The event that will stand out prominently in the history of the rebellion is the capture of New Orleans, for it is an unmistakable premonition that the course of the rebellion is nearly run. The probability, at present, seems to be that we shall only have one or two more great battles; and that these, if successful, will bring about a cessation of hastilities, and a return of the revolted States to their allegiance The rebel journals admit that the capture of the Southern metropolis is the most severe reverse which they have yet sustained. Extracts from their columns appear in another part of our paper. Although the news communicated is meagre, it sufficiently establishes that the forts on Lake Ponchartrain have been abandoned, and the rebel gunboats on the lake burned. These were the principal reliance of the city for defence, as it was expected that the chief attack was to be made from above, and not from our gulf expedition. It further appears that Forts Jackson and Philip, the lower defences, had not been reduced at latest accounts, but were still occupied by the rebels, whose speedy surrender was almost inevitable. That the city has been occupied by our troops is not yet fully ascertained. The Richmond Dispatch states that the demand for its surrender had been made by Com. Farragut. The rebel General Lovell had returned a refusal, and withdrawn his troops to safer quarters. Several days must clapse before the official despatches of the taking of the city can reach Washington, and the public must be patient meanwhile. When the battle of New Orleans was fought, January 8th. 1815, the news did not reach us until the 11th of February,-and even this was deemed speed quite remarkable in those days. The intelligence was thirty-two hours in reaching Boston from New York. The Columbian Centinel of February 8th said : "We have nothing later from New Orleans than January 6th." Two days afterwards the same paper said : "News of battle of New Orlsans received."

By the arrival of the flag of truce boat at Fortress Monroe we have later Southern intelligence. Nine vessels started from Charleston with the intention of running the blockade, but four of them were captured by our fleet. If we may believe the Norfolk Day Book the markets of that place contain very few edibles, and grave hints are thrown out, that the people will soon be in a starving condition. Samuel B. Todd-a brother of Mrs. President Lincoln—who had made himself infamous even in the eyes of the rebels, by his cruel treatment of the Federal prisoners in the Tobacco Warehouse in Richmond, has died from wounds received in the Shiloh battle. The Merrimac is heurly expected in Hampton Roads.

Governor Curtin has issued a general order that "Shiloh, April 7, 1862," shall be inscribed on the flag of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and "Felmouth, April 18, 1862," be inscribed on the flag of the Pirst Pennsylvania Cavalry, in acknowledgment of the soldierlike conduct exhibited by those regiments during the engagements named. The Governor, we are pleased to see, has received the gratifying intelligence from Surgeon General Smith, near Yorktown, that the arrangements have been perfected for the care and prompt transportation to their homes of the killed and wounded Pennsylvanians who may engage in the coming battle. The floating hospital, under charge of the surgeon general, can reach this city, via the rough sea voyage. Hundreds of brave and valumade greater preparations for the care and comfort of her wounded volunteers than any other State. For the sake of humanity, and the reputation of our Commonwealth, we rejoice to record

SENATE .- Mr. Wade, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report concerning rebel atrocities at Manussas, which will be found in another column. The homestead bill was postponed till to day. Mesars. Wilmot, Wright, Cowan, and Hale expressed themselves in favor of some confiscation measure, the bill to the arts of peace as it once was to believe coming up. Mr. Cowan's motion to refer to a special committee was lost. House.- Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, submitted

hills providing for confiscation and emancipation. which were referred to the select committee. The resolutions reported by the Government Contract Committee were taken up. The resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust certain claims for Hall carbines, purchased by Gen. Fremant, was passed. Also, the resolution oppos. ing the condemnation of citizens upon ex parte evidence taken by investigating committees. Also, a triotism of a great free people never be sponsible private parties for public duties, and the making of private contracts for supplying the de-partments Also, a resolution disapproving of the The resolution condemning the Secretary of the agent to make certain purchases was voted down.

WE PUBLISH to day the report of the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, made in Congress yesterday, in reference to the barbarous treatment by the rebels, at Manassas, of the remains of officers and soldiers of the United States killed in battle there. The perusal of this report will make the flesh creep with horror. The brutal desecration of the dead and the flendish torture On his journey from Springfield to the capital tural and inhuman that we hesitate to believe that such acts could have been committed by men. The rebels have indeed made a reputation for themselves, and when, hereafter, the world wishes to illustrate the perfection of malignant hatred and devilish cruelty, instead of pointing to the Sepoys or savages, it will take the Secessionists for its example.

Rat er Slow. The British Admiralty has actually determined to build an Ericsson-Coles cupola warship, at a cost of £180,000, (equal to \$900,-000,) to be launched next February. To fit her for sea will probably occupy two or three months more. Here, then, is an expenditure thrice as great as that upon our saucy Monitor, and twelve months, instead of three, taken to do the work. A few war-steamers are to be iron-cased, at leisure. Meantime, France is hard at work in creating a great iron-clad war-

Death of the Rev. Wm. II. Brisbane. With sincere regret we announce the death of the Rev. WILLIAM H. BRISBANE, the faithful and revered pastor of the Green-street Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city. His illness appeared too slight to create an apprenight, it unexpectedly terminated in his dewe might add, unceasing study. In every reloved, and his loss will be deeply felt, not only deeds, and to attest their love for the Union whom his mind was publicly engaged-namely, the Congregation over whom he presided as stroyed. Pastor, and the Conference of which he was an useful member. His modest nature forbade his aiming at becoming prominen, but he performed his duty, as a Christian Teacher, with ability and zeal, and his loss will not be easily repaired nor speedily supplied.

For each a lesson, taught us how to die. The Rev. Mr. BRISBANE has been removed at the early age of thirty-eight, a period of life firmly patriotic Chief Magistrate spoke the when there generally is hope for many future right word at the right time, and the reyears of usefulness. From his early death, we sponse was such as the world has never

the uncertainty of human expectation. LARGE SALE OF DAY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, HO-SIERY, &c.—The attention of purchasers is re- been twice as formidable. There were inevitquested to the large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry-goods, black and white checked silks, hustery, house. keeping linen goods, fancy articles, &c., embracing about 775 lots woollens, worsteds, linens, cotto and silks Also, by order of executors, silk and gingham umbrellas, and fine parasols and sunshades. To be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning until the world resounds with the brilliancy of at 10 o'clock, and to be continued, without inter- our victories, and the military critics of other ion, all day, and part of the evening, by John B Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234

C. H Shinn's sale of cedar and other rails will take place at Haddonfield, New Jersey, on Salurday, the 3d of May, and not the 231, as erroneourly advertised. See advertisement in another

Market street.

IT APPEARS that we have given great offence to the Breckinridge papers throughout the State because we persist in classing them among the sympathizers with the enemies of and danger in nearly all their Protean shapes, our country; and these precious public trai- The mountains of Western Virginia are almost tors attempt to answer the charge by shield- as cold as the steppes of Russia, and the plains ing themselves behind the brave men now fighting in the field for the flag of the Union. There is as much difference between these partisans and the soldiers as there is between | be attacked, our troops never full to respond the armed traitors and the loyal men in the South. It is a universal coincidence that fight on open fields, in wild forests, against wherever a newspaper was found advocating John C. Brecking of and opposing Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, that newspaper is now the most virulent in its abuse of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and the most cautious

tee, and so on to the end of the chapter.

There is not one of these men who does not in

his heart of hearts feel that every victory over

the Secessionists is a defeat of his hopes, and

BRECKINRIDGE in the face of the admonitions

of DOUGLAS and thousands of others that their

stood up in the capital of his country and glo-

ried in his treason, like them covering his pro-

fessions with ardent arguments in favor of the

Constitution he was plotting to destroy? How

they are appreciated by the soldiers in battle

an intelligent correspondent of the Boston

Journal, who is now with the fleet of Com-

modore Foote, explains to the readers of that

"During the eleven months which I have passed

to give not only army operations, but also an occasional review of the opinions of soldiers and civilians, with a desire always to represent things truthfully; therefore I turn from the fleet and the

army to give the opinion of a Southern man now on board the fleet—a citizen of Memphis, who till recently has been in that hot bed of Secession. He depicts in terse language the effect of Secession upon merality. In his own words: 'It destroys all moral responsibility. No man who embraces Secession is to be trusted. Men with whom I have add hericars dealings for years, and whom I

bad business dealings for years, and whom I thought honest, do not hesitate to violate their most solemn pledges now that they have become

Secessioniss. It affects men and women alike, and even preachers of the gospel! These words tally with what I have stated in former letters. It is testimony concurrent with that of such men as Passon Brownlow, Gov. Johnson, and Emerson

"As this gentleman has also given his opinion of

a certain class of Northern men, I will quote his words. 'The worst enemies we have are those Northern Democrats which are represented by mob

papers as the Chicago Times and the Cincinnati Inquirer. If he had known the proclivities of such papers published in New England, he could

have onlarged his list. Such papers, and that class of men who hold to the principles advocated by those papers, are declared to be the worst enemies of the Union men of the South! The Secessionists

understand by intuition who are their sympathizers in the North, and the Union men also understand

lition agitation in the border slave States is j

commencing. Not many months hence it will be the great theme in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Maryland. Compensated emaccipation is a new idea to the border State men. My informant

out. They know that the inevitable march of events

It is becoming almost as difficult to re-

that, in an incredibly short period, we should

put one of the largest armies that was ever

talent, than the veteran legions of NAPOLEON

Henceforth, let the wisdom, power, and pa-

questioned. If they occasionally err, most

nobly do they atone for their mistakes.

The meshes of traitors were woven

so closely around them, and the cant

of treason against "coercion" was so

than ever adorned the history of Greece or

President Lincoln was one of the few men

Presidents elect, by mingling freely among

the masses he was to govern. On his journey

through Indiana, Ohio, New York, New Jer-

sey, and Pennsylvania, he saw millions of his

he was threatened with assassination at Balti-

partisan aggrandizement, and for the gratifica-

tion of his individual hatreds and affections.

sions, the Republic would have been de-

tional preservation was formed. Treason, en-

couraged by the imbecility and open encour-

agements of the last Administration, finally

reached a culminating point, beyond which,

every man who had a drop of patriotic blood

in his veins felt that forbearance would cease

energy of the nation burst forth in one

isted made them unavoidable. But never

were mistakes more speedily rectified, or

omissions more quickly supplied. For the

last six months, one wast series of triumphs

have been accumulating, one upon the other,

countries regard with awe and astonishment

the completeness and rapidity of our successes.

A slumbering giant has indeed been roused;

and as his blows are dealt thick and fast, to

the terror of those who goaded him to wrath,

gain another lesson, if such were needed, of witnessed. All the concentrated fire and

terrible.

in any equal space of time.

paper. He says:

triumph, be the peril what it may, in all their daring enterprises. and gentle in its denunciation of the rebellion. The boasts of our grandiloquent Fourth of There is nothing like illustrating such an as- July orators are far more than realized by the sertion by ever-present examples. There is real events of these wondrous times, as our Hodoson, of the Jeffersonian, whose newspa- soldiers sweep on to victory after victory in the per was the synonym of treason during the great Mississippi valley and on the Atlantic seadark hours of last year, and was closed by the | board. With Nashville and New Orleans in public authorities; Sanderson, of the Lan- our possession, we look forward to the capcaster Intelligencer, the immediate organ of ture of Memphis, Norfolk, Richmond, Ra-JAMES BUCHANAN, the great Public Criminal of leigh, Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, as a his age and time; J. LAWRENCE GETZ, of the foregone conclusion, and, through the thick Reading Gazette, the mouthpiece of Ancona; clouds that have been lowering upon our ACKER, of the Norristown Register, who adcountry, the light of peace and a united nabered to BRECKINRIDGE up to the moment of tion is dawning. The Union has been tried in his flight into the rebel army; LATIMER, of the the fire of a fierce furnace; but the crackling Clearfield Republican, the organ of WILLIAM flames, with all the havoc and ruin they have wrought, have demonstrated its strength, and BIGLER; McDowell, of the Harrisburg Patriot, the organ of the same weak-kneed polifalsified all the hopes of traitors and the pretician; WELSH, of the York Gazette, the dictions of domestic and foreign foes. Chairman of the Breckinridge State Commit-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

military achievement our forces have been

tried. They have seen service in nearly all

climes, and encountered hardship, exposure,

of Ship Island and Port Royal are almost as

warm and unhealthy as the deserts of Egypt.

But no matter where or how the enemy are to

to the calls of their leaders. They brayely

frowning batteries or massive forts. They

rush forward to face death as cheerfully as

they would welcome loved friends, and they

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1862. Truly is God our counsellor and our comevery defeat of the American flag his personal mander. In such a struggle as this-a vast emvictory. It is true, this class of men claim to | pire for our field and freedom for our inspiration be Democrats par excellence, but did they not | and our hope-no human power could shape all claim to be true friends of the Union in our ends or dissolve our difficulties. The 1860, when they followed the fortunes of Mr. | Flank Movement at New Orleans is the Event of the age. To attack the salient point of an army is one thing, but to surround and capture movement would end in distinion and war? A whole country, and by one bold blow lay a Did they not adhere to this same man when he | whole people powerless at your feet, another and a very different affair. In this last and most resplendent of our triumphs, I see and welcome the presence of a superintending Providence. What a contrast between the 8th of January, 1815, and the 25th of April. (the day doubtless of the capitulation of New Orleans,) 1862! General Jackson had hardly more than a division of soldiers: and vet he beat back and annihilated a British army that had won its laurels under Wellington; mowing down their ranks as if the Angel of Devastation had come to his aid, and manuring the soil with the richest blood of England. And why was this? Because his cause was just; because he fought to repel a foreign invader; because he fought for the preservation of the American Union. The navy, under Commodore Farragut and Major General Butler, attacked New Orleans in the same cause and for the same great object. Many thousands more men rallied to its defence than were gathered under the standard of Jackson, forty-seven years ago. They had nnumerable advantages. They had all the appliances and aids of modern science in warare, and had announced their determination to die rather than surrender. But the city is now in the possession of our troops, and the traitor braggarts, who have so long oppressed and betrayed the people, are flying before our victorious arms.

We may now safely contemplate the rapid close of the rebellion. The effect of this intelligence upon the troops at Yorktown and in the neighborhood of Corinth will of the surgeon general, can reach this city, via the

Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, thus avoiding a

rough sea-voyage. Hundreds of brave and valu
being waged for Abolition purposes is fudge. Abobeing waged for Abolition purposes is fudge. Aboa new enthusiasm, and their adversaries with a new despair. The soldiers who fight under the rebel flag will henceforward be controlled by the double emotion that they are contending against a liberal and magnanimous Government, and in favor of a desperate band of mawill lead, sooner or later to emancipation, and, like sensible men, they are bound to make the most of it. I would not be understood as presenting simply my own speculations, but the views of a lignant leaders. The truth is, the armed conspiracy is a mere conspiracy to help the fortunes of a very few men. It never had the confidence of the majority of the Southern people. Secession prevailed either by force or fraud. Thousands voted for it under alize that we were recently exclusively devoted threats, and those who did not go to the polls were counted in its favor, and abundant evidence has shown that in many cases whole districts were enrolled that had never thrown organized into the field. In less than a year a ballot. Hundreds of the rebel prisoners confess that they have done wrong, and gladly we have not only recruited, drilled, and equipped more than half a million of men, take the oath of allegiance. The cause that but they have won more victories, and disdepends upon such support cannot triumph

played more daring and more varied military Its speedy and complete overthrow is inevita-Simultaneous with this glorious intelligence comes the address of the Union Democrats and Republicans of New York, which I trust you will lay before the readers of The Press. It is a paper well worthy of the times, and no man really devoted to the country can fail to approve alike its premises and conclusions It is the platform not merely of a par y, but Navy for employing Mr. George D. Morgan as widely and artfully disseminated, that it of the whole people. There is not a word of seemed this glorious nation would inevitably it that should not be remembered and be destroyed without a single manly effort be- cherished. There is not a Democrat in the ing made for its preservation. There were army who will not accept it as his creed. The groans of despair and mutterings of indigna- brave defenders of our flag have seen so much tion at the prospective overthrow of the Re- of the horrors of Secession that they cannot public; but no one fully realized the giant strength of the people, and their ability and higher ambition than that of sympathizing readiness to display, upon their own soil, in | with it. They have experienced not only the the nineteenth century, more real heroism worst of cruelties, but many of them have been witnesses of horrible atrocities perpe trated upon our wounded prisoners, and eve upon the bodies of those who have fallen in who sounded the depths of the popular heart. battle. While the Breckinridge politicians are seeking to excite the people with the cry of the wounded it reveals, seem so unna. he wisely deviated from the usual course of that Mr. Lincoln's friends desire to arm the negroes of the South, the Union soldiers see the negroes marshalled by thousands in the rebel service; and while these same politicians insist that the Constitution is being violated countrymen, and stood face to face with tens of by the Republicans, these soldiers behold the thousands of the gallant men who have since enemies of that Constitution in the traitors' braved danger on many a bloody field. While ranks ridiculing and reviling. I have yet to meet an officer or a private who is not earnestly more, and found the capital overflowing with in favor of any organization that sustains the treason, his heart was, doubtless, nerved in Administration, and opposes the Breckinridge many a trying hour by a recollection of the leeders. Let us hope that the spirit which heaving masses of patriotic men who had animates the Republicans of New York will greeted him in his journey through the free be emulated by the Republicans of Pennsyl-States, and who, while they insisted upon a vania. I have just learned that in the district rigid fulfilment of his duties, were not un- represented by Mr. Grow, the Speaker of the mindful of their own. They expected him to House, this is the almost unanimous feeling assume all the responsibilities, and to perform of the friends of the Administration, and I am all the duties of his high station, and not to happy to add that Senator Wilmot cordially merely wield power, like his predecessor, for sustains the movement. In that district the Republicans have things their own way. They require no assistance from Democrats to elect Though they little knew how much would be their candidates, but, recognizing the presence required of them, they were sternly re- of thousands of Democrats in the army, they solved to do their whole duty. The mutual | cheerfully give their concurrence to the policy confidence existing between the people and | that combines all the people in private life, their Executive was the only tie that like that which combines our gallant heroes bound the nation together. All the other in the battle field. Of course, the party ligaments were severed. No army or navy hacks who voted for the Disunion candidate of practical use was within reach, or, in- for President in 1860 will denounce every efdeed, in existence. The lower branch of fort of this character, but I look forward to hension of its proving mortal; but, on Tuesday Congress was not in session; the Senate, un- the day when hundreds of the ablest men of der the old organization, was rotten to the the old Democracy will show their approval of mise. Mr. Brisbane was a gentleman of high core. Had the President faltered before the this great and patriotic purpose. Let such intellect, cultivated by good education, and, appalling difficulties that confronted him, all men, before allowing themselves to be longer would have been lost. Had the people not misled by the William B. Reeds and George lation of private life he was respected and be- been willing to sustain brave words by brave M. Whartons, and James Buchanans, carefully peruse the address of the Union men of New by his family and relatives, but by those for by noble action as well as by loud profes- York. In this they will find material for reflection, and encouragement for action. There is no radicalism in that noble appeal. It is in-But, in the very depth of our intricate instinct with the firmest and most devotional volvements and misfortunes, the germ of napatriotism. It ignores all the past except that which should be remembered; it anticipates a hopeful future; it offers to the young men a wide and tempting field; it awak as the best recollections of the glorious past; and, better than all, it buries in a common grave the ha treds and prejudices that have so long stained to be a virtue. Then our kind-hearted but and marred the politics of our country.

Gen. Sherman's Operations in South

Carolina. Major PANGBORNS, who has been on Gen. SHERMAN' vast flood of patriotism that would have staff at Port Reyal, S. C., is now here. Ho states tha drawned out Secession forever, had its barriers it was felt by Gen, S. and Com. Duront that Sa vannah and Charleston might have been taken with able blunders, misfortunes, and disappointments at first. The eager impatience that exand terminated in the glorious exploit of capturing Fort Pulaski. Major Pangbonna says that the walls are not so injured but that they may readily be made as good as new. The wall consisted of two partitions of brick, with sand bage between Two strong batteries wer planted so as to bang away at the portion of the wall near which the magazine was known to be. The pieces were simed so as to chip off section after section, but it is not supposed that the same destruction could be pro duced upon concrete or granite walls. The Eighth Maine and Forty-eighth New York were engaged for several works in cutting trees in swamps, and pulling them by hand a mile or two through the moresses, t make corduroy roads.

Appointment. WILLIAM ALLEN BRYAN, Eeq., of Virginia, nephew of JAMES BARBOUR, has been appointed chief of the Russ In almost every imaginable description of of Inspectors of the Post Office Department.

AN APPEAL FOR EAST TENNESSEE. Loyalists Being Murdered and Plundered

TRIBUTE TO GEN. W. T. SHERMAN. HE IS TO BE MADE A MAJOR GENERAL.

NAVAL 'APPOINTMENTS. THE REBEL ATROCITIES AT MANASSAS.

A New Homestead Bill Introduced. Our Soldiers and Sailors to Reap the Benefit Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1862. An Appeal for East Tennessee A letter received here from a gentleman high in thority in Tonnessee, contains the following: "Say to the Postmaster General that we are succeed ing beyond our most sanguine expectations. As soon as the rebel army is driven beyond the limits of Tennessee, the State will stand for the Union by an overwhelming majority. I hope the Government will be impressed with the absolute necessity of the army entering East Tennessee. They are murdering and plundering our people by thousands. Their acts of inhumanity and barbarity are without parallel." The letter concludes Great God! Is there no relief for that people ?" The Post Office Department has reopened the following offices in Tennessee : Murfreesboro', Springfield, and

General W.T Sherman The splendid tribute of Major General HALLECK to this intrepid officer, published in *The Press* to-day, is worth a dozen brevets. You will remember that he was much complained of when first in command of the military district composed of Kentucky and Missouri, and he seems to have gone to the battle of Shiloh not simply to vindicate his reputation, but if nocessary to sacrifice his life. His whole theory of the war along the valley of the Mississippi has been fully confirmed. He contended that nothing effective could be done in that quarter without an army of two hundred thousand men, and more than that number is now assembled under Generals HALLECK, GRANT, and BUELL. General SHERMAN is the brother of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Senator in Congress from Ohio. Gon. T. W. Sherman, in accordance with the recom mer dation of Gen. HALLECK, has been nominated for

The Capitol Construction. The Secretary of the Interior is beset by some parties who want to get contracts for the Capital construction whose antecedents are rather of the lobby character. When Gen. Maigs supervised the construction, he gave contracts only to persons of the highest character who were regularly engaged in business. In other words, he paid fair prices for good work. He disbursed a half a dozen millions of dollars for no other compensation than

New Homestead Act-Benefit of the Army. Senator Carlile introduced a bill to day, as a substi-tute for the homestead act, providing that all commiscians of the army, and all persons in the naval service, during the present rebellion, shall in lieu of one hundred dollars bounty money to which they are now entifled, be authorized to enter 160 acres of any unappropriated lands, which may be aubject to pre-emption, at \$1.25 per acre, or 80 acres at \$2 50 per acre.

The Tax Bill. The tax bill will most probably not reach the Senate this week. Senator SIMONS, after a brief absence, has returned to the sessions of the Finance Committee, but Senator PEARCE still remains absent from illness The accurate, being unauthorized by the committee, and are, therefore, calculated to mislead the public. It is evident that the House bill will be very much changed. Remontorest but senscially from the liquor-declars. To-day the presented, advocating an entirely different system of

The Confiscation Bill in the Senate. The vote in the Senate to-day, refusing by four majority to refer the subject of the confiscation of rebel property to a select committee, was regarded as a test vote between the friends and opponents of the measure, and a triumph for the former.

New Post Offices. ter General BLAIR, to-day, established a new post effice at Hanover, Howard county, Md, and appointed Robert W. Wilson postmaster-between Elk Ridge Landing and Annapolis Junction: Also, a new office at Bear Lake, Warren county, Pa. and Broken Straw, N. Y. IN VIRGINIA.

The newly restored mail service, from Washington by Falls Church, Peach Grove, and Vienns to Fairfax Court House, went into operation to day, in charge of Mr. JOHN W. CLUBB, the contractor. The service is three Route from Martinsburg, Virginia, to Williamsport. Maryland, is now let to MICHAEL M. MILLER, of Hagerstown, Maryland The service is six times a week. more and Washington.

Contrabands. Over thirty-six contrabends arrived here yesterday They are generally poorly clad, and have had but little to namely follow about the same strain, and in many inare now but very few slaves between the Potomic and departed from Eastern Virginia. It is estimated that

at present in Washington. The Emancipation Commissioners Have held their first session, and have already received numerous applications from slave-owners—the very first haing from the largest in the city. The commissioners have the blanks all drawn up for the owners, and also the necessary papers to be given to the emandipated colored person, which he is to hold as legal evidence of his freedom. It is probable that the labor of the com-

Adjutant General Thomas. This distinguished officer was in the Capitol this morning, conferring with the Finance Committee of the Sanate and the Committee of Ways and Means in the that we had seven bundred thousand active and energetic soldiers in the field in difence of the Union. Major General Cadwalader.

General CADWALADER is still in town, in fine health and spirits, awaiting orders. It is stated that there are fifty thousand of the sons of Pennsylvania in the army of the Potomac, under McClellan, McDowell, Banks, and GEARY. Why should not this fearless officer be and Pennsylvania.

owa, from North Mountain, (B. & O. B. R.,) W. W. At Agricultural College, near Bladensburg, Md. Thomas Magen in place of J. L. Hopp. At Old Town, Allegheny county, Md., EZERIEL KENA-At Duncansville, Pa , JOHN MCCABE, in place of WM.

The best news continues to be received from General McClellan. Although his operations are necessarily low. Lis work will be effectively done. No doubt is entertained on this point.

They are all within supporting distance, and the strategic movement of McDowell has so alarmed the rebeis that a large force was sent forward on Monday to repel bis advance. He is not yet in Fredericksburg, but expects to enter to-day.

Increasing the Adjutant General's Office. Senator Witteon introduced a bill to-day, adding to the Adjutant General's office, by regular promotion of the present officers, one colonel, two licutenant colonels, and nine majors; and that the grade of captain in that office shall horeafter be abolished, and all vacancies on the day were healed. Rescott cied under this treatment. I heard a rebel doctor on the steps below my rom may, that he wished he could take out the hearts office shall horeafter be abolished, and all vacancies on the day were proposed to the curring in the grade of major shall be selected from the captsins in the army.

The Iron-clad Vessels at New Orleans. Mr. J. P. BENJAMIN told M. MERCIER at Richmond. was more formidable than the Merrimac But all the iron clads of New Orleans construction have turned out badly, from the fact that there are no such capabilities at that point for building such complex concerns as at Nor-

The Families of Messrs. Brownlow and The families of Messrs, MAYNARD and BROWNLOW have

If the Administration shall not, in all respects, meet the expectations of the country, the failure will not and slavery questions. Numerous letters proffering it

ordered to the Washington navy yard. JOHN O. ORMAND, acting master's mate, has been pro-

From General Halleck's Army, SERIOUS SKIRMISH NEAR CORINTH. THE UNITED STATES TROOPS VICTORIOUS

moted to acting master.

CAIRO. April 30. - The steamer which has just arrived from Pittsburg Landing reports that a serious skirmish mak place between the advance of the Federal army 5,000 strong, anda large body of rebels, five miles from The United States troops were victorious. No mention

FROM FORT WRIGHT HEAVY CANNONADING HEARD. CHICAGO, April 20 .- A special despatch from Cairo to

the Times says: An arrival from Tiptonville reports that

s made of the losses on either side.

The United States forces took twenty-nine priseners.

The cannonading was still heard when the steamer

heavy cannonading was heard throughout Monday night and Tuesoay in the direction of Fort Wright There has been no arrival from the fleet since Monday It is apprehended that the rebel fleet at the fort had been reinforced by the gunb ats from New Orleans, and attacked our fleet. This was not unexpected, and the last advices from the fleet gave assurance that Commo-

dore Foote was fully prepared to meet the enemy.

FROM WASHINGTON. Report of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The Rebels Worse than Savages-The Atrocities they Committed upon our Dead and Wounded at Manassas-They Torture the Wounded, Burn the Dead, and use their Skulls for Drinking Cups. and their Bones for Drumsticks, Finger-Rings, &c.—Horrible Detail of the Brutish Cruelties Practised upon the Union

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the Present

War made the following report to-day, in the Senate:
On the first day of April the Senate of the United

States adopted the following resolution; which was refer-

red to the Committee on the Conduct of the War:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on the Conduct of
the War be directed to collect the evidence with regard to
the War be directed to collect the evidence with regard to the berbarous treatment by the robels, at Manasaa, of the runains of officers and soldiers of the United States killed in battle there; and that the said select committee also inquire into the fact whether the Indian savages have been employed by the rebels, in their military service, against the Government of the United States, and how such waitars has been conducted by said savagos In pursuance of the instructions contained in this resolution, your committee have the honor to report that they (xamined a number of witnesses, whose testimony is herewith and mitted. they tramined a number of witnesses, whose testimony is herewith submitted.

Mr. Nathaniel F Parkor, who was captured at Falling Waters, Virginia, testifies that he was kept in closs confinement, denied exercise, and, with a number of others, huddled up in a room; that their food, generally scant, was slways bad, and sometimes nauscous; that the wounded had neither medical attention nor humane treatment, and that many of these latter died from sheer neglect; that five of the prisoners were shot by the schtries outside, and that he saw one man, Tibbitts, of the New York Twombry seventh Regiment, shot as he was passing his window, on the Sth of November, and that he died of the wound on the 12th. The perpetrator of this foul murder was subsequently promoted by thy rebei Govariant it.

Dr. J. M. Homiston, surgeon of the Fourteenth New

Cavarament

Dr. J. M. Homiston, surgeon of the Fourteenth New
York or Brooklyn regiment, captured at Bull Run, testifies that when he solicited permission to r-main on the
field and to attend to wounded non, some of whom were
in a helpicas and painting condition, and suffering for
water, he was brutally refused. They offered him neither water nor anything in the shape of food. He and
his companions stood in the streets of Manassas, surrounded by a threatening and boisterous crowd and
were sitterwards thrust into an old building, and left,
without sustenance or covering, to sleep on the bare
floor. It was only when faint, and without tood for
twents-four bours that some cold becomes grankingly without sustenance or covering, to sleep on the bare floor. It was only when faint, and without tood for twenty-four hours, that come cold bacon was grudgingly given to them. When, at last, they were permitted to go to the relief of our wounded, the Secession surgeon would not allow them to perform operations, but entrusted the wound d to his young assistants, "some of them with no more knowledge of what they attempted to do than an apothecary's cerk." And further, "that these inexperienced surgeons performed operations upon our men in a most horrible manner; some of them were absolutely frightful." "When," he adds, "I asked Doctor Darby to allow me to amputate the leg of Corporal Prescott, of our regiment, and said that the man must die if it were not done, he tild me that I should be allowed to do it." While Doctor Homiston was waiting he says a Secessionist came through the room and said, "Phey are operating upon one of the Yankee's legs up stairs." "I went up and found that they had cut off Prescott's leg. The assistants were pulling on the flesh at each side, trying to get flap enough to cover the bone. They had sawed off the bone without leaving any of the flesh to form the flaps to cover it; and with any of the flesh to form the flaps to cover it; and with all the force they could use they could not set flap enough to cover the bone. They were then obliged to saw off about an inch more of the bone, and even then, when they came to put in the sutures (the stitches), they could not approximate the edges within less than an inch and a half of each other; of course, as soon as there was any exciting the stitches to contract and the bone shock though swelling, the stitches tore out and the bone stuck through again. Dr. Swalm tried afterwards to remedy it by per-

very liberal education. The same witness describes the sufferings of the wound: the same withous clearfloss the sufferings of the wound-ed after the battle as inconceivably horrible; with bad food, no covering no water. They were lying upon the floor as thickly as they could be laid. "There was not a particle of light in the house to enable us to move an ong them." Deaf to all his appeals, they continued wounded to drink. As there was no hight, no was obliged to crawl on his hands and knees to avoid stapping on their wounded limbs; and, he adds, "it is not a wonder that next morning wo found that several has died during the night." The young surgeons, who seemed to delight in haking and butchering these brave defenders of our country. They would seem the result of the country of the world seem seemetted to country's hag, were not, it would seem, permitted to p-rf-rm any operations upon the rebel wounded. "Some of our wounded." says this witness, "were left lying upon the battle-field until Tuesday night and Wed-

upon the battle-field until these and whose meday morning. When brought in, their wounds were completely alive with larva deposited there by the flies, having laid out it rough at the rain storm of Monday, and the hot, sultry sunshine of Rueday. The dead laid upon the field unburied for five days; and this included men not only of his own, the Fourteenth Regi-ment, but of other regiments. This witness testiles that the rebel dead were carried off and interred decently. In "they could not have been, for they took all ours, even to our surgical instruments." He received none of the at-tention from the surgeons on the other side, "which," to use his own language, "I should have shown to them had our position been reversed."

The testimony of William F. Swalm, assistant surgaon The testimony of William F Swaim, assistant surgeon of the Fourteenth New York Regiment, who was taken as Sudlay's Church, condrus the statement of

Dr. Homiston in repard to the brutal operations on Corporal Prescott. He also states that after he himself had been fruoved to kichmond, when seated one day with its feet on the window stil, the seatey cutside called to him to take them in, and on looking out he saw the seater with the him to take them in. geons operated upon our men Previous to leaving for Richmond, and ten or twelve days after the battle, he saw some of the Union solders unbursed on the field, and entirely baked. Walking around were a great many

saw some o' the Union soldiers unburied on the field, and entirely baked. Walking around were a great many women, elosting over the borrid sight.

The case of Dr. Fergusen, of one of the New York regiments, is mentioned by Dr. Swalm. "When getting has his ambuistice to look after his own wounded he was fired upon by the robels. When he told them who he was, they said they would take a parting shot at him, which they did, wounding him in the leg. He had his books on, and his spuer on his books, and as they drove along his spurs would catch in the tail board of the ambulance, causing him to shrink with agony." An officer rode up, and, pacing his pistoi to his head, threatened to shoot him if he continued to scream. This was on Sunday, the day of the battle.

One of the most important witnesses was Gen. James B Ricketts, well known in Washington and throughout the country, lately promoted for his daving and self-sacrificing courage. After having been wounded in the battle of Bull Ruh, he was captured, and as he lay helplers on his book, a party of rebets passing him cried out, it knock out his brains, the da-1 Yankee." He met General Beauregard, an old acquaintance, only a year bis senior at the United States Military Academy, where both were educated. He had met the rebel uneral in the South a number of times. By this head of tha rebel athy, on the day after the battle, he was told that his (General Rickett's) treatment would depend upon the trainent extended to the rebel privacers. His first licutenant, Ramsey, who was killed, was stripped of every writele of his clothing but his socks, and left pasked on the field. He restified that those of our wounded who died in Richmond were buried in the perioners were treated is fully confirmed by Ganaral Ricketts. He himself, while in prison, subsisted mainly upon what he purchased with his own money, the noicy brought to him by his wife. "We had," he says, "what they called bacon one—soup made of boiled bacon, the bacon being a little vancid—which you was being d stated

window-sill while he capped it."

General Pick-tts, in reference to his having been held to see me. He saw that my wounds were still unhealed; he saw my condition; but that very day he received an order to select hostages for the privateers, and, notwithstending he knew my condition, toe reat day, Sunday, the 10th of November, I was selected as one of the hos-" I heard," he continues, " of a great many of our pri-"i heard," he continues, " of a great many of our prisopers who had been bayonetted and shot. I saw three of them—two that had been bayonetted, and on- of them shot. One was named Louis Francis, of the New York Fourteenth. He had received fourteen bayonet wounds—one through his privates—and he had one wound very much like mine, on the knee, in consequence of which his leg was ampurated after twelve weeks had passed; and I would state here that in regard 'o his case, when it was determined to smputate his leg, I heard Dr. Peachy, the rebel surgeon, remark to one of his young assistants, 'I won't be greec); you may do it,' and the young man did it. I saw a number in my room, many of whom had been badly amputated. The flaps over the stump were drawn teo tight, and some the bones protruced.

A man by the name of Prescrit (the same referred to legs. Some of the Southern gentlemen treated me very handsomely. Wade Hampton, who was opposed to my battery, came to see me and behaved like a generous

It appears, as a part of the history of this rebellion,

buttle have been subjected to the most shameful treatment.

All the considerations that inspire chivalric emotions and generous consideration for brave men, have been disregarded. It is shout beyond boilef that the men fighting in such a cause as ours, and sustained by a Government which in the midst of violence and treathery has given repeated evidences of its indulgence, should have been subjected to treatment never before resorted to by one to reign nation in a conflict with another. All the courtedes of professional and civil life seem to have been discarded.

Che Resupperately should safe who are recorded and the It appears, as a part of the mesory of ame secondary, that Cen. Ricketts was visited by his wife, who, having first heard that he was killed in battle, afterwards that he was alive but wounded, travelled under great difficulties to Manasass to see her husband. He says: "She had almost to fight her way through, but succeeded finally after the contract of the contra ties to Manasas to see her husband. He says: "She had almost to fight her way through, but succeeded finally in reaching me on the fourth day after the battle. There were eight persons in the Lewis House, at Manasses, in the room where I lay, and my wife, for two weeks, slept in that room, on the floor by my side, without a bed. When we get to Bickmond there were six of us in a room, among them Col. Wilcox, who remained with us until he was taken to Charleston. There we were all in one-room. There was no door to it. It was much as it would be here if you should lake off the Coors of this committee-room, and then fill the passage with wounded suddiers. In the hot summer months the stench from their wounds, and from the utenalls they used, was fearful. There was no privacy at all, because, there being no door, the room could not be closed. We were there as a common show. Colonel Wilcox and myself were objects of interest, and were gazed upon as if we were a couple and slavery questions. Numerous letters proffering it are being constantly received from all parts of the Unifed States, and even from foreign lands.

Naval Appointments.

Commander Wm. Roders Taylor has received preparatory orders from the Navy Department for the command of the Houselonic.

Samuel B. Batheon, of New York, has been appointed acting master.

Daylo Mcartou has been appointed acting 3d assistant engineer, and ordered to the U.S. steamer Connecticut.

F. Josselyn has been appointed acting master, and ordered to the Washington navy yard.

courteies of professional and civil life seem to have been discarded.

Gin Baansegard Mesself, who, on A very recent occasion, loading that he had been controlled by humans feelings, after the battle of Buil Run coolly proposed to hold Gen. Bicketits as a heatage for one of the murderous privateers, and therebe lenguous disd sized intercourse and communication with our own surgeons, taken in honorable battle. The ourrages upon the dead will revive the recollections of the cruelties to which savas a nibes subject their prisoners. They were buried in many cases naked, with their faces downward. They were left to decay in the open air, their bone scarrid off as trophics, sometimes, as the testimohy proves, to be used as porsonal adornments, and one witness deliberately avers that the head of one our most gallant officers was cut off by a S-cessionist, to be tuned into a drinking cup on the occasion of his myringe. Monstrous as this revelation may appear to be, your committee have been informed that during the last two weeks the skull of a Union soldie! Bas heen exhibited in the clince of the ergesant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, which had been converted to such a prepose, and which had been found on the person's dyne of the repeant at the such a recent conflict. The feast timony of Governor Sprague. of Bhode Island, is most interesting. It combras the worst reports against the rebel soldiers, and conclusively proves that the body of one of the bravest officers in the volunter service was burned. He does not besitate to add that this hyens description of the nonored course was bounce the rebels being the money of course was beginned the rebels burned. and maitreated, and leat a leg, is referred to by Gouera his ketts; but the testimon; of Francis himself is start-ling. He was a private in the New York Fourteenth reand we believe they will, a rouse ine disgues and norror of foreign nations against this unboly rebellion.

Let it be curs to furnish, nevertheless, a continued contrast to such burbarities and crimes. Let us persever in the good work of maintaining the authority of the Constitution, and of refusing to imitate the moninent. He says: 'I was attacked by two rebel soldiers and wounded in the right knee with the bayonet. As I by on the sod they k, pt bayonetting me until f received lay on the sod they kept bayonetting me until I received fourteen would. One then left me, the other Jamaining over me, when a Union soldier coming mp, shot him in the breast, and he fell dead. I say on the ground until 10 cluck next day. I was then removed in a wagon to a building; my wounds examined and partially dressed. On the Saturday following we were carried to Mandakers, and from there to the general neepital at hitchmond. My leg having partially mortified, I consented that it should be amputated, which operation was performed by a young man. I insisted that they should allow Dr. Swalm to be present, for I wanted one Union man there if I died under the observation. This sittless and the band slipped from neglect, and the bone protruded; and about two weeks after another operation was performed, at which time ambter piece of the thigh bone wassawed off. Six weeks after the amputation, and before it healed. I was removed to the tobacco factory.

Two operations were subsequently performed on Francis—one at Fortrees Monroe and one at Brooklyn. New York—after his release from captivity.

Revolting as these dictosures are, it was when the committee camp to examine witnesses in reference to the treatment of our beroic dead that the field exhibit the rehel leaders was most promitently exhibited. Desire! Bixby, Jr., of Washington, testifies that he wont out in company with G. A. Smart, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who went to search tor the body of his brother, who dell at Blackhurn's Ford in the action of the Bith of July. They found the grave. And dientified as those of his brother on account of some peculiarity in the make, for they in dheen made by her were taken, that they might compare them.

We tound no head in the grave, and an bithas of any kind—nothing but the clothes and portions of the flesh. Mirous practices we have been called up in to investigate.

Your committee beg to say, in conclusion, that they have not yet been enabled to gather testimony in regard to the additional inquiry suggested by the resolution of the Sengte, whether Indian savages have been employed

Colonel Lee and Major Revere Exchanged.

The North American Off Father Point. QUERICO, April 30.—The attamer North American paped Father Point at 11% o'clock last mght. Her ad-vices were received via Cape Race. A French War Steamer at New York.

Naw York April 30.—The French war steamer La-prodere arrived at this part, this evening, from Havana. The Spanish frigate Isabel Catolica sailed to-day. Steamer Off Cape Race.

ST JOHNS, N. F , April 29 -A large steamer passed Cape Race on Monday morning, bound west. Her name

We found the remains of three other bodies all together. The clothes were there; some fiesh was left, but no bones." The witness also states that Mrs. Pierce Butler, who lives near the place, said that she had seen the rebels boiling portions of the bodies of our dead in order to obtain their bones as relics. They could not wait for them to decay. She said that she had seen symmaticks made of "Yankee shinbones," as they called them. Afro. Butler also stated that she had seen a skull that one of the New Orleans artillery had, which, he said, he was going to send home and have mounted, and that he intended to drink a brandy punch out of it the day he was married. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION VIEWS ON THE COMPISCATION MILL.

married.
Frederick Scholes, of the city of Brooklyn, New York,

married.

Frederick Scholes, of the city of Brooklyn, New York, testified that he proceeded to the battle-Seid of Bull Run on the fourth of this mouth (April) to find the place where he supposed his brother's body was buried. Mr. Scholes, who is a man of unquestioned character, by his testimony fully confirms the statements of other witnesses. He met a free negro, named Simon or Simons, who stated that it was a common thing for the relet soldiers to exhibit the bones of the Yankees. "I found," he says, "in the bushes in the neighborhood, a part of a Zouver uniform, with the sleave sticking out of the grave, and a portion of the pantacious. Attempting to pull it up, I saw the two ends of the grave ware still unnamed, but the middle had been prised up, pulling up the extremities of the uniform at some places, the sleaves of the shirt in another, and a portion of the pantaloous. Dr. Swalm (one of the surgeous, whose testimony has already been referred to) poluted out the trenches where the Secressionists had buried their own dead, and, on examination, it appeared that their remains had not been disturbed at all. Mr. Scholes met a free negro, manuel Hampton, who resided near the place, and when he told him the mauner in which these bodies had been dug up, he said he knew it hud been done, and added that the rebels had commenced digging bodies two or three days after they were buries, for the purpose, at first, of obtaining the buttons off their uniforms, and that afterwards they disinterred them to get their bones. He said they had taken rails and pushed the ends down in the centre under the middle of the bodies, and prised them up.

"Tha information of the hegrees of Benjassin Frank-lim Lewis corroboruted fully the statement of this man, than the manner of the badies."

in Lewis louise that some were buried naked. I want to Mr. Lewis louise had been distincted and the many of the bodies had been stripper anked on the field before they were buried, and that some were buried naked. I want to Mr. Lewis' louise and spike to him of the manner in which these bodies had been disintered. He, admitted

that it was infamous, and condemned principally the Louisiana Tigers of General Wheav's division. He ad-

notified that our wounded had been very bailly treated."
In confirmation of the testimony of Dr. Swalm and Dr
Homiston, this witness avors that Mr. Lawis monitoned
a number of instances of men who had been murdored
by bed exceed treatment

y bad surgical treatment. Mr. Lewis was atrail that a pestilence would break

Rhode Island, confirms and fortines some of the most revisiting statements of former witnesses. His object in visiting the battle-field was to recover the bodies of Colonel Slocum and Major Ballou, of the Rhode Island regiment. He took out with him several of his own met to identify the graves. On reaching the place he state that "we commenced digging for the bodies of Colonel Slocum and Major Ballou at the spat points out to us by these way who had been in the original.

that "we connenced digging for the bodies of Colobel Slocium and Major Ballou at the sort pointed out to us by these men who had been in the action. "While digging, some negro women came up and as'ed whom we were looking for, and at the same time said that 'Color el Sloguu' had been dug up by the robels, by some men of a Georgia regiment, his head cut off, and his body taken to a ravine thirty or forty yands below, and there burned. We stopped digging and went to the spot designated, where we found coals and ashes and bores mingled together. A little distance from there we found a shirt (still buttoned at the neck), and a blanket with large quantities of their upon

and a blanket with large quantities of their up'u it, everything indicating the burning of a body there. We returned and dug down at the spot indi-cated as the grave of Major Ballou, but found no

cated as the grave of hajor Ballou, but fould no body there; but at the place pointed out as the grave where Col Slocus: was burted, we found a box, which, upon being raised and op-ned, was found to contain the body of Col. Slocum. The soldiers who had buried the two bodies were satisfied that the grave which had been

opened, the body taken out, beheaded, and burned, was that it Major Ballou, because it was not in the spot where Col. Slocum was buried, but rather tritle right of it. They at once said that the robels had made a mi-rake, and

had taken the body of Maj. Ballou for that of Col. Slocum. The shirt found near the place where the body was burned I recognized as one belonging to Major Ballou,

as I had been very intimate with him. We gathered up the ashes containing the pertion of his remains that were left, and put them in a coffin together with his shirt and the blanket with the bair left upon it. After we had done

is we went to that portion o

Speeches of Mesors. Wilmot, Wright, Cowan

The Purchase of 5,000 Carbines by Gen. Fremon THE GOVERNMENT TO ADJUST THE CLAIM.

CONVICTION UPON EX-PARTE TESTIMONY, TAKEN IN COMMITTER CONDESSED The House Opposed to Private Contracts for Supplies.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 2362. SENATE. Taxation

Mr. HABRIS (Rep.), of New York, presented a me-norial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in clation to the system of taxation. Rebel Barbarities at Manassas.

Mr. WAUE (Rep.), of Ohio, from the Committoe on he Conduct of the War, made a report in relation to the arbarous treatment of the soldiers at Manassas. Ordered o be printed.

Mr. WKIGHT (U.), of Indiana, moved to print an

order product. Referred to the Committee on Printing. extra number. Referred to the Committee on Printing.
Washington and Georgetown Railrond.
Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Maine, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Com-

Adjutant General's Department. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the better organization of the Adjutant General's Department. Referred. Homestead Bill. On motion of Mr. WADE, the homestead bill was

Mr. CARLILE (U.), of Virginia, offered a substitute or the bill. The consideration of the bill was postponed Military Hospital for Invalids. Mr NESMITH (Dem.), of Oregon, introduced a bill o amend the act of 1851, providing for a military hospital or invalid soldiers.

Mr. Lewis was atrail that a pestilence would break out in consequence of the dead being left unburied, and stated that he had gone and warced the neighborhood and had the dead buried, sending his own men to assist in doing so. "On Sunday morsing (yesterday), I went out in rearch of my brother's grave We found the trench, and dug for the bodies below. They were eighteen inches to two feet below the surface, and had bren hustled in in any way. In one cut of the trench, we found not more than two or three inches so had been dug up ster the burial. At the other end of the trench, we found the shinbone of a man which had evidently been dug up ster the burial. At the other end of the trench, we found the shinbone of a mon, which had been struck by a musket bail and split. The bodies at the ends had been pried up.
"While digging there, a party of soldiers came along and shewed us a part of a shinbone, five or six inches found, which had the end as woo off. They said they had found it, among many other pieces, in one of the cabins the relate had desired. Arrest of Kentuckinns.

Arrest of Kentuckinns.

Mr. Powell's resolution, calling on the Secretary of State for information concerning the arrest of persons in the State of Kentucky, was taken up.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, said that he had been much amazed at the opposition to this recolution. The substitute, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sunner), was unwell an attempt to an identification of the Constitution, usurped the pawers belinging to the body of the magistracy, and trampled under foot the most sacred constitutional rights of citizens. He thought the Senator from Massachusetts wanted to shield the Secretary of State from the just induced under foot the most sacred constitutional rights of citizens. He thought the Senator from Massachusetts wanted to shield the Secretary of State from the just incess enough to refuse to violate the Constitution at the hidding even of the President, then he was unworthy of confidence and a mere tool.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said the Senator from Kentucky was standing up here to-day arreigning the Administration for the acts it had doon and heaping words of opprobrium on the Secretary of State country.

Confidence to the Senate and to level men of the country. Arrest of Kentuckians. long, which had the end sawed off. They said they had found it, among many other pieces, in one of the cabins the rebels had deserted. From the appearance of it, pieces had been sawed off to make fluger rings. As soon as the vegroes noticed this, they said that the rebels had had rings made of the bones of -vur dead, and that they had the for sale in their camps. When Dr. Swalm saw the hone, he said it was a part of the shibone of a man. The soldiers represented that there were but of these hones teathered through the rabil in the sawed into rings. Ac. Mr. Lewis and his negroes all spoke of Col. James Cameron's body, and knew that it had been stripsed, and also where it had been buried. Mr. Scholes, in answer to a question of one of the committee, described the different treatment extended to the Union soldiers and the rebel dead. The latter had little headboards placed at the head of their respective graves and marked; none of the m had the appearance of having been disturbed.

Confiscation Bill. The morning hour having expired, the confiscation bil The morning hour having expired, the confiscation bil was taken up.

Sprech of Mr. Wilmot.

Mr. WILMOT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said the bill proposed to free the slaves of the robels and confiscate the property of traitors. He was in favor of the provisions of the bill. He would give freedom to the slave of every robel, and trustto the policy of the President to work out gradual emancipation. He contended that a avery was the true cause of the rebellion, for it had no cause except barred to republican institutions, and it was the duty of the Government to so cripple the power of slavery as to insure the future safety of the Government. The right of the na ion to self defence is well settled by all authorities, and it was right to de all that was necessary for the nation to self-defence is well settled by all authorities, and it was right to do all that was necessary for self-defence. De convended that the bill was in no way obnozious to the international law. Notody supposes that its passage would prevoke the hostility of any nation. Indeed, the parange of the enancipation portion of the bill would receive the plaulits of all civilized nations. The right to soire treproperty of alien enemies is well settled; but it was contended that when a person was both a public enemy and a perjured traitor, then we must not touch his property. This was simply absurd; the Government has the right to exercise both the right of a belligerent and a sovereign against the robels (He belligerent and a sovereign against the robels (He quoted at some length the decision of Justice Sprague, of Massar husetts.) Neither is the bill unconstitutions regard to being a bill of attainder. The Constitution umrly provides that in common law the consequences of a bill of attainder shall not follow here. Are rebel ren main a someour runs not follow here. Are rebel for types to be allowed to live in alluence in foreign countries from the proceeds of their greatestates here? The bill has no feature of a bill of attainder, or a bill of pains and penalties. He contended that the passage of the kill was demanded by the strongest considerations of justice. The rebellion must be cruched out, and the leaders driven from the country, or punished, and their property confiscated.

Speech of Mr. Wright. Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Indiana, said he was in favor of some confiscation bill. The rebellion must be crusped specially, and he carnedly hoped for the passage of some measure for the confiscation of the property of those en-gaged in rebellion. The Government has forborne till forbearance had become dishonor. It was time that busin. He referred to the character of the war, and said there were two kinds of war. One he would call perfect war, which was a war between one independent nation and another. He would designate the otter as a mixed or civil war. The perfect war is under the control of fixed laws, known as the laws of nations; but the cases to very different with civil war. In the present war, one of the parties stancs in the double relation of enemies and citizons. It was a mere aggravation of crime committed by individual citizens, which had grown to the dimensions of a wer, and the war against them should be viewed as an attempt to arrest them for crimes. No nation had any right to interfere with us in the treatment of our own criminals. He was tired of hearing the leaders of this rebellion called "brethren." They had shocked the civilized world by their unparalleled barbarities, and they are our mortal loss, and should be treatel as such. He also contended that, as the armies go South, they must be subsisted upon the rebels, and those who had breken the peace should be obliged to support those who come to restore it. He would give the rebeis sixty days to lay down their arms, and those who persist in the rebellion should suffer the convequences. Union. He referred to the character of the war, and said

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, spoke at some length in favor of his motion to refer the bill to a special committee. He was as much in favor of proceeding against the rebels as say man, but there seemed to be great differences about this measures, and he proposed to send all the different measures to a committee, so that semething feasible might be bought out. All the rebels want is to compel Congress to violate the Constitution in some war, and he thought they would do that very thing by passing the bills of attainder. There was another idea which seemed to be above everything in the minds of some—that is the emancipation of the slaves. If the war be conducted on that principle, and for that purpose, it will make the South a unit against us, and a unit over such an extent of territory cannot be that purpose, it will make the South a unit against us, and a unit over such an extent of territor cannot be subdued. This is a Government of the propo, and we must not ignore entirely the opinions of a large portion of the people. We are fighting to restore the Constitution, and to do that we must be chartful and stand by the 'conditiontion ourselves. This war must be governed by the laws of war. The old confiscation bills only continued the war, and made feuds forever. He thought that all old party differences should cease, and we should have only one object—by put down the rebellion.

Speech of Mr. Hale.

Mr. HALE (Sep), of New Hampshire, said that every question under Heaven resemed to be discussed on this simple proposition. To-day the country was in a state of war, and the property of Union men all ever the South had been serized or destroyed, and they thomselves driven cut. To-day the rebel spies were in the employ of the Government, while the Union men were driven out to staive. He was opposed to referring this matter to a committee, because he wanted action. The poople demanded action, and if the Senate refuse to act they will find that they are not the Government, but that there is a prople who are really the Government. It was time that we should do something, and our supinemers seems to infect everything. We had a winter Campaign on the Potomer, and now seem likely to have a summer campaign at Yorktown. He thought if there was any detect in the bill it do not go far enough. He wanted comerning to touch the rebels in our very midst here. They live everywhere, as may be seen in those weekly meetings where so-called teachers of the Gospel reluce to road the prayer dictated by a patriot bushop for Speech of Mr. Hale. nere. They live everywhere, as may be seen in those weekly meetings where so called teachers of the Gospol refure to read the prayer dictated by a patriot bishop for the victory of the Government and where, when read, fersons go out of the church, turning their backs on the alter of faith and their country.

Mr. Mcl OUGALL (Dem.), of California, rebuked the levity of Mr. Hale, and spoke at some length, contending that the bill would tend to create war and confirme it.

Amendment to Mr. Cowan's Motion. Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan offered an amendment to Mr. Cowah's metion of reference, with instructions to the committee in bring in a bill for the confiscation of the property of all the leading insurgents, and the emancipation of the slaves of all persons who have taken up arms against the United States.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend Mr. Howard's amendment by striking out all that relates to emancipation.

ment by striking out all that relates to emancipation. Rejected
YR.S.—Messrs Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Lathaw, McDrugall, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, and Wilesp. (Mo.)—11 McDeugall, Nesmith, Peand Witson (Mo)-11. NAYS-29. Mr. HOWARD then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, offered as mirendment to Mr. Cowan's resolution, that the committee shall report on next Monday or Tuesday. Adopted. Mr. Cowan's Motion Rejected. After further discussion, Mr. Cowau's motion to ref

Browning (Rep.)
Carlike (U ,
Collamer (Rep.)
Cownn (Rep.)
Davis (Union)
Latham (Dem.)
Willey (Union)
Willey (Union)
Willey (Union)
Willey (Union)
Willey (Union)
Willey (Union) NAVS. Clark (Rep.) Sumner (Rep.) Wright (Union.)

The Senate then adjourned: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Confiscation and Emancipation.

Mr EllOT (Bep.), of Messathusetts, submitted two
bills; one to conflicted rebet property and provide for
the payment of the expenses of the present rebellion,
and for other purposes; the other to free the slaves of
rebell against the Government. Referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. WICHLIFFE (U.); of Kentucky, asked loave to introduce a resolution memoring by what authority Gen. Hunter had issued an order to emancipate slaves.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, and others, objected. Resolutions on Government Contracts.

The resolutions reported by the Committee on Contracts were taken up.

Mr. STEVENS' motion to lay them on the table was rejected.

The following resolution of the series was read:

The following resolution of the Series was read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to adjust the claim against the Government for the five thoursand Hall carbines purchased through Simon Stevens, Feq. by Gen John O. Fremont, on the strict of August. 1861 and afterwards delivered at the on day of August, 1881 and afterwards delivered at the United States Argenni, at the city of St. Löuls, on the basis of a sale of such arms to the Government for \$1250 each, rejecting all other demands against the Govern-ment on account of the purchase of the said arms. An unrocessful effort was made to amend the reso-An unruccessful effort was made to successful from Simon lution, it making it 1984 "purchased from Simon NITION 13 Managers 13 Managers 14 Managers 14 Managers 15 Managers 16 Managers horizec officers of the Government.

This was rejected—year 53, against 71. The Resolution Adopted. The resolution, as originally reported, was adopted yeas 120, pays 28. Mr. Colfax's Resolution Adopted.

Mr. COLFAX'S resolution was adopted—yeas 90, nays ii. It is as follows: Resolved. That the course adopted by the Naval In-Mr. COLFAX's resolution was adopted—yeas 90, nays
41. It is as fellows:

Resolved. That the course aslop'ed by the Naval Investigating Committee of 1850, of committing to the officers of the Givernment copies of the evidence appearently adverse to them and giving them an opportunity to cross-anime the witnesses against them or to refute or explain their testimony, is, in the opinion of this House, worthy of imitation wherever practicable by the investigating committees appointed by order of the House of Representatives, especially where the said committees receive and collect such testimony in secret sessior; and that it is contrary to the plainest principles of justice to the final contrary to the plainest principles of justice to conduct the state of the House of the concludes by saying the state of the following the partial principles of the concludes by saying the first principles of the concludes by saying the properties of the contrary to the plainest principles of the down and the state of the partial principles.

which has not, if practicable, been laid before him by the whi committee with an opportunity to explain or ref 5, befere their report is made public.

Employment of Arresponsible Farties—Frivate Employment of Freesponsible Farties—Frivate
Contracts.

Resolved. That the practice of employing irresponsible
parties having no official connection with the Government
in the performance of public duties, which may be performed by the regular officers of the Government, and of
purchasing by private contract ampplies for the different
Departments where open and fair competition might be
properly invited by reasonable advantagements for properproposals, is injuicious to the public service, and miests
the unqualified disapprobation of the House.

Mr. Cameron's Constract

Mr. Cameron's Constructs.

The following resolution as submitted by Mr. 1904.—

MAN (Don.), from the committee, was read;

Resolved, That Sirron Cameron, less Secretary of Yar, by investing Alexander Cammings with the control of lenge sums of the public mostry, and authority to prehase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the fathful performance of his antics, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the Unainess pertaining to the subject matter of anch contracts—especially in the purchase of arms for inture delivery—has adopted a policy highly injudicus to the public service, and descring the censure of this House.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 75 year against 45 nays, 712: Mr. Cameron's Comtracts.

Addrich (Rep.)
Aldrich (Rep.)
Allen (Dem.),
Allen (Dem.),
Ancona (Dem.)
Bailey (Dem.): Pla
Baker (Rep.)
Bailey (Rep.)
Bidide (Dem.): Plandid (U.)
Bilit (Rep.), Mot
Blair (Rep.), Mot
Browne (U.), Wa
Browne (U.), Mot
Browne YEAS.

NAVS. MAYS.

Arnold (Rep.)
Babbit (Rep.)
Heaman (Rep.)
Heaman (Rep.)
Blair (Rep.), Pa.
Blake (Rep.)
Burnham (Rep.)
Campbell (Rep.)
Conskling, R. (B.)
Conkling, R. (B.)
Duell (Rep.)
Edgerton (Rep.)
Eliot (Rep.)
Eliot (Rep.)
Eliot (Rep.)
Mr. Holman's second resolution was then read, as fol-

Mr. Morgan's Purchases Mr. Morgan's Purchases

Resolved, That the Sucretary of the Nave, in the employment of George D. Morgan, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties in the purchase of a large number of vessels for the public use, with a componention dependent on the prices paid for such vessels, receivable from the seller, instead of employing responsible officers of the Givernment, has adopted a policy unauthorized by law, destructive of public economy and public confidence, and deserves the crusure of this House.

The Resolution Rejected.

Mr. Holman's second resolution was then read, as fol

The Resolution Rejected.

This resolution was rejected—yeas 46, nays 72, The allimative vote was as follows:

Mesers Allen, Ancona, Babbitt, Balley of Pennsylvania, Beaman, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Calvert, Olements, Fred A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cox, Orisfield, Dunlap, Dunn, Grider, Hanchett, Harding, Holman, Kerrigan, Khingge, Kappp, McPherson, Hallory, May, Mensley, Morrie, Noble, Norton, Pation, Pondiston, Porter, Retinson, Rollins of Missouri, Shiel, Steele of New Jerrey, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandisham, Yoothees, Wallace, Washburne, Webster, Wickliffe, Wisson, and Worcester.

Pacific Ruilroad, Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Pacific railroad bill, the business being principally confined to perfecting a sub-stitute which had been offered.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Michigan, from the Com-nittee on Public Lands, reported s bill to establish aland district in Nevada.

The House then adjourned.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Details of the Fall of New Orleans Suppressed by the Rebels. CAIRO, April 30 .- A refugee from Memphis reports that the town of Bumboldt was occupied by a small rebel force, engaged in throwing no defensive works.

He brings Memphis papers of the 26th. They contain

of New Orleans. The Avalanche grumbles that the rebei authorities suppress the details in regard to the affair and rays that nothing but the bare fact of the surrende losing all confidence in their river defences. It is generally admitted that the Federal army can be no longer successfully registed. It also intimates a lack of confiadvising its patrons to invest what money they have in

rebel treasury rotes.

The conscription law is being rigidly enforced. The

are of avowed Secession proclivities are removing their goods to places of concealment and security Large numbers of families are moving away daily. The idea of the determined opposition of property holders.

It is currently reported, at Memphis, that Beauregard has not over eighty thousand men at Corinth, and no hope is entertained of his successfully resisting General Helleck, who was believed to have two hundred thousand men.

As our informant left Memphis it was reported that the rebel gunboat fleet, from New Orleans, was in alght,

bound up the river to join Hollins' fleet.

CAIRO, April 30.—The water in the Ohio rose an inch last night, and is from six to ten inches above the old levee. The water has been stayed by the vigilance with large gangs of men throwing up additional embankments. It is confidently expected that in this way the danger will be averted, though a very slight wind will evidently mundate the city.

The water is accumulating fapidly incide of the levee, and in many places is several feet deep. The principal streets are navigated by skiffs. Long trains of freight cars stand on the leves, and are occupied as dwellings by families who have been driven

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN Hannisonuung, April 28 - General Banks visited Con. Williams' division here last night, and returned to New-market to-day. While here he received a despatch from Washington, announcing the Union occupation of New Orleans. The intelligence caused great joy among our army, and corresponding depression among the inhabi-tants, who have been for days past congratulating themselves and each other that the next news would be our defeat at Yorktown. A national salute in honor of the

Through Secession channels, it is learned that the Goernor of North Carolina was arrested and imprisoned in his wagon-train back some six miles since yesterday, indicating an intention to retire still further to the rear, or of his entertaining a dread of attack by our forces.

A squadron of cavalry was the only rebel force discovered to day on the right side of the Shenandoah. These,

with one wagon, entered the village of McGaugheystown, where they remained till about dusk. They came by the Port Republic routs.

We have nothing confirmatory of the report of the occupation of Statuton by Gen. Milroy. The river is still too high to attempt a passage with safety. A dense smoke was seen in that direction to-day, but the cause

LATER. HARRISONBURG, Va., April 29 -At noon to-day, a

ational salute was fired from an eminence near the town in honor of the event at New Orleans. The regiments bands assembled at the court-house square, and played "Hail Columbia." The soldiers gave nine cheers, and then the band followed in the sirs of the "Red, White, and Dius," " Dixie," and "The Star Spangled Banner." After a recess, the bands consolidated and marched through the principal streets, playing "Yankee Doodle' and "Dixie," to the disgust of certain prominent inhabitants, The weather is plea-ant.
Three thousand rebels, under Gen. Edward Johnson, formerly of the United States army, are posted a few miles from Staunton, but in a position easily accessible for escape, in case of Gen. Milroy's approach. The most reliable news from Gordonaville is to the effect that only four brigades are there, not numbering 15,000 men. Longstreet, with his command, has gone to Yorktown, Should Johnson retire, he will probably

reinforca Gen. Jackson, on Blue Ridge. The Bichmond Examiner, of the 22d, says, in effect The destiny of the Confederacy is trembling on the result at Yorktown. If we are successful, it will give us six months for carrying out the conscellation act, asming and equipping a large army, and launching a fleet of Merrimacs; but if unsuccessful, Virginta is lost!"

FROM HARRISBURG. HONORS TO PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

The Pennsylvania Hospital at Yorktown.

HARRISBURG, April 30 .- The following order has just [GRNERAL ORDER NO. 21] HARRISBURG. April 30, 1862. In acknowledgment of the gallantry of the Saventy-

eventh Regiment of Infantry, Pennsylvania volunteers, Colonel F. S. Stambaugh commanding, at Shilou, Tennse and of the First Regiment of Cavalry, Pennsylvanie volunteers, Colonel George D. Bayard commanding, at Falmouth, Va., it is ordered that "Shiloh, April 7th, 1980 Il shall he inscribed on the flag of the Saventyseventh Regiment of Infantry, and that "Falmouth April 18th, 1862." be inscribed on the flag of the First Beginnent of Cavairy, and that this order be read at the head of all the regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers. A. G. OURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. Bussell, Adjutant General.
The Governor has received through Adjutant General Russell, the most gratifying intelligence from Surgeon General Smith, near Yorktown, in relation to the perfected arrangements for the care and prompt transportation of the killed and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers to points within the State The floating hospital under his charge will accommodate over 300 patients, and can reach Philadelphia via the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, thus avoiding the roughness of a sea voyage. He concludes by saying that Ponnsylvania is the only Sta con the Peninsula fully prepared for every emergency, and that these preparations will undoubtedly be instrumental in saving the lives of hundredsof brave men that would otherwise be lost for want of care and