convenient enforcement of the laws or security to keep the peace and be of good behavior Taxation According to Population. Mr. WAOE (Bep.), of Ohio, presented several peti-one asking for a uniform system of taxation, according the population of a State and protesting against the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Special Committee on Confiscation.

On motion of Mr McPHKBSON (Rep.), of Ponnsylvania, it was resulted that the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the House copies of the reports of the commanders of regiments, brigades, and divisions engaged in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee. Recognition of Hayti and Liberia. On motion of Mr. GOOCH (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the Senate bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

lature at Richmond declaring his loyalty to that cause, contemplated holding his court for Accounce and North-ampton country, Virginia, with the knowledge and concent of the United States military commandant of that district Punishment of Delinquent Contractors.

Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. SPAULDING (Rep.), of New York, introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to negotiate concerning the reciprocity treaty, and at to egotiate concerning the reciprocity treaty, and thorizing the President to give the necessary notice terminating the present unfair treaty. Assigning Commands to Foreigners.

Polygamy in Utah.

Steamer Catiline. The first resolution reported by them was postponed for two weeks. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to decline making any further payment to the parties interested in the steamboat *Catiline**, on account of the charter of said vessel by the United States, on the 25th day of April, 1961. Purchase of Arms.

Purchase of Arms.

The next resolution in the series was taken up.

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to adjust the claim against the Government for the five thousand Hall carbines, purchased through simon Stevene, Eq., by Gen. John C. Fremont, on the 6th day of August, 1861, and afterwards delivered at the United States arsenal in the city of St. Louis, on the basis of a sale of such arms to the Government for \$12.50 each, rejecting all other demands against the Government on account of the purchase of said arms. ment on account of the purchase of said arms.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved the following as a substitute for the above:

Resolved, That nothing has occurred to lessen our confidence in the honesty, integrity, and patriotism of Major General Fremont.

Mr. WASIBUBAE, (Rep.), of Illinois, raised a point of order that the substitute was not germans to the subset. ubject.

Mr. STEVENS maintained that the original resolution
mposed a centure on General Fremont.

The SPEAKER sustained Mr. Washburne's point of

Defence of Mr. Morgan and the Department.

Is the course of his remarks he said that about a hundred and fifty vessels were purchased by Morgan. While other vessels have been found inefficient, not one of those purchased by Mr. Morgan, and examined in the mode aircated, had tailed to perform what was expected of them, and this was apart from the economy involved in the transaction. He believed the select committee would do the Secretary of the Navy the justice to say that there was nothing to show any want of intagrity or the least appearance of dishonesty on his part in these purchases. The agent employed saved the Government over \$000,000, an amount less than was at first saked for the vessels. If Morgan had yielded to the smoutte asked, he would have put \$20,000 in his pocket; but he honastly performed his duty in the premises. As a general rule, voluntary agents will cheat you out of interest and principal too, and many of those who come out of this war will have long and fine floore adhering to them. He believed in hiring competent men and paying them reasonable compensation fer their services. As to the eccretary of the Navy employing a relative (Mr. Morgan) to purchase these vessels, the charge of impropriety would have an exhibition of justice if the agent were incompetent; but if was not so in this case. It was not considered improper for the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of the Interior, to employ his own son in important or confidential business. He spoke with knowledge of the fact that Morgan's appointment was not a thing done in the corner. It was open and known to all, and with the consent and advice of the high officers of the Government. If the Secretary has predicably ventured out of the routine, he is charged, in and out of this House, with impropriety by the chairman of the committee, who, it appears, has never spent ten hours therein.

wealth teaches us that, until he throw his great his indicates purchases, &c. The Secre havy least been associated in the newspapers, whose agents at the sear of Government have in wan sought for contracts and this many besuby account for the conduct of the jumines at home lie defended the Department from various complaints, and showel the efficiency which the navy has attained both in the purchase and construction of vasals—sixty of the latter class having been added to the service. The bistory of the navy will surfer no detriment or dishonor under its present management. In conclusion, he asked the House to pause before they gave a wise which would imply a censure on the hoad of this Department.

Mr. STAVENS (Ried), of Penneylvanial, said the gentleman from Massachnetts (Mr. Dewes), on a former occasion, informed the House that he had notified his report to be sold the gentleman from Massachnetts (Mr. Dewes), on a former occasion, informed the House that he had notified his new that he was about to call up this report; but notwithstanding this notification, he (Mr. Stewan) that he was about to call up this report; but notwithstanding this notification, he (Mr. Stewan) that he was about to call up this report; but notwithstanding this notification, he (Mr. Stewan) that he was about to call up this report; but notwithstanding this notification, he (Mr. Stewan) that he was about to call up this report; but notwithstanding this notification, he (Mr. Stewan) that he was about to call up this report; but notwithstanding this notification, he (Mr. Stewan) that he was about to call up this report; but notwithstanding this notification, he (Mr. Stewan) that he was about to call up this report; but not the form has a report of the sound of the form has a report of the sound of the form has a report of the sound of the form has a report of the form

SLAVERY IN CAMP CHASE, OHIO.

Announced. Considered.

WARRINGTON, April 28, 1862.

Petitions.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, presented the petition of citizens of Vermont, asking that certain newspapers have the same privilexes as other papers.

Messys. KING and SSMNER presented petitions in

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusotts, from the Military Committee, reported b.ck the bill for the organization of a Signal Department, and movel its indefinite performment. Postponed.

Mr DIXON (Rep.), of Connecticut, offered a reso-lution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inqu're into the propriety of providing by law for the appointment of acting midshymen, at the Naval Academy, from the District of Columbia.

a-eage of the tax bill from the House.
On motion of Mr. KING, (Rep.), of New York, the chate went into executive session. After which the

Special Committee on Confiscation.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the special committee on the confiscation of rebel property: Mr. Olin (N. Y.), Mr. Eliot (Mass.), Mr. Noel (Mo.), Mr. Hutchins (Ohio), Mr. Mallory (Ky.), Mr. Beaman (Michigan), and Mr. Cobb (N. J.)

Mr. OLIN remarked that he had, heretofore, asked to be excused from serving upon the committee, and repeated the reasons for the request, which was now complied with.

The Battle of Shilah The Battle of Shiloh

Resolution Asking Information. On motion of Mr. FOTTER (Rep.), of Wisconsin the Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether Judge Pitts, who sent a letter to the rebet Legis-

On motion of Mr. OOL*AX (Rep.), of Indiana, it was recoived that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill punishing all contractors guilty of defrauding the Government, with penaltics similar to those for general largency.

It is asserted that the Spanish Government is taking Assigning Commands to reregarces.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, asked but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution setting forth that Secretary Seward, in July, 1881, wrote to a nestain Indian effect, earling that if he should come to our shores, our Government would take pleasure in assigning him an hoporable military position. The officer, would be assumed as the second of the company of the program in the second of the company of the second of the second

Polygamy in Utah.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep.), of Ohio, reported back from the Committee on Territories a bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy, and annul certain acts of the Territory of Utah establishing the same.

Mr. MORBILI (Rep.), of Vermont, said this bill was the same as that introduced by him two years ago, with the exception of the omissions of its applicability to the Dietrict of Columbia.

The bill was passed.

Report on Government Contracts. Tre House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Government Contracts.

Purchase of Vessels by Morgan.

Mr SEUGWICK (Rep.), of New York, reviewed the report of the committee which censures the Secretary of the Kavy for employing Mr. Morgan to purchase a large number of vessels instead of employing responsible officers of the Government. He said the old rotten redtape system could not be sustained for a moment. The education, profession, and habits of navel officers do not qualify them for such duties. The department at the commencement of the purchases employed an officer of ago and skill in the profession, whose honeary and integrity no one would doubt (he referred to Com. Breese), but who was as incompetent as a child respecting the purchase of vessels, as experience had shown. He gave several instances to show that, notwithstanding the responsibility of naval officers, they do not save Govgrument from imposition and fraud.

Defence of Nir. Morgan and the Department.

It the course of his remarks he said that about a hundred and fire vessels were a several integers. Purchase of Vessels by Morgan.

therein.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, reminded the gentleman that the chairman (Mr. Van Wycks) is now at, the head of his regiment, at Yorktown.

Mr. SEDGWICK knew that his colleague had assailed mr. Saddwick from that his colleague had assailed the Secretary scain, to gather laurels no less honorable than for ferrives he had rendered at the capital as a gallant soldier. He had no doubt his colleague had been thid and not been found wasting. He referred to the atle manner in which the Pepartment had been administered, and of the saw no of money to the Government by his judicious purchases, &c. The Secretary less been assailed in the newspapers, whose agents at the sast of Guernment have in vain sought for contracts, and this newspapers.

Mr STEVENS, responding, said the documents did mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, in explanation, said the committee had sent word to Gen. Fremont to state his own time when it would be agreeable to him to appear before them.

Mr. éHANKS (Rep.), of Indiana, stated that no notice had been given to General Fremont, nor had any of the testimony been furnished him.

Defence of Mr. Cummings.

Defence of Mr. Cummings.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.) said that such at least was the general course of the committee. In order to consure ex-Secretary Cameron, it was necessary to impeach the character of two of his agents—Governor Morgan and alexander Cummings. Contrary to what the Government had charged, Aloxander Cummings had not a dolar in his tands. They accuse him of rectaining \$140,000 in his possession, when it was expressly stated by him in his note that the smount was in the hands of Messrs, Dix, Blatchford, & Opdyke, where it was originally placed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The report at 10 Mr. Cummings was founded on an assumed mistake of the printer, which, Mr. stevens said, was founded on a faisehood. This was frauduent misrepresentation No.1.

Hefence of Fremant.

Defence of Fremont. Fraudulent mistake No. 2 is the case of Sacchi, of New York. The committee find that such a man and made a large contract for horses, but he failed to appear, and they go on to cansure it as a fraudulent transaction made under General Fremont, and state that the newsmade under General Fremous, was accounted to the staff papers say that this Sacchi is on Fremout's staff; but all this turns out not to be true, and that Sacchi on the staff never knew anything about a horse contract.

Bir. WASHBUKNE (Rep.), of Illinois, asked Mr. Stevens where he got this information.

Mr. STEVENS said from the affidavit of the real horse contractor. Contractor.

Mr. WASBBURNE said he knew nothing about the case.

Mr. STEVENS supposed not. That was like a good many other things in the report. The committee ought to have known all shout such matters before visiting them with their consure. It was of this ignorance that

Mr. Simon Stevens Defended. Case No. 3 is the contract of one Simon Stevens, for carbines. The gentleman from Massachusetts, not know-ing a higher monye, informed the House that on this acing a higher molive, informed the House that on this account the special com mittee had encountered the opposition of the Committee of Ways and Means; but he would
inform the gendeman that Simon Stevens was no relative
of his, atthough their names were similar. He was a
constituent, and bere as high a character as any man in
this House. He had never heard Simon Stevens attacked before the gendeman from Massachunetts made his
speech The committee infer and in-inuate that this was a
purchase made by Gen. Fremont through Stevens, when
they have direct evidence to the contrary. This was not
the way in which men's characters should be destroyed
by committees of this House. The committee complain
that they are charged with lying. He now proposed to
call a living witness. He read the letter of Gen. Fremont to the committee on the conduct of the war, showing that many things in the report of the special committee were false. General Fremont and his Published Defence Mr. DAWES said that Fremont never offered any tes-timony before the Committee en the Conduct of the War in support of his statem int. Mr. JULIAN (Rep.). of Indiana, said Fremont had offered a list of names by which he proposed to prove the

office a list of names by marks to propose a satement of the Committee on Contracts did not revise to receive teatimony or attempt to suppress any tertimony, and any such assertions were false. He wanted to know how Fremont's testions were talse. He wanted to anow have remained attemory get out.

Mr. GOOCH (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said he supposed that General Fremont had kept a copy of it.

Mr. WASHRUKE wanted to know it that was the way the committee did business?

Mr. COL *AX wanted to know how an abstract of the proceedings of the Committee on Contracts against Fremont went all over the country?

Mr. WASHBUILDE denied that any such abstract Mr. WASHBUIDE denied that any such abstract went from the committee.

Mr. STRVEN's said it was probably all "a mistake of the printer." The gentleman from Massachusetts had criticized hisconductin regard to General Cameron. He, with rome of his colleagues, had protested against the aprolistment of the colleagues, had protested against the amoliatment of the colleagues, had protested against the amoliatment awall. Afterwards, Cameron took a different course from what they expected, and, among other things, wrote the remarkable words to General Sherman: "You will assure all persons held to involuntary labor who may be received in the service of the Government that they will under no circunstances be again reduced to their former condition unless they choose to return." And all will remember how his report was emasculated. Then he (Mr. Stevens) felt proud of the man he had formerly opposed, as d declared he would support him Mr. Cameron h d cut his agunsaintance, which was then renewed, and he had determined to support him as long as he supported his country.

When he concluded, the House adjourned.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE. St. Johns, N. F., April 28,-The steamship North American, from Liverpool, with dates to the 17th, and via Londonderry to the 18th, passed Cape Race yesterday morbing. The Nova Scotian and Edinburgh arrived out on the 16th:
The Anglo Sazon, from Portland on the 23th ult.,
strived at Liverpool on the 16th. She broke her intermediate shaft on the 11th, but got a single engine to work
on the 14th, and reached Liverpool via the South of
Ireland. The Great Eastern was safely got off the gridiron at

The Great Eastern was safely got off the gridiron at Miford, and steamed to her old moorings.
Cotton was buoyant, and % & % d higher for American. The sales of the week were 80,000 bales, and on Friday 12,000 bales. The advance on other descriptions was % & % d. Breadstuffs closed firm, and with a still advance on the product of the product of the same GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society waited on Mr Adams, the American minister, on the 18th, and presented an address, in which the hope is expressed that the restoration of the Union would be founded upon the abolition of the true cause of the strife The reply of Mr. Adams is described as having been very satisfactory to the deputation, but the Times thinks it indicates the policy of Notthern politicians, which is to have liberty to deal according to circless.

mistances with the slavery question. FRANCE. The Prince de Joinville is about rublishing a pemphlet on iron-plated frigates. His work, it is said, will present the surject under new aspects. He does not admit of the invulgarability of the new vessels.

The Bourse was flat on the 16th, and lower.

steps to restore its credit, and had commissioned two is stated that the proceeds of the Moorish loan in London, and which are payable to Spain, ar dividends on Spanish stock, and pay for the steamers course of construction in England. GREECE. Messages had neached the Country officers and soldiers

SPAIN.

POLAND TURKEY. An obstinate fight occurred between the Turks and Montenegrine, near Nabrich. The latter were repulsed. There was considerable loss on both sides.

Additional depatches from Bombay, March 27, announced that Lord Elgin was installed Viceroy of India, M-rch 18. INDIA. Mogul Bey had been hanged in front of the Palace of A wide apread Mahratta conspiracy had been disco-vired and auppressed at Hyderabad, in the Deccan. Bysarus Jung, President of Scindia, had abolished the export duty on cotton in Gwallor.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times, writing about March, reports that a rebel privateer in the China seas had been fallen in with by H. M. ship Ploven, on the coast of Borneo. If there at all she must have been on the lookout for American ships outward bound, being in their passage by the Palamn passage against the northeast monsoon. The correspondent says this is particularly unfortunate for American shipping, as the United States Government has not a single war vessel of any description in these waters, except the Saginaw, and she is rotten and useless
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds continue at 1865. With sourcely any demand for discount at the LONDON MONEY MARKET—The tuning synthing strictly with the reely any demand for discount at the bank, and on the Stock Exchange short loans are offered at one per cent Gold continues to flow to the bank, with no demand for export. There is nothing definite as yet as to the Buesian loan, but it is asserted that the STIBERIBRIES were concluded, not with the Barings, but with the Rothschilds.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY. LONDON, April 18.—The political and general news is important The question of armor-plated ships and floating batte= The question of armor-plated ships and floating batter ries of nines the prominent topic.

It is vaguely rumored that England has lately made a diplomatic recommendation to Flance in favor of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

Encouraging advices as to cotton growing in Jamaica and Fern have reached England.

The British Government has given preliminary notice to the Foyal Mail Company, West India line, to terminate the existing mail contract at the expiration of the present term. nate the existing mail contract at the expiration of the present term.

It is arein questioned if the Emperor will go to the London Exhibition, and asserted that if he does it will be eticity incognito.

Garibaldi has gone to Brescia. It is reported that his nomination as commander in chief of the National Guards has been decided on.

The Portuguese Government exempts from export duty for ten years all cotton produced in the Portuguese African possessions. frican postersions. It is reported that the Emperor of Bussia has appoint. ed a committee to consider a community regime for Russia.

The Calcutta mails of March 8 were forwarded by the
Bremen to New York.

The North American experienced strong wasterly
winds up to the Zlat, and a strong northwest gale on the
22d and 236 of April.

Hon. A. H. Reeder. The friends of Gov Reeder in this locality have often wondered that he is permitted by the Administration to pursue his prefession in these stirring times. His sterling integrity, his powerful intellect, his enlarged statesmanship, his rich, rare, and varied acquirements, together with his entire unselfishness, qualify him for any position from the Governorship of this old Commonwealth to the White House at Weshwater while such White House at Washington, while such an associa-tion would not raise him in the least in the estima-tion of those who know him. tion of those who know him.

The position which he occupies with the great party of freemen in the State, the part which he acted in the great pitch-battle of human freedom and equal rights in 1860, entitle him to high and elevated consideration by this Government, although he asks nothing but to be let alone in his masterly pursuit of professional honors. The fact masterly pursuit of professional honors. The fact that he seeks nothing is a powerful argument in favor of some honorable and distinguished recognition. His great speech in this city, in the autumn of 1860, sent a thrill to the hearts, and conviction to

the souls, of an immense, attentive, and admiring auditory. That speech was the Niagara of political eloquence and fervid patriotism of the Lin-coln campaign in Eric county. His speech after-wards, in Philadelphia, was still more replete, if possible, with animation, elegance, poetry, and beauty. We do not say that the Republican principles that were rejected in Pennsylvania by what was denominated the popular voice in 1856 and '57 would not have been successful subsequently without him, but the political history of this Commons wealth teaches us that, until he throw his great weight of character, his newerful political influence. weight teaches us that, until he throw his great weight of character, his powerful political inducace, into the scale of Republicanism. 1858. and fully identified his fortunes with us by presiding at our State Convention, did our parsy succeed and our principles become established.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

rrival of Congressmen-Colonel Havelock-Interesting Ceremony-Divine Service on the Thomas A. Morgan-Capture of Secesh-What they say of the Rebels at Yorktowi The George Washington Reports the Tenze

in Sight. Correspondence of The Press. FORTRESS MONROE, April 27, 1862.

Quite a number of Congressmen and other distinguishet tentiemen came to the Point this morning on the Balt more boat. Among them were Hon. Emerson Etheridge ion. Horace Maynard, N. P Willis, Hon. Henry laymond, and a number of ethers. They came on t itation of Colonel Joseph Segar, who accompani he narty. Among the celebrities here at present is Colonel Have ock, formerly of the British army, but at present Is ctor General of Cavalry, U. S. A. He is a brother o he distinguished soldier. General Sir Henry Havelock

who won such renown in the Crimes and in India. Mr. W. M. Runkel, formerly a member of the Philaleiphia reportorial corps, but at present connected with the New York Times, is with us. Not an uninteresting ceremony occurred this morning. in the cabin of the Thomas A. Morgan, about an house before she reached her wharf. The Rev. J. Addison Whitecar, chaplain of the Eleventh Pennsylvani.; Cavalry, (Col. Harlau), was on board, and it was proposed to hold divine service. The reverend gentleman read a portion of Scripture and made a short prayer, in which he prayed for the speedy termination of the war. After the prayer was concluded, the doxology was sung by at present, and the party adjourned for breakfast. Captain and Acting Lieutenaut Colonel William S. Bartlett, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, who as wounded in the thigh, on Monday last, while or picket, and who had the limb amputated, was taken to Vashington, on Friday afternoon. Beis doing very well. On Friday afternoon our men captured a Second aptain and nine men. All of them belong to the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment. They were brought down from Yorkiown on Saturday. The captain is very gloomy, and will say nothing. The men are more comnunicative. They cay that there are not more than 60,000 men at Yorktown, though fresh regiments are arriving dully. Their regiment arrived aight days ago Most of them are raw troops, minica and drafted men. They are all loud in their declarations of being able to whip the Yankees. The repairs to the Adelaids being completed, she will esume her place on the line during the present week.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

not have a shot at her.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

The steamer George Washington, upon her return from Newport News this morning, reported having seen

the rebel gunboat Teazer near Ply Point. She hugged

the shore as closely as possible, so that the rebel could

The Sumpler and Pickens Medals-Mortality in New York and Brooklyn-The Latest of an Anti-Sabhath Preacher - Latest from Bermuda-Arrivals from Port Royal-From the Southwest Pass and Blockuding Squadron-Return of a Transport with Leaky Boller-Stocks, Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1862. At the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the modal to the heroes of Sumpter and Pickens will be dis-The City Inspector reports the deaths for the past week as follows: From acute disease, 182; chronic disease, 162; external causes &c., 35; total, 377-a de creuse of 18 from the number for the previous week. The number of deaths in Brooklyn durk g the past week, was 116; of which 71 were children, 45 adults; males, 67; females, 47.

Rev. J. T., Hatch, former minister of the State-street Congregational Church in Brooklyn, who was excommunicated from Dr. Cheever's church, in this city, a year or two ago, for opposing the Bundey laws, and the Puritan doctrine of a Sunday Sabbath, has accepted a call to Second Congregational (Inigation) Church, in Higo-

or two ago, for opposing the Sunday laws, and the Puritan doctrine of a Sunday Sabbath, has accepted a call to the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church, in Hingham, Blass, So. Parith.

The following statement is from a private letter from Bermuda to a gentleman in this city:

"There are now in this harbor the steamers Bermuda and Heald, bound for Nassau. The former will remain, while the latter runs the blockade at Oharleston, with a carge of goods, and returns laden with cotton. Her departure may be somewhat delayed, however, as her captain and engineers refuse to violate the Queen's noclamation, which would deprive them of their privileges as British subjects.

"There is some one in New York who communicates to Brown, who is acting as rebel consul, all these transactions, and notifies him when he may expect these values. A ship from Liverponl is now lying here, which came consigned directly to Brown, and It is pretty contain that her mission, or the goods on board, are for a Scuthern market."

The Fullom Captain Wotton, arrived this morning, from Port Roysi, ster a passage of 65 hours. She brings no news, having sailed on the 25th, at 5 A. M.; the Atlantic having sailed on the 25th, at 5 A. M.; the Atlantic having sailed on the 25th, at 5 A. M.; the Atlantic having sailed on the 25th, at 5 A. M.; the Atlantic having sailed on the 25th, at 5 A. M.; the Atlantic having sailed on the 25th, at 6 A. M.; the Atlantic having sailed on the 25th, at 6 A. M.; the Atlantic having sailed on the 25th, at 6 A. M.; the Atlantic having sailed on the 25th, at 6 A. M.; the Atlantic having sailed on the 25th, at 6 A. M.; the Atlantic having sailed on the 25th, at 6 A. M.; the Atlantic having sailed on the 25th has a keep saveral refugees. about 200 sick and wounded seamen from the various ships of the squadron. She has also several refugees from Texas, who were taken from Matamoros by the United States gunboat Montgomery.

The Connecticut left the zoutwest Pass April 12. The ships of the expedition to Thew Orleans were all inside the passes, and were making preparations to move. They had their decks sanded, and were all ready for action. The crews of the ships along the coast are all in very good health.

The following are the passengers by the Connecticut: W. H. Gladding, H. L. Olcott, H. B. Jenks, G. N. Hote, J. A. Darling, F. Davis, S. W. Patterson, J. S. Pardee, S. G. Bobertson, C. J. Culbertson, Thomas Walden, Heeny Etting, H. B. Hill, Charles Disames, W. W. Patter, F. P. White, E. Booth, J. A. Grady, N. W. Dunlap, Licent, H. G. Foa, Major Paine, Geo. E.

N. W. Dunian, Licut. H. G. Fox, Major Paine, Geo. E. Welch, and about one hundred sick and wounded sexorn and seldiers.
The following are the names of the refugees:
Dr. E. Larned, Thos. McBrids, Hy. Corning, Wm.
Cobertson, Martin Sharp, Timothy Cronin, Leon Tall-The United States steam transport Ellen S. Terry, ptain Chapin, hence the 27th for Newbern, N ined this morning, having sprung a leak in her The following were the sales of stocks at the second

THE CITY FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE Last sweding a regular mouthly meeting of he Philadelphia Board of Trade was held at their rooms, President Morton in the chair. The president acknowledged a copy of the Merchants' Shipping Act from the Hon. William J. Lindsay, sent to the House of Commons. England. March, 1862.

A pamphlet on the Cultivation of Cotton in the Middle States, by Dr. G. Kmerson. States, by Dr. G. Rinerson.

A communication was also received from the New York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the subject of texation, and the best course of action to be recommended to the attention of this Gavernment for the initial of revenue to meet the altered circumstances of the country. The New York Chamber seem to alopt some of the suggestions made by the Board of Trade of this city some time since. The report was read by the secretary. The following arge the leading features: It states that the current expenditures of the Government during the present year, and for several years to come, will require not less than \$220,000,000, and that means must be derused to meet the expenditures thus created. It is suggested that all fiscal bills (pending, the rebettlion, and during such time as its consequences may have to boarden the people) should be clear and concise as

and during such time as its consumences may have to burden the people) should be clear and concise as possible.

The report lays down the principles that (in view of the expenses of collecting the public revenue) for the convenience of taxpayers, and for a prompt realization of income it is expedient the objects of taxation should be as few as possible; that, in the selection of objects of taxation, the necessaries of life should be so universally and equitably taxed as to make the burden fall on all classes, according to each one's ability to sustain the same, and as lightly as can be made profusible a heavier ratio of impost being lyvied on all luxuries and enjoyments for induspence in which the wealthy can afford to pay, and that the leading products of the South, which have been among the causes of the rebellion, be made to prominently aid in the restoration of peace and the final liquidation of the public debt.

Assuming the leading features of this programme to be self-evident truths, the committee pray that Congress will, at an early day, frame a revenue system-based upon seven subjects or departments of taxation, to wis:

From all sales of a cods, merchandise, and other property, at wholessle and retail, a lax of the property, at wholessle and retail, a lax of the property, at wholessle and retail, a lax of the taxiff.

From an excise or lax on collon of two costs per put und.

24,600,900

30,000,000 12.000,000

by law, and already odious to the people before its operation has been felt.

5. That the true and equitable sources of taxation and
Bublic ravables will be raached by the schedule now sugseated; because, first, each man will contribute in the
ratio of his individual and family expenditure (and no
more); and, secondly, those who spend bundreds of millious of dollars annually, in what may be termed the
inxuries and extrawaganoes of life (anterly, liquors, tohacco, cigars, ac.,).will be competted to contribute more
largely toward the public revenue than those whose incomes and expenditures are on a limited scals.

This report has been forwarded to Washington.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to Geurge David
con, of the Coast-Survey department, for his present of a
hand-come chart of a portion of our bay and river aboves
and below Fort Dalayare.

The Board then advanmed. FUNERAL OF THE LATE LIEUTEDANT WAGNER "Nestriday afternoon the remains of the late Lieutenant Wagner were intered with silitary honora from the residence of his father in Third street, he ar Carponier. The occasion drew an enources growd, of people. During Sunday, the house was througed; with the craiging, not loss than one thousand persons, visiting the place to new the remains. The lunes of Mr. Wagner, yestering, was visited by not less than iffices handred people. The cruains were laid out in the Mr. Wagner, yestering, west visited by nci, less, than, fitteen bucdred people. The remains were had out in the parler, the wells of which were adorned with numerous raintings, the work of the deceased, and of young, solutirs who graduated with him at West Point. The herix was dressed in uniform, and the codin haskenney decorated with flowers. The coffin was closed, about quarter beforeaks o'check, and the Amelican fispargraped about it. The obsesses and sword of the deceased were last until it. The obsesses and sword of the deceased were last until it. The obsesses in the street was very graph but through his casticles of Licutenna; Fuller, of the hearse. The through per sons in the street was very graph but through his casticles of Licutenna; Fuller, of the first cistrict police, who was present with a large farce, the crowd was kept back and prevented from graphing in on the procession. The service in the house were conducted by the Rev Mr. Loed.

The body was seconed to the place of asparture at St. licity Charch by a detachment of marines under the command of Licutennat Brown, Co. C. of the Third Registers of the Receive Prigale, and the Second Regiment of Receive Grays, Colonel Klinakor. The critege was banded by Birgfeld's hand, pasing the Deal March. Affeir the funeral service in the drurch the coffin was reasoned and lowered from one of the valies on the negligible of the true large, the maximes being drawn up in two ranks. They ared three rounds with great preclain after standing with received arms while the body was being lowered who the grave.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Yesterday after-FATAL ACCIDENT.

neon a child, whose name we did not accertain, residing back of No. 561 North street, was run over by a wagon, and killed. The criver of the wagon was arrested.