The Press.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The news of the capture of New Orleans by our forces is again confirmed. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 28th, states that General Lovell evacuated the city, and withdrew his forces to Camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroad. It is also reported that Hollins' "Turtle"—a second *Merrimac* in its way—has been sunk by the steamer *Pensacola*. The said "Turtle" was supposed by many to be in the neighborhood of Fort Wright, or Pillow, but it now appears that the supposition was unfounded, and that she has gone to the bottom, where the *Merrimac* will surely be before many days have passed.

The news from Yorktown is encouraging. Our fortifications are daily becoming more formidable, and it is expected that Gen. McClellan will open the siege in a day or two. The rebels occasionally fire at our troops building the earthworks, but they do not do any considerable damage. Several rebel batteries have been silenced by our artillery.

We publish to-day three important letters from the New Orleans expedition—two from "Magnolia," and the third from an occasional correspondent. We are thus placed in possession of full and very interesting details of the operation of the fleet to the 11th instant.

Gen. Fremont has determined to clear his department of rebel guerillas, or, in plainer terms, licensed murderers. Governor Letcher, of Virginia, having issued a proclamation, ordering the people in the mountain regions of Virginia to fight in guerilla fashion, numerous bodies of such persons have arisen, and they oftentimes inflict serious damage on our troops. However, Gen. Fremont has taken such measures as will insure the freedom of his department from all cowardly ruffians and assassins. When General Halleck's department was troubled by the same class of outlaws, that General issued an order threatening to hang all such persons, and it was not found necessary to carry the threat into execution. If the same law is applied to the Mountain Department, salutary results will follow.

Two very good letters from Pittsburg Landing, by our special correspondents sojourning at that point, appear in another part of to-day's paper. "Casco" gives us a bit of philosophy about camp cooks, testifies to Halleck's great administrative genius, and to the system which he has evoked among his *corps d'armée*, and records a couple of deserters' stories, either of which would be entertaining if more probable. Our second letter from the same locality describes the graves of the fallen, makes mention of a few epitaphs inscribed by friendly hands, and shows us, in fact, how strangely the calm and silence of the grave-yard has followed the din of the battle-field.

Though the injuries of Lieutenant Worden, commander of the *Monitor*, during her engagement with the *Merrimac*, were severe, they are not likely to deprive the country of his future services. It is expected that he will shortly be able to resume his duties. The subscription started for his benefit some time ago is everywhere met with liberality, and Hon. Edward Everett has issued a strong appeal on behalf of the same laudable purpose.

Should the report that Beauregard has evacuated Corinth prove untrue, the rebel general has but two ways of retreat if defeated by General Halleck—either to Memphis or southward over Eastern Mississippi. If he should retreat southward he will not only keep open his communication with his reserve at Charleston, Augusta, and New Orleans, but subject our pursuing army to all the disadvantages of a malarious climate. Besides, the expense of transportation will become enormous to our army. It is undoubtedly the policy of General Halleck to prevent such a retreat, and we are sure he will be equal to the demands of any proper policy.

From Gen. Halleck's army the news is not very important. Reconnoissances in force are made every day, by which rebel camps are broken up and valuable information gained. Gen. Halleck in a despatch states that Gen. Sherman saved our army at Pittsburg Landing on Sunday the 6th inst., and asks that he be promoted to a major generalship.

We have later news from New Mexico, and we are glad to learn affairs in that Territory wear a more promising aspect. Colonels Slough and Canby had made a junction, and were at Galestro on the 11th instant, and the Texans were thirty miles south of that place, in full retreat from the Territory. It is thought that our troops will capture the whole rebel force. The rebels have also abandoned Santa Fé.

Congress Yesterday.

SENATE.—Bills were reported from the Military Committee, to create bureaus of clothing and transportation. A bill was introduced to provide for the education of the colored children of the District with the sum raised by the school-tax on colored citizens. As an amendment to the bill confiscating slaves, passed last session, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill extending its provisions to the wives and children of slaves. Mr. Browning, of Illinois, expressed his opposition to the confiscation bill, regarding its passage as incompatible with the interests of the country.

HOUSE.—The first important business transacted was a difference of opinion between Messrs. Washburne and Conkling, which culminated in the former gentleman calling the latter a *creature!* This episode doubtless created a tremendous sensation—the second sensation the House has had within the present month. A tedious discussion, upon the report of the committee on Government contracts followed. Pending a motion to table the matter, the House adjourned.

ALL DOUBTS of the surrender of New Orleans are dissipated, by the official announcement, in the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the withdrawal of the rebel army, and its occupation by the Union forces. The consternation at the Secession capital may be more easily imagined than described. Its own doom is foreshadowed by this intelligence. Glancing at the disasters that thicken round every link in the conspiracy, its leaders behold all the pillars of the Southern Confederacy glide away, like the baseless fabric of a dream.

Now that full descriptions of the formidable expedition sent against New Orleans by our Government are published, the public will readily understand how this brilliant success was achieved. The task which all the boasted wealth, genius, and valor of Great Britain could not accomplish has proved a comparatively easy one to our noble fleet. When it is considered that since PACKENHAM'S army was driven back, defeated and disgraced, by General JACKSON, the population and wealth of New Orleans have greatly increased, and that millions of money have been expended to strengthen its fortifications, and to surround it with new defences, it is clear that we had greater relative obstacles to contend with than the invaders of the last war. Our success, then, is a virtual triumph, both over Secession and its British sympathizers. John Bull will learn that where he encountered one of his sorest reverses, we achieved one of our most splendid triumphs. If he attributes it to the weakness of the traitors, he should resign all his hopes of a destruction of the Union; if he acknowledges our superior strength, he should learn to respect the power he has been accustomed to deride. Abroad, this victory will, if possible, do more to increase our national prestige than at home. It will destroy the last hope of the rebel ambassadors of obtaining a recognition of their bogus Confederacy. A pretended government that fails to defend any point that is vigorously assailed, and that cannot even shield its metropolis, will be despised by those who were anxious to befriend it. The capture of New Orleans will prove as decisive an event of this war as the failure of the British to capture it was in 1815. And if the general expectation of MCCLELLAN'S success at Yorktown be realized, his movements there may exercise as potent an influence as the capture of CORNWALLIS did in 1781.

THE THREE CABINET OFFICERS of the last Administration, who, in its closing hours, displayed a zealous attachment to the country are now all, at the request of Mr. LINCOLN, filling high and responsible stations. Mr. STANTON is Secretary of War; Mr. HOLT is one of the commissioners appointed to examine war claims against the Government; Mr. DIX is one of the Major Generals of our army. A more striking proof of the desire of the President to ignore party dissensions in the administration of the Government, and to rally to its support the truly patriotic of all the old parties, could not have been given.

Our National Defences.

The report on our national defences, presented to Congress a few days ago by Hon. F. P. BLAIR, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, contains many interesting statements and valuable suggestions. We published on the 24th inst., in our Washington despatches, a brief enumeration of the measures deemed necessary to render our coast invulnerable. Three national systems have been tried. The first, commenced in 1789, after the breaking out of the French Revolution, and the second commenced prior to the War of 1812, are now entirely useless. The third, commenced in 1816, is not now entirely effective against the appliances of modern warfare, and there is an evident necessity for numerous improvements. To exclude from our harbors hostile ships, including armored vessels, heavy guns, capable of throwing balls weighing half a ton, the erection of new iron-clad forts, and armoring with iron the old forts, as well as *Monitors*, steam-rams, and other new inventions, are deemed worthy of consideration.

It is also proposed to adopt measures to detain, as long as possible, any enemy that may attempt to assail important points on our seacoast, and to increase the facilities of internal communication, which assist in concentrating at any threatened locality an immense body of soldiers. Fortunately, private enterprise and State legislation have supplied internal avenues of railroad and canal communication proportioned to the commercial and military importance of nearly all our great cities; and, though they were intended chiefly for peaceful purposes, they are not less valuable, as the experience of the present war demonstrates, for defensive and offensive operations, in time of war. The leading exceptions to this general rule are furnished by our Northern and our Pacific coasts. By a cunningly-devised treaty stipulation, Great Britain has prohibited us from building war vessels on the Northern lakes; and while she has erected a deep canal around Niagara Falls, which would enable her to employ her immense naval armament in the destruction of our lake trade and lake towns, we have no means of sending our gunboats or war vessels to the rescue. The committee state this startling proposition (which would have proved of fearful significance if war had resulted from the Mason-Slidell imbroglio), and the proposed remedy, as follows:

"Occupied by our own vast commercial enterprises and by violent party conflicts, our people failed to notice, at the time, that *the safety of our entire northern frontier had been destroyed by the digging of two short canals.* Near the head of the St. Lawrence, (at the foot of Lake Ontario,) the British, *to complete their supremacy on the lakes*, have built a large naval depot for the construction and repair of vessels, and a very strong fortress to protect the depot and the outlet of the lake—a fort which cannot be reduced, it is supposed by them, except by regular approaches. They have also strong defences of the St Lawrence at Montreal, Quebec, &c., to make the all-important channel as safe as possible to the ingress and egress of their fleets. As things now are, *a British fleet could sail from the ocean into the lakes, devastate the cities upon the shores, seize the commercial vessels on their waters*, and then, in a few days, appear off Boston, New York, or New Orleans, to aid in operations against us on the ocean frontier. To place our frontier in like good condition, the United States must possess as good an inlet to the lakes, and must possess the means to follow an enemy's fleet from one lake to another with like ease and certainty. We must have a naval depot of corresponding extent, as well secured, and as judiciously located for commercial as well as warlike purposes In addition to these, we should have defences at the entrance of each lake which will effectually command them; on the St. Lawrence should be fortifications (aided by floating batteries, if necessary) competent to control the channel, however numerous the hostile fleet. "To defend the northern frontier, the United States should be able to place a strong fleet on the lakes as soon as an opponent. We should have adequate means of transportation at command to be able to speedily concentrate on the St. Lawrence a force of acknowledged competency to take possession of the canal and of Montreal, and hold them. The possession by the United States of the outlets of Lake Ontario, and of Montreal and its communications, would cut off all supplies from the Canadians, and leave them to an unsupported and hopeless conflict with all our forces. Such a conflict could be neither protracted nor dangerous."

It is suggested that if the Erie and Hudson canal can be so "enlarged as to allow the passage of a vessel of fifteen hundred or even of two thousand tons burden," we can remedy this glaring defect in our northern line of defences; and that if an American canal around the Niagara Falls is built, a complete chain of water communication with the Northwest, and, by an enlargement of the Illinois river and Lake Michigan canal, with New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, can be established. In referring to these canals and other important links spoken of, the committee do not recommend appropriations by Congress to complete them. They refer to their probable usefulness for peaceful as well as for warlike purposes, and express the opinion that the enterprise of individuals, having already accomplished so much, may be expected to do much more, "where nature has done so great a share" of the work of rendering our coast secure.

The early construction of a good and reliable railroad from the Missouri river to the bay of San Francisco is recommended as an important preparation for the defence of the Pacific coast.

A good supply of skilful and learned military and naval officers is deemed indispensable. The committee think it "may be safely affirmed, in general terms, that twice as many as we have heretofore educated will be wanted hereafter." A proposition to permit parents and guardians to educate, at their own expense, young men of promising talents at the United States military and naval academies is suggested for consideration.

The defenceless condition of our country at the outbreak of the rebellion is strikingly shown by the fact that we had then "scarcely one thousand soldiers east of the Mississippi river," our entire army, with this insignificant exception, being engaged in protecting our Territories and distant Western outposts. The necessity of greater precautions, and of a much stronger regular force, even in time of profound peace, is clearly evident.

OF ALL the miscreants and traitors among the leaders of the rebels, the braggart who signs himself JOHN BANKHEAD MAGRUDER stands prominent. His address to his soldiers at Yorktown, which we print in another column, is crowded with falsehoods and calumnies. In reading it, it is almost impossible to realize that MAGRUDER is the same man who, a little more than a year ago, was parading the streets of Washington boasting of his loyalty, and swearing that he never would leave the flag. He had been pampered and spoiled under Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. First permitted to revel at the expense of the treasury in foreign countries, and afterwards placed in command of the barracks at Newport, Rhode Island, where he lived in a style of princely luxury, he went over to the rebellion with a lie in his throat and perjury written on his brow. And this is the "Major General Commanding" of the forces opposed to Gen. MCCLELLAN at Yorktown! A creature thus debased, a fellow who has made his infamy a boast, and his treason the scorn of all honorable men, now prates of "the wrongs of the Southern people," "of the yoke of the oppressor," and "of freemen who know their rights and dare to defend them." "We will yet," he says, in the conclusion of his address, "strike down our ruthless invaders amid the smoking ruins of their cities, and with arms in our hands dictate terms of peace on their own soil." MAGRUDER is the fitting chief of a reckless and conscienceless rebellion. A bloated aristocrat, a pompous Gascon, a self-convicted liar and ingrate, how far can his example or his words inspire the men he asks to follow him?

Punch's American Cartoon.

Owing to the seizure of English pictorial and literary journals by the custom-house officers of New York, we have lately been on the shortest supply of these publications. The last number of *Punch*, (April 5), which we have seen, has a full-page cartoon, entitled "Oberon and Titania," the idea of which is taken from a Midsummer Night's Dream. A fair and scornful lady, in very scanty attire, (the heathen divinities, eschewed crinoline,) holds by the hand, with firm grasp, a diminutive "contraband," which she determinedly refuses to surrender at the request of Oberon, wearing a star-studded tunic and Phrygian cap, his wand star-crowned, and a sprinkling of stars upon his wings. He is marvellously like Mr. LINCOLN. The dialogue at foot runs thus:

Oberon—(Mr. President Lincoln)—"I do but beg a little *nigger* boy, to be my henchman."

Titania—(Miss Virginia)—"Set your heart at rest, the *Northern* land buys not this child of me."

LOYAL BLACKS FOR THE FORTS.—Several officers of Port Royal, among them the colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment, write in hearty approval of the suggestion made by Senator Grimes, that the forts ought to be garrisoned by loyal blacks. The colonel says that he would like to raise a regiment of blacks in Philadelphia with which to garrison Southern forts. He promises to do it in ten days after he is empowered.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1862.

As we reflect upon the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the army of the United States, we find it a fact difficult to realize. If there is any one point upon the defence of which the traitors should have risked everything, it was New Orleans, and having lost that great prize their best course is to prepare for the inevitable consequences. Surpassing all the cities of the South in the wealth, refinement, and progressive spirit of its people, its geographical position, near the mouth of the Mississippi, has made it the grand *entrepôt* for an incalculable interior trade, and the receptacle for an immense commerce with other nations. Connected with all the leading ports North and South, with Texas and Mexico, the loss of New Orleans to the rebellion is the loss equally of its head and its heart. New Orleans is, to the whole cotton country, what Paris is to France. The residence of opulent sugar, rice, and cotton planters, its banks have been among the richest of the Union, its theatre and opera house not surpassed by those of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and its hotels famous over the world for their magnificence and luxury. That city in our possession, it may be reasonably inferred that the whole Mississippi river will speedily fall into our hands. This, with the seizure of its railroad connections, will not only enable us to checkmate the military operations of the enemy, but, by preventing his escape into Texas, render the capture of his forces comparatively easy. Then the enormous navy and army in the waters and on the adjacent soil can soon be despatched to other quarters, thus hastening the overwhelming catastrophe. The French minister stated yesterday to a Senator that if this intelligence was verified, the head of the rebellion was crushed. In no city of the South has there been a more conscientious and courageous loyal sentiment than in New Orleans. It was there that Stephen A. Douglas made his last great speech, two days after the Presidential election of 1860; there that he admonished them of the consequences of the Breckinridge treason; and there that he was welcomed by an unprecedented popular uprising. As the conspiracy developed itself, this sentiment was gradually and forcibly suppressed. Even Pierre Soulé was compelled to yield; but so irrepressible was the love of country in the minds and hearts of the people that now and then it would burst out and proclaim itself in the teeth of the traitors. No people have suffered more in consequence of the rebellion than the people of Louisiana and New Orleans, and when the full accounts shall have been received, it will appear that their old affection for the Constitution and the Union is comparatively undiminished, and that the atrocities of their betrayers have well prepared them for the restoration of that authority which they reluctantly abandoned. I understand that the Administration has taken the precaution to reassert the Federal power in such manner as will convince the masses of its forgiving and magnanimous disposition. It will be a splendid opportunity for one of our statesmen warriors to send abroad to all the adjoining States this healthy assurance. When Foote and Farragut shall meet at Vicksburg and Memphis the good work will be more than half accomplished, and when a line of war steamers is established with Galveston and the Mexican ports along the Gulf; when trade is again reopened with Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, the hunted, impoverished, and deluded people will lift their hands in thanksgiving, and the traitors will hasten to flee the coming wrath. The collapse of the so-called Confederacy will unveil the details by which the conspiracy was enabled to maintain itself, and will startle the whole civilized world. The President, in commenting last evening upon the capture of New Orleans, took occasion to repeat his confidence in the speedy restoration of the Union. If the rebels will not surrender, they will be doomed to a terrible retribution; and if they yield, there will be no exhibition of revenge or of retaliation, save that which offended justice, as against the chiefs of the revolt, may demand. There are so many means now at the disposal of the Government to force a surrender, so many reasons for indulgence to a misguided people, and so many vast interests that would be encouraged by such a result, that you need not be surprised if the conversion of the Southern masses to the old flag should be as sudden and as sincere as their submission to the rebel rule was rapid. If other nations were amazed at the progress of this conspiracy, they will be wonder-stricken at the manner in which it is about to be put down.

OCCASIONAL.

Highly Interesting from the New Orleans Expedition.

Account of the Hartford's Trip—Arrival at the Southwest Pass—Strength and Description of the Fleet—The Mortar Schooners—Preparations for Action—Howitzers in the Fore and Main Tops—Obstacles to be Met and Overcome.

UNITED STATES STEAMER HARTFORD,
HEAD OF THE PASSES MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
April 11, 1862.

EDITOR OF THE PRESS: We left Philadelphia on the 19th of January, Port Royal (S. C.) on the 6th February, Key West on the 15th, and Havana on the 17th, and arrived at Ship Island on the 20th. At Ship Island we blew up our port boiler, and repaired it again. We reached Pass à l'Outre on the 7th of March, Southwest Pass on the 11th, came up here in chase of two rebel gunboats on the 15th, and have been lying here ever since. By the 1st of May, I expect to eat dinner at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. We are the flag ship of a fleet of over seventy vessels, among which are the *Brooklyn, Pensacola, Richmond, Iroquois, Oneida, Wissahickon, Panola, Kennebec*, and some eighteen or twenty other gunboats, together with Porter's mortar fleet, consisting of twenty-eight schooners, each armed with a 13-inch mortar, having a range of 4,200 yards. The shells from these mortars weigh, when empty, two hundred and ten pounds. The firing charge is twenty pounds, and the bursting charge ten pounds. Two hundred shells can be kept in the air constantly, and after three shots they get the range so exactly that they can drop them all in one spot.

For the last two weeks the ship has been undergoing the preparations for action. Her top-gallant masts, with all the rigging belonging to them, have been sent ashore, all railings are taken down, the forcastle has been filled with sand bags, a howitzer has been placed in the fore and main tops, twenty-one 9-inch guns on the spar-deck, and two rifled Parrott guns on the poop deck.

The objections which the enemy interpose to our passage up the river take the shape of two forts—Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson—which are on each side of the river about twenty miles above this place, with a distance of one and a quarter miles between them. One of them is casemated. They mount upwards of one hundred guns each, some of them rifled 80-pounders, and are so situated that a vessel coming up the river is subjected to a *raking fire for a distance of three miles before she is able to use her broadside guns.* Add to this, a huge chain stretched across the river, one thousand yards below the forts, supported on six schooners and a raft, swept by a battery at one end; and numerous rams, fire-ships, and other infernal machines, together with the chances of getting aground, and you have a tolerably fair idea of what we must pass through before the stars and stripes shall wave over the Crescent City.

THE LATE LAWRENCE PETERSON, ESQ.—For private circulation only, In Memoriam, has been printed a Sermon preached in the Green Hill Church, Philadelphia, on Sunday, April 13, 1862, occasioned by the death of Lawrence Peterson, Esq., by Rev. Frank L. Robbins, Pastor of the church. Mr. Peterson (elder brother of C. J. Peterson, Esq., and of T. B. Peterson and Brothers, 306 Chestnut street) displayed talent, probity, and enterprise as a leading member of the eminent silk house of Yard, Gillmore, & Co., of this city, and few have died more respected and beloved. Mr. Robbins' sermon is a a touching tribute to his memory as a Man, a Merchant, and a Christian.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF THE STOCK OF A WHOLESALE HOUSE.—We invite the early attention of purchasers to the large and varied assortment of hosiery, gloves, hankerchiefs, skirts, ribbons, trimmings, threads, buttons, notions, and fancy goods, comprising the stock of an extensive wholesale house, declining business—embracing about 1,000 lots of staple and fancy articles—to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, and to be continued, without intermission, all day and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

MR J. E. HILYARD, of the Coast Survey Department, at Washington, has our thanks for a valuable official map of the Georgian coast.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

WHEELING, April 29.—A trusty scout, sent by General Milroy, went within seven miles of Staunton, where he found a rebel cavalry company, and learned that General Johnston, shortly after leaving the Shenandoah mountain, was ordered back; but he replied that its occupation by 10,000 "Yankees" rendered it impossible for him to do so. He was then ordered to join General Jackson east of the Blue Ridge, which was being rapidly done.

The same scout reports the loss of a foraging party twelve miles from General McDowell's lines. While water-bound it was attacked by guerillas and the wagons and horses destroyed. Some of the men were badly wounded and some killed.

Harper and Bennett, two notorious guerillas have been sent to Wheeling.

Major McKey, of the Garibaldi Guards, in Blenker's division, died on Sunday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Arrest of Gen. Stone Ordered by the President.

Reason for Delaying his Trial Stated.

FOREIGN CONTRACTS FOR ORDNANCE REJECTED.

Proposals for More Arms Issued.

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION PROPOSED.

Provisions of the Bill.

A NEW CONFISCATION MEASURE.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1862.

The War in Tennessee—A Cavalry Skirmish.

The following was received to-day at the War Department:

SEVEN MILES FROM MONTEREY, TENN., April 28.—Five companies of our cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry two miles in advance. The enemy retreated with five killed, one of them a major.

Eighteen prisoners, with their horses and arms, were captured, and are now in our camp. One of the prisoners, named VAUGHAN, was formerly foreman in the office of the Louisville *Democrat*. We had one man wounded but none killed. Our forces are in capital spirits. The prisoners say the enemy have upwards of eighty thousand men at Corinth, and will fight. They are busy entrenching and mounting large guns.

The President on Gen. Stone's Case—The President Ordered the Arrest.

The President has sent a communication to the Senate in reply to the resolution calling on him for information relating to the arrest and imprisonment of Gen STONE. He states that he ordered the arrest of Gen. STONE, and the reason why he was not tried ere this, was because the witnesses in the case were before Yorktown. This will therefore settle this question for the present.

The Evacuation of Jacksonville.

Several days ago the House passed a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate all the facts and circumstances, within his knowledge, relative to the late evacuation, by our troops, of Jacksonville, Florida. The Secretary replies that he conceives it to be the province of the President to furnish information concerning military operations; but the President had directed him to say that the evacuation was for reasons not deemed compatible with the public interests to disclose.

Ordnance Contracts.

The commission on ordnance and ordnance supplies, has, it is said, rejected all the foreign contracts, and considerably curtailed those for the manufacture of arms in the United States.

The Ordnance Office has issued proposals for manufacturing, within one year, Springfield rifle muskets, Harper's Ferry rifles, together with revolvers, carbines, sabre swords and scabbards. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any bid, and will consider none made through any agent, broker, or party other than the regular manufacturers.

The Emancipation Commission.

The Emancipation Commissioners met to-day. Several petitions were filed, and during the morning thirty or forty persons waited on the Board for information regarding the mode of procedure.

The Commander of the Stevens Battery.

Secretary WELLES has ordered Lieutenant ROBINSON to the command of the battery *E. A. Stevens*, commonly, but erroneously, called the *Naugatuck*, at Fortress Monroe.

Payment of Public Indebtedness.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now prepared to pay all indebtedness of a date prior to the 1st of February, four per centum in cash, and of a subsequent date thirty per centum in cash.

Deposits on Temporary Loans.

Deposits on temporary loan account have been received from the New York Clearing House banks at 5 per centum interest, because the certificates of deposit are used by these banks in the transactions of the Clearing House, and the deposits are, therefore, of a more permanent character than those of the other banks and individuals, who are allowed only 4 per centum. This discrimination will, however, be continued only during the present week, when the rate for all depositors will be made uniform at 4 per centum, inasmuch as it seems certain that, even at that rate, the limit of fifty millions fixed by law will very soon be reached.

Naval Appointments.

The Navy Department has appointed JOSIAH HUNTRESS acting master's mate, and ordered him to the Potomac flotilla.

WILLIAM RION HOEL is appointed acting volunteer lieutenant in Flag Officer FOOTE'S flotilla.

Lieutenant THOMAS H. STEVENS is ordered to report to Flag Officer GOLDSBOROUGH for the command of the *Maratanza*.

Acting Master's Mate WILLIAM M. MESSER is promoted to the grade of acting master, and ordered to the United States steam gunboat *Paul Jones*.

The appointments by the department, published to-day, were all for acting masters, and not acting paymasters, as erroneously stated. None of the latter grade are now being made.

The Coast Survey.

Professor BACHE, of the Coast Survey, reports that next to Port Royal, St. Helena sound is the best harbor on the Southern coast. Two channels of 17 feet water each enter it, and from the sound, the country may be penetrated nearly to the railroad. The width of the sound renders all the shores healthy, as all are freely reached by the sea breeze; and Otter Island, especially, is finely situated for a settlement and commercial town. If ever other interests than planting one rule in this region, he looks to see its commercial advantages made use of, and the lumber from the lands of the Ashepo and Combahee find a market nearer those great rivers, than either Charleston or Savannah.

The House Committee on Confiscation.

Representative ELIOT, of Massachusetts, is chairman of the select committee on the confiscation of rebel property, being now first in the order of appointment, the House having excused Mr. OLIN from service on the committee, and to which Mr. SEDGWICK was added to-day.

Bureau of Transportation.

The Senate Military Committee, to-day, reported a bill establishing in the Quartermaster's Department a Bureau of Transportation, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and six captains, to be appointed from among the regular and volunteer forces. It is the duty of the chief of this bureau, when directed by the Secretary of War, or Quartermaster General, to purchase, or hire the necessary means of transport by land or water, and to perform such other duties as are connected with army transportation. Bonds are required of the officers, and any speculation in contracts incurs the penalty of prompt dismissal from the army. Provision is made that, if this bureau is abolished after the rebellion, the regular army officers can resume their old positions. It is understood that this bill meets with the approval of General MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

Mail Messengers in Delaware.

Mr. D. W. DE HAVEN is to-day appointed mail messenger to supply the post office at Newark from railroad, in place of G. W. ORTLIFF. Mr. DE HAVEN has also received the contract for supplying Cooch's Bridge and Glasgow from Newark, three times a week, *vice* G. W. ORTLIFF.

IN VIRGINIA.

The Postmaster General has ordered a contract with Mr. SAMUEL D. KING, of Jackson Court House, for conveying the mails from Jackson Court House by Angerona to Cottageville.

The Slave Trade Treaty.

The SEWARD-LYONS treaty was approved by the Senate without scarce any objection, yet within the last twenty years this country and England have been at swords points upon the subject of the right of search. The discussions in Congress have been interminable, and Senators have rivalled each other in resisting the idea of the right of search, even if neutral. It seems, by a statement of the *Intelligencer*, that such a treaty was negotiated by the Monroe Administration, though it fell through, on account of the amendment proposed by the Senate, which was, that the right of search should not be exercised in American waters. Mr. ADAMS once stated in Congress, that though he negotiated the treaty upon the directions of President MONROE, he was opposed to it, while Mr. CALHOUN was in its favor.

New Confiscation Measure.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill to-day, in the Senate, providing that the fourth section of the "act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved August 6, 1861," be so amended as to include the wives and minor children of persons claimed to be held to labor or service under the laws of any State, who may be confiscated under the original act.

Colored Schools in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to day, in the Senate, providing that the usual ten-per-cent. assessment on property, for the school fund here, be so applied from taxes on property owned by colored people as to support schools for their use, in the same manner as the tax is assessed for free white schools.

Bureau of Clothing for the Army.

The Senate Military Committee to-day reported a bill establishing in the Quartermaster's Department a Bureau of Clothing, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, and four captains, to be appointed by the President, from among the officers of the regular army and volunteers, whose rank, pay, and emoluments shall be, respectively, the same as now allowed by law to other officers of the same grade in the Quartermaster's department, or he may also select a civilian, in his discretion.

It is the duty of the chief of the Bureau of Clothing and his subordinates, when directed by the Secretary of War or Quartermaster General, to provide the necessary clothing and camp and garrison equipage for the army, and turn it over, upon proper requisitions, to the officers of the army charged with transporting and issuing it to the troops, and to perform all such duties connected with the clothing of the army as may be directed by the Secretary of War or the Quartermaster General. And the officers shall give bonds, as now required by law, and shall be subject to existing regulations for the care and accountability of property, and to all other army regulations not conflicting with the provisions of this act. And no officer of the Bureau of Clothing shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any contract, on pain of dismissal. Provision is made that the regular army officers can return to their old positions when the bureau is abolished.

Discharge of Disabled Soldiers.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill in the Senate, to-day, providing that the medical inspector general, or any medical inspector, is authorized to discharge from the service any soldier laboring under any physical disability which makes it disadvantageous to the service for him to be retained; and the certificate, in writing, of such inspector shall be sufficient evidence of discharge, provided it be the result of a personal examination. Such discharge shall be without prejudice to the right of such soldier to the pay due him at its date.

The Agricultural Division Patent Office.

This important branch of the Government being in receipt of fourteen hundred bushels of cotton seed from Newbern, North Carolina, this morning put on over a hundred females in packing, so that, with the least possible delay, the entire invoice may be distributed to members of Congress, agricultural societies, and energetic tillers of the soil, for experiment.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE DIRECT.

Rebel Announcement of the Occupation of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A despatch from Fortress Monroe to-day, dated 1 o'clock P. M., says that all was quiet, the weather, pleasant, and no news.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.—To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following appears in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th instant: "The fearful state of suspense in which this city has existed for two or three days, has at last ended. *New Orleans is in the possession of the enemy.* It was evacuated by Gen. Lovell, who removed his forces to Camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroad."

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.—The weather and tide to-day were very favorable for the reappearance of the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, but she still delays coming.

It is reported that some of the rebel gunboats in the James river, attempted this forenoon to shell some of our camps this side of Warwick river.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.—A flag of truce took despatches and some packages of letters for the Union prisoners.

No news or papers were received, or at least none came into the hands of the press correspondents.

The city of New Orleans has been taken by the Union forces. The telegraph operators having left there, as previously reported, no particulars have been received. It is stated, however, that the operators subsequently attempted to return, but found the city in the possession of the United States troops. It is probable that the city surrendered without resistance, on the appearance of the fleet.

There is a report that the much-bragged-of iron gunboat built there—a second *Merrimac* in its way—was destroyed by the United States steamer *Pensacola*.

From General McClellan's Army.

ACTIVE CANNONADING BY THE REBELS.

THE REBELS REPULSED IN A SKIRMISH, AND A BATTERY SILENCED.

THE GUNS DISMOUNTED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 29, 1862.

The rebels are apparently just realizing the fact that General McClellan is making extensive preparations to open the second siege of Yorktown. Up to yesterday the works of our troops have steadily progressed, directly under the eyes of the enemy, without any response from their guns, excepting an occasional shot sent to inform us that they were still there. Our earthworks are now beginning to present a very formidable appearance to the enemy, and all day yesterday and last night they kept up a brisk fire on them, with the view of driving the men out. Occasionally, a shell would come so close as to make it unpleasant, when they would lie close to the ground until it had passed over. No one was injured, and the work progressed as though no enemy was within range.

This morning the rebels opened with increased vigor for about three hours from their batteries near the river, but receiving no response they ceased.

Yesterday Gen. Hancock went out with a portion of his brigade for the purpose of driving the enemy from a piece of timber which they occupied in too close proximity to our works. Our troops advanced through an open field on their hands and knees until they came within close musket range. The rebels, who were secreted behind stumps and trees, were anxious to get our men upon their feet.

To endeavor and to accomplish this, the captain in command of the enemy shouted at the height of his voice to "charge bayonets," supposing that our frightened troops would instantly jump to their feet and run, but but they were mistaken in the men. The command being given the second time, the rebels arose, when our troops poured into them a well-directed fire, causing them to retreat, leaving their dead and wounded to be cared for afterwards. During the skirmish a new battery, which the rebels had erected during Sunday night, and which interfered with a working party of our men, was most effectually silenced and the guns dismounted.

The weather is warm, and favorable for military operations. The time is drawing close when the commanding general will commence the task of reducing the enemy's works erected to impede the advance of the Union troops. All are sanguine as to the result, and the troops are eager to be led forward.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 28, 11 A. M.

To the Hon, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Nothing of interest transpired during the night. No firing on our right, where the work proceeded undisturbed.

On the left the enemy fired a good deal, but hurt no one, nor was the work interrupted. I have just sent a heavy field battery to silence a gun or two of the enemy that have been impertinent this morning, but have hurt no one.

The weather has improved, and we are making good progress.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 29.—Heavy rains fell last night, and the roads are again in bad condition.

Brigadier General Colburn, chief of staff and engineer, has just arrived from the Mississippi river, where he has been engaged placing the defences of that river.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

CAMP NEAR PITTSBURG, Tenn., April 29.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Gen. Pope sent a force to Monterey this morning. The enemy fled. Our forces took fifteen prisoners, some baggage, and supplies. We destroyed their encampment, and returned to camp in good order.

There is a reconnoissance out to explore the country to Farmington. No news has been received from it yet.

Our army is greatly rejoiced to hear of the capture of New Orleans.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Despatch from General Halleck.

WASHINGTON, April 29—The following was recently received in this city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
PITTSBURG, Tenn., April 13, 1862.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR: It is the unanimous opinion here that Brigadier General W. T. Sherman saved the fortune of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th. He was in the thickest of the fight on both days, having had three horses killed under him, and being surrounded twice I respectfully request that he be made a major general of volunteers, to date from the 6th instant.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

Another Confirmation of the Fall of New Orleans.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 29.—There was some heavy firing across Lick Creek this morning, caused by artillery practice with the rebels by our advance guards, who, after slight skirmishing, in which we captured several prisoners, occupied Pea Ridge, and at 9 o'clock occupied Monterey, twelve or fourteen miles from Corinth.

A very intelligent sailor, formerly of Boston, who deserted from the rebels this side of Corinth, reports that the capture of New Orleans was generally known in the rebel camps on the morning of the 27th instant. He also states that, on the 18th, the time of two of the Louisiana regiments, that were enlisted for twelve months, expired, but, by the new conscript law, they were required to serve two years longer.

On being so informed, both regiments laid down their arms and refused to fight, when Beauregard detailed four regiments to guard them as prisoners.

It was not known that General Halleck was in command here, but it was the general impression that General Buell was at the head, and that our army was retreating to Nashville.

Col. J. C. Kelton, A. A. G., arrived here to-day, relieving Capt. McLean, who was obliged to go to Cincinnati on account of ill health.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—One hundred and seven prisoners, captured by Gen. Mitchell at Huntsville, arrived here to-night, *en route* for Camp Chase.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

The Federal Forces form a Junction.

THE TEXANS ROUTED AND RETREATING.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following was received here to-day:

KANSAS CITY, April 8.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The through Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 12th inst., has arrived. Col. Slough and Gen. Canby formed a junction at Galesto on the 11th.

Major Duncan, who was in command of Gen. Canby's advance guard, encountered a large party of Texans, and routed them. Major Duncan was slightly wounded. The Texans were thirty miles south of Galesto, in full flight from the Territory. No doubt is entertained of the speedy capture of Sibley's command, as they are entirely destitute of everything.

Santa Fe Abandoned by the Rebels.

KANSAS CITY, April 28.—The through mail, with Santa Fe dates to the 12th and Fort Union to the 15th instant, has arrived.

After the battle of Pigeon Ranche, Colonel Slough fell back to Fort Union, where a despatch was received from General Canby ordering a junction to be formed with him at Galesto. Major Paul was placed in command. The troops for the junction, ordered by General Canby, arrived at Galesto on the 9th, in advance of General Canby, and learned that the Texan rebels had abandoned Santa Fe, and were retreating from the Territory.

Major Duncan, of General Canby's command, who was in charge of the advance guard, had fallen in with a large party of Texans when a fight occurred, the latter being routed.

Major Duncan was slightly wounded.

General Canby reached Galesto on the 11th, and an immediate pursuit of the Texans was ordered. They were 30 miles south of that point. No doubt was entertained of the speedy capture of Sibley's command, as they were destitute of everything, having lost at the battle of Pigeon's Ranche all their baggage and supply trains, provisions, &c. The health of the rebel army was bad, and many had died. One hundred and sixty sick and wounded had been left in the hospitals at Santa Fe.

A large number of merchant trains were passed en route to this city.

The Bombardment of Fort Wright.

Another Confirmation of the Capture of New Orleans.

CAIRO, April 29.—The *De Soto* arrived this afternoon from the fleet before Fort Wright. There is no news of importance, and no change in the movements. The bombardment was kept up by the mortars at long intervals.

Deserters from the fort confirm the capture of New Orleans.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Debate of the Report on Government Contracts.

ALMOST AN EPISODE.

Defence of the Committee's Action.

BUREAUS OF CLOTHING AND TRANSPORTATION PROPOSED.

Speech of Senator Browning on the Confiscation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1862.

SENATE.

Woollen Manufactures.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, presented a remonstrance from the manufacturers of wool, against the proposed tax on wool and woollen manufactures.

Petition.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, presented a petition for a general bankrupt law.

Enumeration of Slaves.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution that the communication from the Secretary of the Interior concerning the enumeration of slaves, &c., in the District, be transmitted, under seal, to the commissioners appointed by the President.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the resolution was laid over.

Bureau of Transportation.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to create a Bureau of Transportation.

Bureau of Clothing.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to create a Bureau of Clothing. Also, a bill to authorize the Medical Inspector General to discharge soldiers for physical disability.

Education of Colored Children.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, introduced a bill to provide that the school tax collected from the colored people of this District shall be applied to the education of colored children.

Discharge of Contractors.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to discharge a contractor after the fulfilling of the contract, was taken up. He explained that under the present law the department can call for a larger amount at the end of the first contract.

After discussion, the resolution was laid over.

Confiscation of Women and Children.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to amend the bill passed at the last session, confiscating slaves, so as to include the wives and children of slaves.

Kentucky State Prisoners.

On motion of Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, the resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the number of names, &c., of persons arrested by his order in Kentucky, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved a substitute, that the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, give any information in his possession touching the arrest of persons in Kentucky since the 1st of September, 1861.

Mr. POWELL thought this was merely a dodge to evade his resolution.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, asked if the Senator wanted information incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. POWELL said it would not be incompatible.

Mr. SUMNER said that the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky was a peremptory demand on the Secretary of State. Whatever the Secretary had done, was done by the direction of the President, who was entirely responsible. He was not willing to ask anything which was incompatible with the public interest.

The Confiscation Bill.

The morning hour here expired, and the special order, the confiscation bill, was taken up.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved that the bill, together with all the substitutes and amendments, and all bills on the subject, be referred to a select committee of seven.

Speech of Mr. Browning.

Mr. BROWNING (Rep), of Illinois, said that if the passage of the bill tended to crush the rebellion and restore peace, even then he should hesitate, but he had a strong conviction that it would tend to exactly opposite results. When, in addition to that, he believed that the passage would be a gross violation of the Constitution, he could not hesitate as to his duty. He said his colleague complained that the bill was mis-represented; if so, it was entirely owing to the language of the bill, which certainly makes a sweeping confiscation. He contended that Congress had no power to undertake to execute any law of confiscation; the Executive only has the power to carry such a law into effect. We must refer to the law of nations to ascertain what property can be confiscated, and then the Executive only can execute the law. The laws of nations are binding on this nation, and the obligation is expressly acknowledged in the Constitution. All exigencies are fully provided for in the law of nations, much better than by any legislation of Congress. No greater mistake was ever made than supposing that the Constitution in any way hampers the crushing out of rebellion by fierce and strong blows. The passage of the bill could have no other effect than to exasperate one side, and to complicate and embarrass the other. If we keep within the limits of the Constitution, we have no right to pass such a bill, and no possible advantage could result which equals the evils which are so from a revolution of the great charter of our liberties. He had labored to inform himself what had best be done for the interests of our country. It seemed to him that only evil could result from any departure from the Constitution. We must first ascertain what relation the rebels are to sustain to us during the war. We cannot admit them to be alien enemies—that would be to admit their independence; and in the success of the rebellion they must stand in one or the other relation. First, as citizens so formidable a rebellion as to reach to the dignity of a civil war, in which they must be recognized as belligerents and public enemies while the war lasts, and deal with them according to the laws of war with the right to resume authority over them when the rebellion is subdued; or, second, to treat them as insurgent citizens, entitled to no belligerent rights, but subject to immediate conviction and execution for treason as soon as captured. We cannot do this last, as it would lead to the indiscriminate slaughter of prisoners on both sides. All admit that we must recognize them as belligerents and entitled to the rights of war while the rebellion lasts. If we recognize them as belligerents while the war lasts, we are bound to deal with them precisely as we would with a foreign nation Could we pass any such bill as this in regard to a foreign nation, or could we execute it if we did pass it? The Constitution declares that no attainder for treason shall work corruption of the blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted, yet the bill attempts to do that very thing, and forfeit all the property of the rebels of every kind forever. The prohibition the Constitution against forfeiture is imperative, but the bill assumes the monstrous proposition that, by assuming guilt, you may punish with severity which the Constitution absolutely forbids, when the offence is proved and ascertained The bill provides for the punishment of treason by Congress, and the infliction of a punishment absolutely forbidden by the Constitution without trial or indictment on such ground that the rebel is beyond judicial process. His colleague (Mr. Trumbull) had said, "the bill provides for forfeiture as a punishment for crime hereafter to be committed, where the person committing the offence cannot be reached, and the right to confiscate the property of the rebel or traitor attaches without any conviction of the offender." If Congress has the right to confiscate for treason, why not for murder, larceny, or other offences? Can it be possible that we had wandered so far from the political faith of our fathers as to admit the fatal heresy that the right to confiscate the property of a rebel or traitor attaches without any conviction of the offence? To do so is to subvert the Constitution, and send away all the limitations sought to be imposed, and to establish a legislative despotism more capricious and more fatal to the liberties of the citizen than any form of government on earth.

Mr. Browning argued at some length that the bill in fact and effect is a bill of attainder, which is expressly prohibited by the Constitution, and closed with an appeal to stand by the Constitution in all its force and purity

Petitions for Confiscation.

Mr. WADE (Rep.) of Ohio, presented two petitions from citizens of Ohio for a confiscation law.

Collection of Taxes in Rebeldom.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, introduced a bill for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Loyalty of Judge Pitts.

Mr. BLAIR (U), of Virginia, inquired of Mr. Potter on what authority he yesterday predicated his charge of disloyalty against Judge Pitts, of Northampton county, Virginia.

Mr. POTTER (Rep.), of Wisconsin, replied: On an address of Judge Pitts to the Virginia Legislature, at Richmond.

The address was now read, in which Judge Pitts refers to the action of the Legislature to depose him, without giving him an opportunity for defence. The consummation of this would manifestly be unjust. He could only plead not guilty of disloyalty to the South, and doubted not that he could triumphantly vindicate himself from every charge his enemies and persecutors might bring against him. He protested against being removed from office by extra-constitutional means.

Report on Government Contracts.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Government Contracts.

Alleged Injustice of the Committee.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, (Rep.), of New York, said he had voted against raising this committee. It seemed that none could be so honest or eminent that it would be suitable to clothe them with the unheard-of power asked for on that occasion. It seemed unfit to constitute an advisory board to supervise questions of integrity relating to every man engaged in the administration of department affairs. It seemed to him that a roving commission to take into consideration the honesty or fraud of all future contracts to be entered into with any department of the Government, brought with it grave objections, and found little argument in its favor. Experience had demonstrated that every objection then made had been abundantly sustained by the conduct of the committee, which had done a grave and irreparable injustice both to individuals and classes. These, as well as the nation, have suffered by the declarations of the committee. As this committee was a pioneer experiment, and had turned out badly, they could dispense with it. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) had said that there was undoubted evidence of fraud, well nigh, in a single year, as much as the current expenditures of the Government during the Administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption.

Now, Mr. Conkling remarked, if any man was warranted in making that statement, it would justify the people in resorting to anything but revolution to redress the wrong. These poisoned arrows, feathered by the franking privilege, were shot far and wide among the loyal States of the Republic. Like other remarks and statements the gentleman (Mr. Dawes) had made, however deliberately prepared, this was one that, on mature reflection, he would be willing to recall. The committee had proceeded on *ex parte* testimony in secret. Parties were never informed that they were to be tried, and convicted, and stigmatized, and hung up to festering infamy, and, as a case in point, the committee had privily and clandestinely gathered evidence against Fremont to blast his character, as a citizen and a soldier, at the time he was in an important command. They never informed Fremont that he was aspersed, nor gave him the names of the witnesses against him, nor afforded him an opportunity for defence. What good, Mr. Conkling asked, had the committee done to offset the harm? He was not aware that one single fraud had been developed by the committee, which remained unearthed at the time they pretended to dig it up. [Mr. Conkling here asked the Speaker what time remained to him.]

Colloquy.

The SPEAKER replied: Eighteen minutes.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts. The time will be extended to the gentleman.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois. I object to that.

Mr. CONKLING. I knew that, and do you know how I knew it? Because the member from Illinois is the only man in this House surly enough to interpose an objection in such a case.

Mr. WASHBURNE rose to reply, when Mr. Conkling called the member to order.

Mr. WASHBURNE (excitedly.) I call the *creature* to order.

The SPEAKER demanded the preservation of order.

Mr. CONKLING. The member from Illinois understands the rules of this House, and must understand that this is not the place for personal altercation. He knows the proper place for that is outside of these walls.

Mr. WASHBURNE (excitedly). Yes, sir! I know that, and am ready for it.

Mr. CONKLING. No individual in this House better knows than the member from Illinois that I stand by what I say until convinced I am in error, and therefore there is no necessity whatever for any interruption here.

A Little Mileage a Dangerous Thing.

Mr. CONKLING, in the course of his remarks, said he regarded the committee as one of those ornaments too expensive, under the circumstances, to be indulged, and, in this connection, humorously commented on the allowance to the committee, by their own order, of twenty cents a mile for travelling and two dollars per day, besides other necessary expenses. He was unaware that any other committee had thus provided for themselves. If this committee have been engaged in assailing men and blackening their characters, it was proper to know how much it cost. As a fine point was being put on such things, it behooved them all to know whether any persons found the board had been getting anything they ought not to have. A little mileage was a dangerous thing. Like liquor, if it was tasted too much, the habit gets fastened.

Mr. Washburne Replies.

Mr. WASHBURNE, in reply, said it was the unkindest cut of all, when the chairman (Mr. Stevens) of the Committee of Ways and Means, the leader of the House, and holding the purse-strings of the nation, recently rose in the House and attacked the committee in their absence, charging that they had committed more frauds than they had detected. The committee had been notified that they should feel the biting sarcasm and blistering invective, and to-day they had listened to what might be called a pitiful imitation from the extraordinary member (Mr. Conkling) from New York, who had attacked the committee for the benefit of contractors, thieves, and plunderers, who had for two weeks been holding high carnival in anticipation that the committee were to be destroyed. It would have been but fair to give the committee notice of the contemplated annihilation, that they might be prepared to die with decency. Why did not the member from New York make his charges like a man, and not like a skulking coward? The member undertook to criticise the expenses of the committee, which he had figured up, and sneaked into the clerk's office to ask how much the members had been paid. If the member had known anything, he must have known that his statement was false. There was no committee ever engaged in investigations, and travelling abroad, but what had been paid their proper expenses. The committee had neglected everything to discharge the responsible trust reposed in them by the House. Now a clamor was raised to disband the committee. If the House believed the charges made are true, it would be unjust to itself, and to the country if it did not disband the committee before its adjournment for a day, and place on the brow of the members thereof the brand of dishonor. If the committee had failed to discharge their duty, and are obnoxious to the charges made, he (Mr. Washburne) called on the House not to postpone their action, but to disband this committee at once. The committee and the country would accept it as a tribute to its faithful performance of its duty, which had led to the attack by the member from New York, and by every plunderer, thief, and robber who had broken into the Treasury While the committee were engaged in their examination, he found, by an official document, the member from New York besieging the door of the Secretary of War to get contracts for his constituents. Truly, the member was a pretty man to come here and lecture the committee as to what the committee had done In further reply, he said the history of the Department will show that in St. Louis alone nearly two millions of dollars had been saved by the investigation of the committee. He had been told by Mr. Holt that if Congress and the Government sustain him nearly eight millions more would be saved by the commission on ordnance and contracts now in session here, which was appointed on the evidence taken and the recommendation of this committee. Twelve millions of dollars had been saved by the committee, or as much as it cost John Quincy Adams to carry on the Government for one year. Notwithstanding these things, the commission were held up here as wasting the public money. He repeated, that the committee knew they would be met. They knew whose paths they had crossed They knew who were the aiders and abetters of the plunderers in and out of this House. They did not like the committee; of course not, for

> "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
> With good opinion of the law."

What the Committee Have Done.

This committee was created by a Republican House and appointed by a Republican Speaker, and had performed their duty without fear, favor, or affection, and in their report had nothing extenuated, or set down aught in malice. To be sure they had exposed robbers and plunderers Were they for this to be condemned? He again referred to Mr. Stevens, saying the latter, after reporting a tax bill which was large enough to fill a wheelbarrow, stepped in to attack the committee. The gentleman had been earnest in defending Fremont. In this he had exhibited extreme sensitiveness; but when anything was said about another general he was not quite so sensitive. He would leave all the generals unmolested in the field; but, after their services were dispensed with, he would try the cause, and would be ready to defend the committee against all clamors. Then he would say, "Come on, Macduff, and damned be he who first cries Hold, enough!"

Mr. Washburne, in further reply, referred to the Sacchi and other subjects heretofore discussed, and said, towards the conclusion of his remarks, that after the infamous attack and abuse of the member from New York, the latter could not expect to go unscathed. He would permit no one to impugn or challenge his conduct on this floor or off this floor. He called upon the Republican party to rise up in this House and stop these enormous frauds by every means in their power, else they would not be held guiltless by the country.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, as a member of the Select Committee, briefly referred to the belligerents in this debate, and, after declaring his coolness and dispassionateness, proceeded to vindicate the report, and especially as to what it says about the transactions of Alexander Cummings, of whom he speaks as the protégé of Cameron, and who had been put forward to shield his principal. As to the purchase of horses, he said not one-fourth of those purchased in Pennsylvania and Louisville were serviceable. There was in this no evidence of fidelity to the public interest.

Plea for Honest Contractors.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, protested against such sweeping denunciations. If any persons were guilty, let them be exposed, and he would go as far as any one for punishing them. If such charges continue to be indulged in, honest contractors would be driven out, and business fall into the hands of scoundrels. Thus the committee were destroying the very interests we are trying to build up.

The Contracts for Arms, &c.

Mr. HOLMAN referred to Mr. Cameron's patronage of the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, which was enormous as reported by the figures. The employment of Cummings in connection with the transportation showed that Mr. Cameron was willing to advance the interests of his own family at the sacrifice of the public good.

Mr. MOORHEAD inquired whether Cummings was a member of Cameron's family?

Mr. HOLMAN replied that *The World* newspaper, of which Cummings was manager, was the most noisy in supporting Cameron's transportation arrangements. On the subject of arms, Mr. Cameron had made contracts amounting to $50,000,000, and on which the profits would have been $7,500,000 over and above the legitimate profits; yet Mr. Cameron denied ever making a contract. Against these abuses, Gen. Ripley had stood up like a Roman—like a breakwater against the tide of corruption.

Mr. MOORHEAD said that on the 27th of June, less than one month before the battle of Bull Run, General Ripley, in the belief that the arms would not be wanted, and that there would not be much of a war, disposed of ten thousand rifled muskets, good as any in the world, to Col. Colt, in exchange for pistols. Mr. Cameron directed them to be bought back at the price paid for them.

Mr. HOLMAN asked whether the gentleman did not know that Mr. Cameron made contracts for thirty millions' worth of arms to mere stockbrokers and speculators? In conclusion, he censured the Secretary of the Navy in the matter of purchasing vessels, and referred to other matters discussed in the report of the committee.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, trusted that the House, forgetting the personalities indulged in today, would return to the direct issue before them. It was said that the exposure made by the committee had brought the nation into disgrace abroad, but this was not the fault of the committee. Should they have covered up the sore or laid it open and probed it to the bottom? When abuses ceased to be exposed, then might properly be lamented the absence of honesty and public virtue. It should not be expected that they would be a white-washing committee. As a grand inquest, they could only bring the facts before the House for their action. He remarked with pleasure that the Secretary of the Treasury had co-operated with the committee to the fullest extent in reforming the abuses.

Defence of General Ripley.

Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, defended General Ripley as a man of untiring devotion, honesty, and patriotic zeal.

Mr. FENTON (Rep.), of New York, in replying to the former remarks of Mr. Stevens, said, in the investigations of the committee in New York, Harrisburg, and Washington, they did not fail to furnish the accused parties with the evidence, or offer them the opportunity of being heard in explanation. He did not accompany the committee to the West, and had dissented from their conclusions as to that military department. He moved the previous question on the pending resolutions of the committee.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the whole subject on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT THE COOPER-SHOP SALOON.—Yesterday afternoon, eight of the Union soldiers who were wounded in the battle of South Mills, near the Old Ferry in the Dismal Swamp canal, North Carolina, on last Saturday week, arrived in Philadelphia, and were admitted into the hospital attached to the Cooper-shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, where they will receive the best medical attendance and kindest nursing. The men, as a general thing, are reported as slightly wounded, though some of them seem badly so. They were brought to Philadelphia in charge of Captain Wm. Allebaugh, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Norristown, Pa.

Eleazer Whitney, Company A, Twenty-first Massachusetts, was taken prisoner with the wounded men. He was also in company with the above, having been liberated on parole.

Lewis Yarnold of Company B, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, was also liberated on parole.

The following are the names of the wounded: John Furlin, Company D, Thomas H. Kelly, Company E, George W. Wilcox, Company F, Alexander Denny, Company H, all of the Ninth New York; Averill Harris, Company A, Eighty-ninth New York; J. H. Searfoss, Company A, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Abraham Castor, Company C, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, and Jacob Burkirk, Company H, of same regiment. The patients were all doing well last evening.

The following are the names of the wounded who remained at Fortress Monroe. Some of them, we learn, are so badly injured that but little hopes are entertained for their recovery. These are John Dunn, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, an old soldier who has been in eleven battles. He belongs in Springfield, Mass. The other is Wm. Cortileyou, a young man whose father is a druggist in New York. He received a wound in one of his thighs, and it was found necessary to amputate the limb near the socket joint He belonged to Company B, Ninth New York Regiment. Charles H. Walters, of Company A, Ninth New York. was wounded in the small of the back, and is considered in a dangerous condition. The names of the others still at Fortress Monroe are Lieut. Hallman, Company D; Jacob Lanning, Company A; Benjamin Hively, Company B, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment; and John Dunn, Company B; Edward E. Parker, Company C; Wm. Dane, Company C; Jos. B. Brown, Company G, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts; and Charles H. Walters, Wm. Cortelyou, Company B, and Francis Heckler, Company I.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The incorporators of the Soldiers' Home, started by the Committee of the Cooper-Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, some time since, held a preliminary meeting last evening, necessary to the arrangement for the organizing of the new institution. A general interchange of sentiment was had between the gentlemen who have voluntarily taken charge of the matter. The election for permanent managers will be in the course of a couple of weeks.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This body convened again yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, in Spring Garden Hall, Mr. S. Megargee in the chair.

The first business coming before the delegates, was the report of the committee of one from each ward, appointed at the last meeting of the Convention, to report the changes necessary in the present rules.

Mr. Jas. B. Nicholson, the chairman of that committee, read the report at length.

After the reading of the report of the committee, the Convention proceeded, on motion of Col. Thos. W. Duffield, of Twenty-third ward, to consider the amendments *seriatim*.

Upon considering them, motions of all kinds were made; those changing the places of meeting by district conventions, excited much feeling. On motion of Mr. Isaac Leech, of the Twenty-fourth ward, that ward was authorized to elect two "surveyors" delegates, instead of one, as reported by the committee.

On motion of Mr Robert McCay, of Second ward, the hours of holding elections was made from 5 to 7 (instead of to 8) P. M.

Mr. T. W. Duffield obtained the exception of his ward from that rule.

Mr. T. J. Hemphill, the chairman of the City Executive Committee, offered a resolution intended to place the entire power over the candidates' tickets, in that committee, which was debated at great length by Messrs. T. W. Duffield, R. M. Carlisle, Jesse Johnson, H. F. Kennedy, T. J Hemphill, and others, when finally a substitute, offered by Mr. Hugh Frank Kennedy, of Seventh ward, was adopted with great unanimity, as follows:

"The Democratic candidates for State, city, and county offices, residing in the city of Philadelphia, shall, as one body, have full charge of the printing, folding, and distribution of those tickets.

"The candidates for ward offices shall have a like power over their tickets."

After adopting the rules as a whole, and providing a committee to copy and publish the rules, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—Swindlers have little or no occasion to resort to new methods of operating, but earn a good living in the beaten track, as the following facts will show: Last evening, Mr. Franz Snyder, a well-to-do merchant from Juniata county, having completed his purchases in the city, went to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot for the purpose of returning to his home. Like most country people, he had an idea that the cars started at irregular times, like the old-fashioned stages, and accordingly, to make sure of catching the train, he went to the depot an hour before the time advertised for the departure of the evening line.

While strolling around the neighborhood he was accosted by a young military officer, and finally got into conversation with him. The result of the conversation was that the young officer went into a cellar to get change for a $25 bill, loaned him by Mr. Snyder, and has not yet returned. After waiting at the door for nearly half an hour, Mr. Snyder went himself into the cellar, and learned, to his dismay, that the bogus military man had only asked for a drink of water. Mr. Snyder says "he was such a nice-spoken, gentlemanly man, that I didn't think he would cheat me in that way."

ARREST.—David Maltby, a character well known to the police as a professional pickpocket, was arrested on Monday afternoon in the crowd of people gathered in front of the residence of Mr. Wagner, at Third and Catharine streets, on the occasion of the funeral of Lieut. Wagner. Maltby was yesterday held in $1,000 to keep the peace, by Alderman Beitler.

SHOPLIFTERS IN COURT.—The two alleged shoplifters, giving the names of Jacob and Louisa Bentz, were tried for larceny yesterday morning before Judge Thompson, in the Court of Quarter Sessions. It was in evidence that the defendants were followed by detective officers on Eighth street, and the woman was observed to enter several stores while the man remained outside. After coming from one of the stores the defendants were arrested, and upon the person of the woman was found a quantity of silk.

The defence was directed towards the acquittal of the woman, by establishing her marriage, and then invoking the known presumption of the law that the wife is supposed to act by the compulsion of her husband.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZES.—Four prize vessels arrived at the navy yard last evening. Owing to the lateness of the hour, their names could not be ascertained.

CORRECTION.—Joseph (not John) McFadden was not wounded when the *Carondelet* ran the batteries at Island No. 10, as stated, but at the taking of Fort Donelson. The shot which carried off his arm killed four of his companions.

The Address of the Union Members of the New York Legislature.

The address recently issued by the Union members of the New York Legislature, to their constituents, is a peculiarly interesting, and important document. The signatures of twenty "straight" Republicans, forty-five Union Republicans, twenty-one Union Democrats, one straight Democrat, one independent Republican, and one independent "Union" member, are appended to it. It avows a determination to act in strict concert hereafter, for the welfare of the country, without reference to former political divisions. It clearly defines the necessity for this new movement, and the basis upon which it is to be conducted. Its objects are thus described:

"A great and comprehensive system of financial policy, commensurate with our present and future wants, must be inaugurated and administered; the re-establishment of the authority of the National Government has yet to be effected, and the mode of treatment towards persons in rebellion, their property and their slaves, has yet to be determined. We must vindicate the intelligence as well as the patriotism of our people, and put to shame the tyrants of the Old World who laughed at our calamities, and predicted the downfall of popular government and free institutions.

"And, what is perhaps a more difficult problem still, the system and machinery of a free and representative government must be made to move on and work harmoniously with a heavy national debt and an onerous and searching taxation. The experience of the past, and our own Revolutionary history, should admonish us that our greatest perils may yet lie hidden in the future, and that it will require the united efforts and energies, for years to come, of all true, loyal, and patriotic men, to carry us in safety through the storms and dangers that still beset and threaten our way."

The address eloquently defines the necessity of harmonious action among all truly loyal men, and the points of agreement among them. The following expressive and patriotic resolutions are affixed to it:

"*Resolved*, That the present rebellion had its origin in the determination of Southern politicians to control, by political strategy or by force, the policy—foreign and domestic—of the General Government, and that they found their pretext for a resort to arms in the election of Abraham Lincoln to be President of the United States, which demonstrated their permanent and hopeless defeat, so far as legitimate and peaceful measures are concerned.

"*Resolved*, That we recognize as an imperative duty, that all patriots and friends of their country should cheerfully and cordially co-operate with each other in rallying to the support of the Government, and in rendering such aid and assistance to the Administration as may be in their power, and that we pledge our support to the Government in whatever lawful measures of punishment or repression it may find it necessary to apply to persons arrayed, or property employed, in rebellion against the Government, to the end that the rebellion may be put down, that the Constitution may be vindicated, and that the war in which we are engaged may be brought to an honorable, a speedy, and successful issue.

"*Resolved*, That, while we earnestly desire an early and honorable adjustment of our national difficulties, we are opposed to any hollow truce, or any compromise, which shall give us present peace at the expense of the future safety or honor of the nation; and that we will consent to no sheathing of the sword or cessation of the conflict, until armed rebellion shall be effectually put down, and the authority of the Government and the Constitution, in their full force and vigor, be fully re-established in every State and Territory of the Union; and that we are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, or to any permanent suspension of the local sovereignty of the several States which compose it.

"*Resolved*, That we approve of the action of the Congress of the United States in initiating the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the message of the President to the National Congress, offering pecuniary aid to such of the slave States as will emancipate their slaves; and we pledge ourselves to the adoption of this policy as far as the same may be practicable.

"*Resolved*, That we regard the Administration of President Lincoln, in its conduct of the war against rebellion, in its intercourse with foreign Powers, and in its general supervision of the domestic affairs of the country, as having been characterized by eminent ability, patriotism, and success; that it has met the unprecedented difficulties it has had to encounter with firmness and prudence, and that it is entitled to the support and confidence of all loyal people of the United States, without distinction of party.

"*Resolved*, That we cannot too severely condemn that spirit nor denounce those men who have sought, or who now seek, to make personal profit from the necessities of the Government, or who have availed themselves of its wants and calamities, and of their appointments or official position to plunder its property or abuse its trusts; and, to the end that such peculation, corruption, and honesty may be banished from each and every department of the Government, we pledge ourselves that, in the appointment and election of all agents and officers, civil or military, State or National, we will recognize but one test of merit or qualifications among loyal men, and that shall be the Jeffersonian requisite—'Is he capable? Is he honest? Is he faithful to the Constitution?'

"*Resolved*, That the present wants and expenditures of the Government emphatically call for the most rigid and scrupulous honesty and economy in the administration of its affairs. Officers and agents should be held to the strictest accountability, and all dishonesty, extravagance, and fraud, should be summarily and sternly punished—since in no other way can the heavy burdens which now threaten the people be alleviated or averted.

"*Resolved*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect at the coming election the principles and policy thus set forth, we recommend that a State Convention be held for the nomination of State officers to be supported at the election next fall; that all Republicans, Union Democrats, and other loyal citizens, supporters of the policy of the Administration, and responding to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions herewith submitted, be invited to unite in the election of three delegates from each Assembly district to such Convention, and that the following persons be appointed a committee to designate (after proper deliberation and consultation with the committee of any organization in this State where co-operation we hope to obtain) the time and place of holding it, and to arrange such other preliminary details as may be necessary.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

The Rebel General Lovell and his Old Friends in this City—Prisoners Received by the U. S. Marshal—Further Action of the Commissioners to Examine National Prisoners—Present to the Man who sat on the Powder Keg—Professor Anderson's Wizard Performances Suppressed for want of a License—The New York Ice Companies—Dry Goods Sales—Stocks, Markets, &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, April 29, 1862.

The rebel Major General Lovell, who was, previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, deputy street commissioner in this city, is the subject of discussion in many circles just at this time. There were some of his friends who helped to keep his departure for the South very quiet, who talked loudly, at the time, of Lovell being able to do more for the Union cause South than he could do North, and they had a strong faith in the promises which he had made to that effect

Now that New Orleans has been surrendered, they crow about their nice little arrangement with Lovell, and congratulate themselves that the rebel major general is more entitled to the credit of that victory than Commodore Porter and his mortar flotilla. If any such arrangement was ever made, and Mansfield Lovell has carried out a programme for the Union, and if Union lovers can be brought to believe it, his neck will be safe in his lives. If not, the spirit of New Yorkers desires to having him hung in the Park opposite the street commissioners' office. There are not a few here who believe that Lovell has done a great thing for the stars and stripes, which they "know he loved."

The United States marshal, to-day, received from the *Connecticut* the following prisoners: Louis Green, Chas. West, Jas. J. Vanderbilt, Edward Flynn, and Alex. Smith, master of the schooner *Glide*, captured off Charleston; the first four form part of the crew of the rebel schooner *Jesse J. Cox*, captured by the United States steamer *Colorado*, off the Southwest Pass. They were sent to Fort Lafayette. Captain Smith, whose vessel is at Philadelphia, has been sent thither as a prize witness on behalf of the United States.

The commissioners on National prisoners at the forts sat to-day, and disposed of several cases, as follows: John Courier, released; Charles Barclay and Wm. H. Hill, released unconditionally; Thomas Driscol and Henry Stevens, delivered over to Commodore Paulding, at the Brooklyn navy yard, to serve out the time of their enlistment in the United States navy; David Evans and Thomas Sherman, recommitted to Fort Lafayette; John King and Jacob Brock, discharged by order direct to Col Burke.

Yesterday, eleven hundred dollars, collected in this city, were sent to John Davis, "the man who sat on the powder."

"Prof. Anderson," the "Wizard of the North," advertised to give an entertainment last evening, at Washington Hall, in Williamsburg. Before the performance commenced he was waited upon by Captain Woglom, of the Fifth precinct police, who inquired if he had a license to exhibit, and being informed by the Professor that he had not, Captain Woglom said the entertainment could not proceed. The Professor then drove out to the residence of Mayor Kalbfleisch, who gave him a permit to perform for one night. The permit Captain Woglom refused to recognize. Professor Anderson, however, said he would perform, and opened the hall, and a pretty large audience had assembled, when Captain W. with a large body of police entered the room, and Captain Woglom announced his intention of arresting the Professor if he proceeded. Professor Anderson concluded not to go on, and the audience was dismissed

The New York ice companies have stored a crop of 400,000 tons, 200,000 of which were laid in by the Knickerbocker Ice Company. Of these 400,000 tons about 200,000 tons, on account of meltage and wastage, will probably be passed over the scales to dealers. The present crop, although larger than that of last year by 2,500 tons, will, it is expected, not realize as large an amount on the scales as the crop of 1861.

The ice companies anticipate a lively trade this summer in supplying the Southern cities. Baltimore it is estimated will require 30,000 tons, Washington 25,000 tons, Philadelphia 100,000 tons, and Wilmington, Delaware, 5,000 tons. Philadelphia usually is furnished with ice enough from the Schuylkill river, but only reaped a small crop during last winter.

The following were the sales of stocks at the second board to-day:

At auction to day, Messrs. Haggerty & Co., had quite a large catalogue of British and Saxony woven goods, jaconets, &c., which attracted a good company, and was nearly all sold at fair market valuations. Messrs. Wilmerding's & Mount offer a large and attractive line of French and English fancy cassimeres, ladies' cloakings, and staple woollens. There was a good attendance, and the fancy woollens were all sold at satisfactory prices. Plain black cloths and doeskins went low.

87000	U S 6s '81...reg 97¼	150	Pacific M S S	109¼
12000	do	97⅛	50	do	109¾
50000	U S 6s '81...cpn 97½	50	do	s30 109¾
2000	do	97¾	200	do	109
5000	U S 6s '74...cpn 89¾	50	do	b30 109¾
2000	U S 6s 1 yr ctfs 98¾	50	do	s15 109¼
20000	do	98⅞	245	N Y Cent	84
6000	Tenn 6s '90	57¼	100	do	84
5000	do	s10 57¼	250	Harlem R pf	31¾
5000	do	s30 57¼	50	Mich S & N I R	22¾
25000	Missouri 6s	50¾	100	M S & N I G	46¾
10000	do	s60 50	50	do	46¾
2000	Toledo & W 2d	54	150	do	46¾
5000	do	54¾	50	Ill Cent Sc	b60 60
2000	do	54¾	100	do	60
1000	H & St Joseph	42¾	150	do	b30 60
5000	American Gold	101¾	50	do	60¼
130000	do	b3 102	150	Galena & Chi	67¾
5000	do	b30 102	50	do	67¾
5000	do	s60 101¾	300	Clev & Tol R	s30 43
14	Bk Commerce	90	200	do	43¼
11	Park Bank	103	75	do	43¾
100	Erie Railway	37¼	100	do	b49 43
24	Erie railway pf	63	50	Chi & R I	55¾
50	do	62¾	50	Del L & W	84
500	do	b30 62¾			

Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 23.—The Governor has issued his proclamation, convening the Missouri State Convention on the first Monday of June, at this place. The principal cause given is, that the State ought to be re-districted so as to give Missouri the two additional Representatives in Congress to which she is entitled under the late ratio of representation. It is thought that a full attendance of members will be here.