The Press.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Southern papers, received vesterday, contain some further intelligence from New Orleans. Commodore Farragut had arranged terms of capitulation with Mayor Monroe, and the city at latest accounts was held by a battalion of marines from the squadron. General Butler's force was within a few miles of the city, having landed on Lake Porchartrain. Captains McIntosh and Huger, commanding rebol gunboats, are supposed to have been wounded. Commodore Hollins could not have been at New Orleans at the time of its capture, for we learn that while passing through Columbia, South Carolina, on his way to Richmond, he was "amazed" that such an event should happen, stating that, from the preparations made to resist

our forces, he considered the defences impregnable. The best harbor in North Carolina, and a most excellent base of operations, is now in the undisturbed possession of General Burnside, the guns of Fort Macon having been silenced, and its garrison made prisoners by that indefatigable officer. Beaufort is connected by railroad with Goldsboro', Raleigh, and Greensboro', the last named one of the most important points on the southward railroad communications of the rebels. From the energy of General Burnside, we may safely predicate that his campaign in North Carolina will be alike creditable and brief.

On Wednesday, several of General McClellan's batteries opened fire on the rebel works at Yorktown and Gloucester and their shipping. The rebels replied, and the cannonading was kept up for some time. The damage done the enemy is no known. Nobody on our side was hurt.

WE ARE in the midst of an interminable discussion as to whether General Smith was intoxicated or not on the occasion of that nnfortunate and inexplicable affair at Lee's mills. Mr. Representative Morrill's very proper inquiry suggested it, and every officer in General Smith's division seems disposed to continue the investigation. The proper course would be to await the result of the Congressional inquiry, or such a court martial as General Mc-CLELLAN may be disposed to order. This newspaper evidence can only have the effect of embarrassing the historians, and will never be properly considered until it comes up for discussion in the sleepy deliberations of some future antiquarian society. It is very important that some judgment should be attained in this matter. So far as the individual case of this officer is concerned, we have very little feeling, but we are anxious that some action should be taken on the subject of intoxication among our soldiers. We have little doubt Gen. Smith has completely proved his innocence. Any further inquiry can only strengthen the position he has assumed. We need nothing more than the frank avowal of Mr. MORRILL, in the House, during the debate of vesterday-an avowal creditable alike to his candor and his courage. Gen. Suith's own letter means nothing, and he might as well have left it unwritten. Injured innocence never appears to more advantage than by dignified silence, and the impetuosity of our galant commander appears to poor advantage in the sober lines of newspaper type. We are too much disposed to ridicule what

is called the temperance feeling. It may be that the friends of temperance have invited criticism and contempt. It is the fate of most reforms that they come to us in a shape to be laughed at. Some of the most amusing caricatures and satires we have seen have been upon just and necessary changes in state and society. Hudibras is an exquisit, travesty upon an English reformation. The sarcasms were deserved, yet the reformation was an advantage to civilization. No class of men were more laughed at than the early patriots of the American Revolution, and while we must say that many of their proceedings were very amusing, it does not interfere with our reverence for their name and our respect for the great work they accomplished. Our present common-school system was the subject of many a jest when in contemplation. The ridicule heaped upon Fur-TON and FITCH is one of the saddest circumstances in our history, and many excellent gentlemen are still living among us who protested in terms of laughable indignation. against the introduction of gas into our streets and houses. The temperance people have given us a number of juvenile societies, and make annual parades with banners, wreaths, sashes, open Bibles, cakes, and fountains, giving a great deal of trouble to the policemen, the coachmen, and anxious mothers. They have given us an obsolete law, and a number of pretty speeches, but beyond this their deliberations and declamations have been

The relation which the case of General SMITH bears to the subject of temperance is hitherto occupied. It will not be confined to little boys. Senates and armies and the great decided opinion upon temperance in the army resolution we have this opinion personally applied. If we can judge by common report, some of the rejections of the present Senate have been on account of the intemperate not to speak of captains, staff officers, and newspaper correspondents, to rush into print with the expression of their opinions as to the sobriety of the accused General. We see it in the manifestoes and testimonies of every general assembly and church convention. More than all, we see it in the increased morality of our people, and the less frequent occurrence of riot, bloodshed, and bacchanalian

fruitless.

festivities.

There are many causes for this change of sentiment-for this reformatory progress, if the phrase is more expressive. We do not attribute it to the uncouth eloquence of Mr. Goven, or the superficial rhetoric of Mr. CHAPIN, however popular and pleasing they may be. Nor do we attribute it to the legislation of other States, or any anticipated legislation in the State of Pennsylvania. Social customs are not made by law. Our tastes and fashions do not come from the statute-book. There was as much whisky drank in Maine and Massachusetts after NEAL Dow's liquor law had been passed as there was before-with this difference, however, that the liquor sold during the prohibition was inferior in quality and superior in price. The history of the world shows the utter folly of attempting to control habits by laws. When the effort is made it becomes persecution. We must attain social reforms by educating and convincing the public mind. The tax bill is a greater temperance orator than Mr. GOUGH, Mr. CHEEVER, Mr. CHAMBERS, or Mr. CHAPIN. It compels economy; and when our extra cash is called for by our Government we must reduce the wine bill which it has heretofore paid. The war is a great temperance agency. A million of Americans, now in arms, will return to their homes, hardened, toughened, temperate men, with new blood in their veins and lustier sinews in their limbs. The simple, rugged camp life, the weary march, the picket watch before death-burdened batteries, the midnight bivouac-all Federal Cavalry Scouts at Manassas Junction. We teach the soldier the virtue of abstemiousness. have, also from Mr. Upham, the Illustrated News The most temperate soldier is the most for- of the World, of same date, with steel portrait of midable foeman. He fights well and endures great hardships. The dissipated soldier genefally commences his campaign in a hospital

and ends it in a grave. We are not temperance men in the generally-understood sense of the term; that is to say, we do not appreciate the arguments of those who would make the signing of the pledge a test of citizenship, and banish our social beverages from the earth. A glass of good wine is a harmless thing, pleasant, inspiring, and delicious. Moderately enjoyed, it is as innocent as coffee, and as cheering as the cup that never inebriates. Wine, as the slave of man, serves a good purpose, and need not be disdained. Man, as the slave of wine, s pitiable, helpless, and criminal. We almost surrender our judgment when we think upon the misery inflicted, by this joyous but treacher- bis residence, in Charlestown, Clarke county, on to become his slaves. We shudder at the long illness.

idea of an American general going into battle in an intoxicated frenzy. If slaves to this pernicious habit are permitted to lead our armies, there will be charges more bloody than the charge of the Light Brigade, and disasters more dreadful than any we have yet encountered. As a military reform, therefore, we welcome the temperance agitation. As a social reform, it may be premature and unnecessary, for we are reforming ourselves ra-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1862. What do you think of the printed and unanswerable proofs of rebel barbarity and massacre-mother, with your husband and sons in the ranks of the Union army fighting for freedom-sister, with the image of your absent brother ever before you-white-haired father, watching the progress and seconding the sacrifices of your boys? There is no escaping either fact or evidence. The Union prisoner shot like a felon or starved like a dog-the Union lady insulted and robbedthe Union officer abused to his face by his former companion-in-arms-and, above all. and worse than all, the Union wounded mutilated and butchered until death came to their relief, and the Union dead hacked, boiled, and burned, their skulls used for drinking cups, and their bones for drumsticks and finger-rings. What think you of this, father, mother, sister? As you peruse these sickening details, and reflect that probably your dearest and nearest may be among the next to endure these almost nameless horrors, do not forget that the authors are not negroes, nor Indians, nor Sepoys, nor even cannibals, but white men-the chivalry, the refinement, the gentility of the South. These monstrous excesses are not confined to Virginia, her battle-fields, and her rebel leaders. They are everywhere common

to the Great Treason. The very last intelligence from New Orleans, on the authority of Commodore Farragut, the leader of our victorious fleet, is to the effect that helpless women and children were fired upon by armed men "for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag." Nor, while reading these terrible lessons, should we ever lose sight of the great truth that the rebellion was begun by the traitorsthat they refused all proffers of peace or compron.ise-that when Congress almost unanimously gave them new assurances and guarantees-the Republicans themselves joining in the pledge-these new assurances and guarantees were rejected, and that they opened. as they have maintained the campaign, with every possible perfidy and crime. I do not belong to the class who regard emancipation as the cure for our national evils, but he who contemplates the unfolded record of the last year cannot deny to himself that the ingratitude and treachery, the brutality and bloodshed, that have made this rebellion the shame of our race, have resulted from the pride, arrogance, and power, instilled into the minds ambitious men by the institution of slavery. And we can estimate how much more powerful ten or twenty years of peace would have left them, had they not, in the blindness of their malignity, precipitated a conflict at the present time with the Federal Government. As it is, though they are rapidly being crushed out, they have proved themselves most formidable adversaries. They must accept the logic of the war, whether that comes in the shape of the liberation of their own slaves, by their own acts, or their bitter punishment by the national authorities. The intelligent people of the Loyal States, who have doubtless read the details set forth in the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, cannot hereafter patiently listen to the appeals of those partisans who, prior to the publication of that report, delighted in exhibiting a certain sympathy for the traitors, and an unconcealed disposition to embarrass the Administration in conducting the war; nor will the relatives and friends of these people, now in the Union army, tolerate the intrigues and misrepresentations of these partisans. It will lso be a somewhat difficult thing to convince our countrymen that the most stringent measures of confiscation and punishment should not at once be adopted by Congress. The conspirators, now convicted of new atrocities in addition to the outrages already proved upon them, must not be suffered to escape the doom they so well descree. It will be a great hardship if the unoffending

their persons and their estates. Occasional. "Mr. Schnable, the somewhat notorious Pennsylvanian politician and lecturer at Connecticut peace meetings, has turned up, since his liberation from Fort Latayette, at Yelisville, Arkansas, as a colonel, at the head of 1,900 men. We might advise Mr. Schnable not to come into this corner of the world soon as we might nessibly take a short the world soon, as we might possibly take a short mode of wiping out the disgrace he has brought upon the State he hails from."—Lancaster Ex-SCHNABLE was one of the men sent to Fort

people of the free States are made to bear the

burdens of the conflict, as well those pre-

sent as those which are to come, and that the

simply this: It will reopen the agitation of Lafayette by Secretary Cameron, and was that reform upon a grander scale than it has released after promising to sustain the Constitution and the laws. True to his instincts, societies of foolish old men and mischievous and true to treason, he has gone over to the traitors, and now adds perjury and murder to people will have a voice in this discussion. his former crimes. He doubtless thought this We have already had the expression of a very a better method of embarrassing the Administration than that of staying at home and by distinguished Senators. In Mr. Morricl's bringing suits against the officers who put him

C. C. LATHROP, Esq., the new collector at New Orleans, appointed by the President and habits of the candidate for confirmation. In confirmed by the Senate, was twenty years a this we see an accumulating sentiment in fa- resident of that city, but for six years past has vor of temperance. It is gathering force and bived in Philadelphia. He knows the people power day by day. We see it in the respect of the Crescent City well, has been their Rewhich Congress pays to even a suggestion of presentative in the Legislature, and has susintemperance. We see it in the anxious haste tained a high social and business position. manifested by such men as General Keyes, His task is an arduous one, but he has the skill and ability to discharge it.

DESERVED TESTIMONIAL .- A card expressing thanks to the Hon. George Connell, for the fidelity with which he represented the interests of Philadelphia during his Senatorial career, appears in to-day's paper. It is signed by many of the best citizens of Philadelphia, without respect to party, and is a deserved tribute to a worthy man.

H. J. RAYMOND, the editor of the New York Times, writes to that journal from Yorktown that within twelve hours from the time General McClerkan commences his attack upon the Secession works he will capture

THE Southern project of punishing the world by destroying most of their old cotton crop, and planting the seed of little more at present, is another evidence of rebel folly. If they send no cotton to market for two successive years, time will be given to rival regions to develop all their resources, to finish their railroads, and to firmly establish new plantations. If this is done, the Southern monopoly will be ended forever. They seem determined to "kill the goose that laid the

EXTRA LARGE SALE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, Tuesday next, 6th May.—Thomas & Sons' catalogue (sixteen pages), issued to-day, comprises the largest amount and most valuable property offered this season. See, also, advertisements auction head.

LONDON PICTORIALS .- From S. C. Upham, No. 403 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated London News, of April 12th. The unabated interest. scrose the water, in the great struggle in this country now is shown by the number of American subjects engraved in this single number,—viz. : General Burnside, a portrait by T. Nast; Federals advancing on Centreville; Action between the Merrimac and the Monitor in Hampton Roads; and Colonel Jervois, who is now actively engaged in applying iron to British ships and fortifications.

THE PARAGRAPH Which appeared in our local columns yesterday announcing that Hon. A. K. McClure had resigned his position as Chairman of the People's State Central Committee, was incorrect, our reporter having been misled by a false

DR. BUTLER'S LECTURE - At Musical Fund Hall, this evening, the Rev. Dr. C. M. Butler will give his popular and effective lecture, made very striking by the present altered aspect of affairs there, on "The Dark Days of Washington." The admittance will be reduced to 25 cents.

DEATH OF JUDGE DEWEY .- Judge Chas. Dawey long a member of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and for more than a generation one of the ablest and most prominent lawyers of that State, died at

FROM WASHINGTON

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. HALLECK. THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH NOT MENTIONED. TAX BILL TO BE REPORTED ON MONDAY. RATIONS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS TO BE COMMUTED.

The Bill to Limit the Number of Major an Brigadier Generals.

LETTER FROM GEN. SMITH TO MR. MORRILL A Retraction of the Charge of Brunkenness ARRIVAL OF BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS

Special Desputches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1862. Bill to Collect Revenue and Prevent Exportation of Goods to Rebel Ports. The Commerce Committee of the House reported a bil o-day, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of he Treasury to refuse a clearance to any vessel lader with merchandise for a foreign or domestic port, when-ever he shall have satisfactory reason to believe that uch merchandise may be estensibly destined for ports in possession of the insurgents; and if any vessel for which a clearance has thus been refused attempt to depart for any port, she and her merchandise shall be forfeited to the United States.

It is also provided that whenever a permit is granted for a vessel it shall be lawful for the collector grantin he same, if he deem it necessary under the circum stances, to require a bond to be executed by the maste or owner of the vessel, in penalty equal to the value of the cargo, (and with sureties.) that the said cargo shall be delivered at the place for which the vessel is cleared and that no part thereof shall be used to aid or comfor hose in insurrection against the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to prohibit the impo tation into any port of the Unite

States, and to prevent the transportation upon any rail road, turnpike, etc., of any goods of whatever character, and whatever may be the ostensible destination of the same, when he shall have satisfactory reason to believ that such goods are intended for places in the possession of the enemy. He is authorized to require bonds of the owners of such goods, that they will not be transported to insurgent places, and to establish necessary regula tions to carry out this act. If such goods are attempte to be sent to insurgent places, they shall be forfeited. The Senate Commerce Committee also reported to-day hill identical with this, which was laid over

The Forts below New Orleans. It is the impression at the Navy Department that the forts below New Orleans were not taken by our fleet. but that they were se disabled that most of the gunboat passed readily up to New Orleans, while others remained behind to continue the bombardment. The munitions o the fleet are immense, but whether there is coal, provisions, &c., to enable the gunboats to go quickly up to Memphis, remains to be seen. It so, they can probably cut off Beauregard's communication for men and provisions with Arkansas, Texas, &c. To get the latter, he may have fallen back from Corinth to the "Grane Junction," which is mulway between the former place and Memphis, and affords a better line of retreat. Letter from General Smith-Ile Demands a Retraction of the Charge of Drunken

The following latter has been received here: CAMP NEAR YORKTOWN, YA., April 30. HON. JUSTIN MORRILL-SIR: You have seen fit in our place, in the House of Representatives, to utter s foul slander against mo. You have offered to the coun try no evidence in support of your naked assertion. You have, so far as I can learn, taken no public steps to coldignant denials which have gone from the officers of this livision to yourself and colleagues, have failed to elicifrom you a trank and open apology. It is now my turn back to you, an assassin, and tell you you must ptove your charge against me, or make you etraction as public as the libel, and I am certain that throughout the length and breadth of this great las every manly heart will say I have demanded no more than I have a right to compel.

The People on Confiscation. The following is one among many of the numerously signed memorials laid before the Senate and House al

most daily: "The undersigned, loyal citizens of Ohio, respectfully represent that, while they are perfectly willing to bear their fair share of the burden of the present war for their fair share of the burden of the present war for the Union, they are of the opinion that a tax upon the property of patriots should go hand-in-hand with the confiscation of the property of traitors; and in order to prevent discord and opposition in the loyal States, thay ask that those who have commenced the war may be compelled to assist in paying for it."

Rations to Sick and Wounded Soldiers. According to a recent order of the War Department. when the care of the sick and wounded soldiers is assumed by the States from which they came, the Subsist ence Department will commute their ration at twenty-five Despatches which have been received from General

It is intended to report the tex bill on Monday next in

HALLECK say nothing of the evacuation of Corinth by

the fenste from the Finance Committee. You will remember it has already passed the House. Signed by the President. The President to-day signed the bill passed by Cor

gress, establishing a branch mint, under the control o rebels should be comparatively relieved in the Philadelphia Mint, at Denver, Colorado Arrival of Marines from Key West, A battalion of marines have just arrived from Key West. Five hundred of these perfectly-diciplined trop vessels. The entire force is now three thousand, and

marines will not probably be reduced. Arrival of British Officers. Colonel DALLYMPLE and the field and staff officers the Eighth British Guards arrived here to-night from

Limiting the Number of Major and Bri gadier Generals. The following is the bill introduced in the Senate to Be it enacted, &c, That the act approved July 25 itoi, entitled an act in addition to the "not to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the law and protecting public property," approved July 22, 186 shall be so construed as not to allow the appointment pore than twenty major generals and two hundred briggdier generals in the army and volunteers.

Army Appropriation Bill. The army appropriation bill, reported to-day, co tains the following items: graph.

For purchase and manufacture of arms, &c. For bounty to two years' volunteers and widows and heirs of those who have died or been killed in the military service of the United States.

Besides other appropriations. 500.00

20,000.00 Defence of Gen. Grant. Mr. WASHBURNE made a vigorous defence to-day, in the House, of the gallant General GRANT, lately con ding at Pittsburg Landing, from the charges pro ferred of intoxication while on duty in the field. M W. denounced the slanders as cruel, and branded then as false, on the authority of the personal friends of Ger GRANT, who came in daily contact with him.

Miscellaneous.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment Brigadier Generals MITCHELL and ORD to be majo generals of volunteers, and Captain John Gibben, of th Fourth Artillery, to be brigadier general. Vessels that go South, excepting in the employ of the Government, no matter what may be their cargo, will At a meeting of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute vesterday. Prof. Woolsky was selected to write he obituary of his prefecessor, Dr. FELTON, and Hon. S

8 Cox that of the late Senator DougLAS. Minister ADAMS the legacy to the institute, bequeather by a niece of Smithson, amounting to £25.000 sterling. Mr. LATHROP, recently appointed collector of custom neously stated, leave that city on the broaking out of th rebellion, but some years before, and has since that tim resided in Philadelphia. He had been in New Orlean since 1838 engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was wel known for his energy and ability.

From General McClellan's Army BATTERIES OPENED ON THE REBELS AT GLOUCESTER.

BREORE YORKTOWN, May 1 .- On Tuesday, a steam boat was seen with a load of troops at Yorktown. They prohably came from West Point, 30 miles above, indicating that the enemy are being reinforced instead of

preparing to evacuate. Battery No. 1, at the mouth of Wormley creek, and ommanding the rebel water batteries at Yorktown and loucester, opened yesterday afternoon on the enemy's shipping, at a range of about two miles. The first shot, which was followed in rapid succession by others, caused the rebel vessels to beat a hasty retreat out of range. No damage was supposed to be sustained by the vessels, as the range had not been obtained. The guns were then directed towards the works at Yorktown and Glou-

long kept waiting, when a large pivot gun, stationed on every one to jump for the trenches. The firing was now kept up quite briskly for two hours from both sides, with no damage, so far as we were concerned, although some of their shells came too close to make it pleasant. The accuracy of our gunners, considering this was the first attempt with the new siege pieces, was ac-knowledged by competent judges to be most admirable. Some of our shells were seen to explode directly over the enemy's parapets, which a moment before were lined with men. About sixty shots were fired from our one or two-hundred-pounder Parrott during the afternoon. What

damage the enemy sustained is not known. The rebels opened on our parallels, where the workmen were emoyed, at about dusk, throwing shells at intervals during the night. No one was hurt. Private Charles Young, company A, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was severely wounded in the knee last night while on picket. Heavy April showers still continue to visit us daily,

retarding in a considerable degree our military operation Two deserters, belonging to the Mississippi battalion ded by Colonel Taylor, camped near Yorktown deserted last night while on picket duty. They are both Northern men, but can give little or no information. Generals Johnson and Magruder made speeches last week to all their troops, calling on them to use every exertion to defeat the Northern invaders, and stating that they should never surrender as long as there was a ous master, upon those unfortunate enough the 25th, at the advanced age of 78 years, after a men left, and that if they were defeated at Yorktown the cause of the Southern Confederacy was gone, as they

Sergeant Plauman, of the Fortieth United States in fantry, formerly second lieutenant in the English ermy, and who distinguished himself in the Crimean war, for which he had medals, died yesterday, from a wound recrived while on duty in the trenches on Monday night Considerable alarm is felt by our surgeons as to the

curability of wounds here, owing to the peculiarity of the climate. In view of this fact, arrangements are

being made to send North all those who may be wounded, THE LATEST FROM YORKTOWN.

THE BALL OPENING. A HEAVY ARTILLERY FIGHT. BURSTING OF ONE OF THE REBELS' BIG GUNS CRISIS APPROACHING. From the Correspondent of the Associated Press By Telegraph from Fortress Monroe.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, May 2-2 o'clock P. M. The rebels opened this morning with their rifled co-iumbiads, 68 pounders, placed on the heights of York-

Our No. 1 battery of 100 and 200-pounder Parrott guns was then brought to bear upon the only gun which has given us any trouble, our shots falling over and aroung it with every prospect of its being dismounted Very soon, on its twenty-third dis harge, the enemy's gun burst into a thousand pieces, tearing up the parapet and making haves with the crowd which was collected around it at the time. No less than ten persons were standing on the parapet, within six feet of it, besides those who were hid from

view he the works. The destruction of life must have This was the only gun which the rebels have shown capable of doing the No. 1 battery any harm. All the firing on their side now ceased, while our guns were manned with renewed vigor, directing their shells this afternoon, when, as though by mutual consent, they About 12 o'clock to-day a rebel steamboat came down

the river, and attempted to land at Yorktown, but was

prevented by a few shots from our hundred-pounder

Pariott gun.

The rebels kept up a continuous fire all last night on ou men in the trenches.

The only casualties were the wounding of Janes Grittone and Philip Bachlicu, of Company C, Thirteenth New York Regiment.

The weather is again pleasant. If it should continue iou can look out for startling news from this quarter. as the work tata out is approaching to uptetion!

Joseph Decker, of Company G, Berdan's Sharpshooters, was wounded last night on picket, and taken prisoner.

AND THE SOUTH. THE OCCUPATION OF NEW ORLEANS. A BATTALION OF MARINES OCCUPYING IT. Gen. Butler within a Few Miles of the City with the Troops.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1 .- The Tollowing are the only additional items regarding the fall of New Orleans that can be gleaned from the Norfolk and Richmond papers; Commodore Farragut had proposed terms of capitula then to Mayor Monroe, which the latter had accepted, and the city, at the last accounts, was held by a battalion General Butler's forces were within a few miles of the

of marines from the squadron. city, having landed on Lake Ponchastrain. Information was received in Norfork, yesterday, that Captain McIntosh, the supposed commander of the gunheat Louisiana at New Orleans, had been hadly wounded. When or where was not stated. From the same source it is learned that Capt. Thomas Higer, supplied to be commander of the McRae, was mortally wounded in the same engagemen ADDITIONAL.

REBEL BOATS OFF SEWELL'S POINT-COM. HOL-LINS AMAZED AT THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS-DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. GLADDEN. Naw Your, May 2 .- A special despatch from Fortress lonroe, dated yesterday, says that three or four rebe boats were off Sewell's Point, and appeared to be placing Gen. Prentiss and 700 United States prisoners had arrived at Selma, Ala. The officers were to be sent

ladega, and the privates to Montgomery.

Com. Hollins passed through Columbia on Saturday, en route for Bichmond. He is anazed at the fall of New position between Fort Jackson and the city; that the mayous hourding marties were organized to take the Nasissippi, though unfinished, could, if necessary, be The rebel General Gladden had died of his wounds re-

THE LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE. [BY TELEGRAPH.]

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND. UNION ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT ELIZA. BETH CITY AND CAPTURE OF FORT MACON.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 2, 3 P. M -The French steamer Gassendi arrived from Washington this after-The steamer Julia Farren arrived from Newbern this morning, having left that place on Tuesday. She brings the mails and official despatches.

All the previously reported particulars of the capture f Fort Macon are confirmed. The fort surrendered on Friday evening, and all the stores and ammunition (the The fort was garrisoned immediately by Union troops. Everything was quiet when the Julia Farren left. There was no other news in that vicinity. Only one man is

reported killed on our side during the bombardm The enemy lost seven men. By the Julia Furren we have the Union accounts of the fight above Elizabeth City, previously reported. Gen. Reno was despatched by Gen. Burneide on the 17th, with five regments, and four pieces of artillery, previously stated, to Elizabeth City, thence to move in the direction of Norfolk. The special correspondent to the New York Tribune

gives the following particulars: General Reno landed at Elizabeth City, and sent Col. Hawkins by a circuitous route to get in front of the enemy, and followed with a part of the remaining force. After marching twenty miles, the enemy was found entrenched with batteries in a position on the edge of a word, which commanded the approaches over an open

Col. Howard, of the Marine Artillery, who was in the advance, put his pieces in position and fired upon the enemy, and for three hours there was an artillery duel. Col. Hawkins' force got astray, and found themselves four miles in Gen. Reno's rear. Gen. Reno sent regipents to the right and left to outflank the enemy, th novement being finely executed, and there was a prospect of bagging the whole rebel force, when Gol. Hawkins came up. Hene ordered him to the right, but on coming into the open field he charged on the enemy with the the rebel infantry. Hawkins was wounded in the arm

d Adjutant Gadeden was killed. A charge was then made by the other regiments on retreated to the canal locks, and thence to Norfolk General Reno pronounces the engagement one of the most brilliant affairs he ever saw. Our loss in commissioned officers was one killed and seven wounded; nonommissioned officers, two killed and thirteen wounded: privates, six killed and forty wounded.

General Burnside positively ordered General Reno not to feel the strength of the enemy in his rear. So, after Reno returned to Elizabeth City. Not having enough wagons, and the men being exhausted by the sever march, seventeen of our wounded were left on the field in sharge of a surgeon with a flag of truce. The since arrived at Fortress Monroe. The enemy's loss was

Refugees from Norfolk—Com. Tatnail's Resignation Confirmed—He Refuses to Run the Blockade. Three refugees from Norfolk, who left there last night n a row-boat, arrived at 7% o'clock this morning. They bring but little news, except a repetition of previous re-Com. Tatuall received sealed orders on Monday and

sailed, but on opening them, in Elizabeth river, found that he was ordered to run the blockade and proceed to York river. He, thereupon, returned to Nortolk, and immediately resigned his commission. His chief officers There has been a general expectation in Norfolk, for soon come out.

The refugees say that there are several hundred Union men in Norfolk, who are known to be such, and many others who keep quiet, including many of the soldiers. There were 6,000 or 7,000 troops, under General Huger, between Pig's Point and Norfolk. Three companies in Portsmouth rebelled, and stacked their arms, a few days since. It was also reported that

A torpedo has been constructed at Norfolk, whether recently or not is not stated, which is calculated to be managed under water by one man, and to be propelled by him under the vessel to be destroyed. It is said to be The flag of truce boat sent out to-day has not re-Capture of Fort Macon-Four Hundred

Brisoners Taken. FORTRESS MONROR. May 1 .- To Ifon. Edwin M. den, of the Navy, with despatches from General Burnside, has just arrived. He reports that Fort Macon was taken after eleven hours' bombardment. Four hundred risoners were taken. Colonel White, late of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., commanded Fort Macon. The kes on our side was one killed and eleven wounded. JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. THE WAR IN LOUISIANA. ADVANCE OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES.

CAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE AND THE REBEL ARSENAL. CHICAGO, May 2 -A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune says: We have news from Commodore Foote's fleet that intelligence has been received from Memphis of the advance of the United States forces in Louisiana, and the

capture of Baton Rouge and the Confederate arsenal. Sale of a Prize Brig. BOSTON, May 2.—The prize brig Amy Warwick was sold to day for \$15,000. Her cargo of 5,000 bags of coffee was sold, including 4,000 bags to Manning, Stanwood, & Co., at 18 cents per yound.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

OCCUPATION OF PURDY, TENNESSEE, BY GEN. WALLACE. THE ROMBARDMENT OF FORT WRIGHT.

CAIRO, May 2 -General Lew Wallace's division have taken possession of Purdy without opposition. The enemy's left flank had rested on that town. The mortar boats below continue firing on Fort Wright tintervals of ten minutes. dore Foote is preparing for a general attack of Commodore Foote is preparing for a general affact of the rebel works. An attack on our fleet was expected on Tuesday from the robel gunboats. Our flotilia ac-cordingly formed in line of battle to receive them, but no demonstration was made.

Highly Important from Pittsburg Landing, Its Publication Prohibited, &c.

CAIRO, May 2.—The river is stationary. The water is ight inches higher than it was ever known to have been The news from Pittsburg Landing is of the highest mportance, but its transmission over the wires is pro-The latest advices from Fort Wright say that it was elieved that a simultaneous attack will be made by the

The Memphis papers of the 29th say a meeting was eld there on the previous night, at which it was concluded to burn the city, in case of the approach of the The editorials urgently call on the people to reinforce General Price at Fort Wright as the only hope for the alvation of the city. Gov. Yares, of Illinois, left to-night for Pittsburg, with a hospital steamer and barge, and a quantity o

From Gen. Halleck's Army. PITTSBURG LANDING, May 2.-A general order was saued yesterday, transferring Major Gen. Thomas' divi-lon from the army of Olio to the army of Tennessee, and Major Gen. Thomas takes command of the army for nerly under General Grant, of which the division of Generals McClernand and Lew Wallace are to constitute Major Gen. Grant will retain the command of his dispresent movements he will act as second in command un-Our burial parties report that between 2,500 and 3,000 theis have been found dead on the field.

CINCINNATI, May 2 .- The Commercial has, from its orrespondent with General Halleck's army, the follow ing official figures of our loss at the battle at Pittaburg Gen. McClernand's Division.—Killed, 251; wounded, 1,351; missing, 236. General W. H. L. Wallace's Command.—Killed, 228; wounded, 1,033; nissing, 1,163. General Lew, Wallace's Command.-Killed. 43 wounded, 267; missing, 5. Gen. Hurlburt's.-Killed, 313; wounded, 1,419; miss-General Sherman's .- Killed, 437; wounded, 1,402: bissing, 482. General Prentiss'.-Killed, 196; wounded, 562; miss-

General Crittenden's.-Killed, 80; wounded, 410; miss-General Nelson's.—Killed, 93; wounded, 612; missing, General McCook's .- Killed, 94; wounded, 806; miss-Total killed, 1,735; wounded, 7,882; missing, 3,956. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 13,763.

About 500 of the wounded have since died.

Interesting Letter from General Grant. The Commercial publishes passages from a letter reved from Gen. Grant in reply to a letter informing nim of the nature of the criticism of his management of the battle of Pitteburg Landing, Gon, Grant says; "I will go on and do my duty to the very best of my ability speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of the war. There is one thing I feel very well assured of, and that is, that I have the confidence of every heave man in my command. Those who showed the white feather will do all in their power to attract attention from themselves. I had perhaps a dozon officers arrested for cowardice in the first day's fight. The men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about our being surprised, nothing could be more false. If the nemy had sent us word where and when they would at tack we couldn't have been better prepared. "Skirmishing had been going on for two days between

our reconnoitring parties and the enemy's advance. I did not believe, however, that they intended to mak a determined attack, but simply make a reconnoissance in force. My headquarters were at Savannah, though usually spent the day at Pittsburg. Troops were constantly arriving to be assigned to the different brigades All were ordered to report at Savannah making it necessary to keep an office and some one there. I was also looking for Buell to arrive, and it was important that I should have every arrangement completed for his transit to this side of the river.' Beauregard's Intercepted Despatch.

CINCINNATI. May 2.—The Commercial's correspondent tion of the manner in which Beauregard's despatch was taken at Buntsville. The wires were broken at a point beyond Huntsville, and Beauregard's despatch was received at Hantaville, and was being prepared by the operator there to be forwarded by locomotive to Chattanooga, and thence repeated by telegraph to Ricamond. when Gen. Mitchell surprised the town and instantly scized the telegraph office.

Gon Mitchell himself solved the cipher after an hour's study. There is no doubt as to the genuineness of th Besuregard lost not less than 23,000 men in killed. wounded, and prisoners, and the sick, used up, and panic

burg Landing. THE WAR IN ALABAMA. RETREAT OF THE REBELS IN GREAT CONFUSION Huntsville, Ala., May 1-To Hon. Edwin M Stanton, Secretary of War: Early yesterday morning my troops crossed from the island to the main shore, and captured two 6-pounder cannon and their ammunition. The inhabitants report the enemy to have retreated in

stricken, during his movement from Corinth upon Pitts

O. M. MITCHELL, Brigadier General. A Report Contradicted. FORTRESS MONROE, May 1 .- A note from Capt. Henry A. Gadsden, of the steamship Arago, informs your correspondent that there is no truth in the published communication, signed "R. B. Crosby," in reference to as battery at Sewell's Point a few nights since. The gentle men named as in charge of the boats, Messrs. Robi and Beckett, are officers of the Arago, but no such per

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

THE PENSION BILL IN THE HOUSE. The Charge of Drunkenness against Gen. Smith. MR. MORRILL'S EXPLANATION

Defence of Gen. Grant and the Ohio Troops THE ARREST OF GEN. STONE. Message from the President on the Subject. WASHINGTON, May 2, 1862.

SENATE. Petitions. Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, presented a petition in favor of emancipation. Also, a large number of petitions in favor of a solp canal from Lake Michigan to the

Military Asylum. Mr. NESMITH (Dem.), of Oregon, offered a resolu-tion that the Scoretary of Way be requested to report the present condition of the Military Asylum, the amount of funds received, and the annual expense of supporting the

Appointments in the Volunteer Army. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, introduced a bill to limit the appointment of major generals and brigadler generals in the volunteer army. He said that everal meffectual attempts had been made to limit these appointments in some way, or at least prevent their continued increase. He thought it was time that some limit was put to the number of these generals. We have now nearly three hundred brigadiers. The French array has intely three hundred brigadiers. The French arms has only one hundred and sixty, yet the number in our army is constantly increasing, and appointments are being constantly made, not of men who have distinguished themselves in battle, or have shown any particular military capacity, but mere political favorites. The bill proposes to limit the number of major generals to twonty, and brigadiers to two hundred. It was referred to the Committee on Mulicary Affairs.

Discharge of Disabled Men.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, 'rom the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to facilitate the discharge of enlisted men for physical disabil-Emancipation. Mr. WADE and Mr. SHERMAN presented petition Marine Corps.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Bampshire, offered a resolution directing the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing for appointment to the marine corps, the same as to the Naval Academy. Adopted. Constwise Slave Traffic. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.) of Massachusetts, gave notice

traffic in slaves, and to prevent the transportation slaves through the United states. Alayes through the United States.

Homestead Bill.

On motion of Mr. WADE (Rep.), the homestead bill was taken up. Amendments were adopted excluding any person who kas before arms sgainst the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, from the benefits of Message from the President-Gen. Stone.

Message from the President—Gen. Stone.
The President, pro tem., presented a message from the President of the United States, as follows:

"Brigadier Gen. Stone was arrested under my general authority, and upon evidence which, whether he is guilty or innocent, required that such proceeding should be had against him for the public safety. I deem it incompatible with the public interest, as also perhaps unjust to Gen. Stone, to make a more particular statement of the evidence. Ile has not been tried because in the state of military operations at the time of his arrest, and since, the officers to constitute a court martial could not be withdrawn from duty without seriously injuring the public service. He will be allowed a tris without unnecessary dalay, and the charges and specifications furnist ed him. service. He will be showed a trist without unnecessary delay, and the charges and specifications furnisted him, and every facility for defence afforded him by the War Department." The Confiscation Bill.

The conflocation bill was then taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rap.), of Wisconsin, said there never were such grave considerations presented in any bill before Congress. The tratection might reach thousands of millions of dollars' worth of property, and the second section would emancipate at least two millions of slaves, and indirectly, perhaps, the whole four millions. He thought that at least half the claves belonged 20-rebel analysis. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, in his seat. Seveneighths. Mr. DOOLITTLE. My friend says seven-eighths of the slaves belong to rebel masters. That makes the case still stronger.
Mr. WADE, in his seat. And still better.

Mr. WADE, in his seat. And still better.

Speech of Mr. Doolittle.

Mr. DOOLITTLE continued. He said the Constitution was just as surrome in withholding powers as in granting them, and if Congress undertakes to trample on the Constitution by usuring powers not granted, it was just as much rebellion and revolution as the acts of the insurrectionary States. If the Federal Government can thus usure power, then the days of the Republic are past, and the days of the Empire begun. Congress has the power to punish treason and suppress insurrection. The bill of the Senstor from Illinois is framed under the power to suppress insurrection, and the bill of the Senstor from Collamer) is framed under the potential of the Senstor from Collamer is framed under both these powers. He contended that the limitation of

the Constitution in regard to bills of attainder prohibits Congress from forfeiting real estate except during the life. But it does not apply to personal estate which is absolutely forfeited on conviction of treason, and even bafore indgment is rendered. He quotes from Blackstone and Chitty, and the opinion of Joel Parker, of Massachusetts, in support of his position. He had studied this question, and was convinced that Congress had no power to confiscate the real estate bayond that if a of the parson. It was polfectly clear that when our fathers put the prohibition to confiscate real estate in the Constitution, they knew what they were doing, and means what they said. He had introduced a bill, therefore, to reach this real estate in taxation, in which way he thought it could be done. He hid that, under the Constitution, Congress had the right to declare what shall be contrab and of war and subject to capture as to our own citizens, but not foreigners. But real estate was not subject to capture, such as can be made a prize of. It must refer to personal property. In regard to such cases, but hought that Slidell, who had gone to a foreign country to commit acts hostile to the United States, might the declared no longer a citizen, but an alien enemy, and his real estate might thus he exchanted. The real rebellion and formation of the Southern Gonfederacy began thirty years ago, on the pretext of the tariff. Calhoun, finding that he could not unite the South on Gonfederacy began thirty years ago, on the pretext of the tariff. Calhoun, finding that the could not unite the Southern Gonfederacy began thirty years ago, on the pretext of shavery, and put forth the doctrine that slavery was a blessing. This new idea made slavery aggressive and demand compromise and concession. He believed that if Calhoun had here tried and executed for treason we should have had

put forth the doctrine that slavery was a blessing. This new idea made slavery aggressive and demead compromise and concession. He believed that if Calhouu hat been tried and excented for treason we should have had no rebellion now. Jackson, when on his death-bed, told his physician that the act of his administration for which posterity would condemn him was that which provaided on him not to projecute and hang John C. Calhoun. Mr. WADE (Rep.) said he should not have said a word if the opponents of this bill had rot lectured its advocates as wanting in respect to the Constitution. He contended that no man was more true to the Constitution than himself, and he did not believe there was a single provision in the bill that contravened the Constitution. The Senator from Pennagivania, (Mr. Gowan), and Illinois, (Mr. Browning), agree that the President has power quough, Se the only question is where is the power lodged.

Mr. COWAN said he believed the President was an absolute deepor na against rebels. Speech of Mr. Wade.

sachute despot as against rebels.

Mr. WADE contended that it was an absurd dectrine Mr. WADE contended that it was an absurd doctrine, and utterly against the opinions of the fathers, that, in times of peril, absolute power can be lodged in the President, when they spent their lives to prevent the lodgement of power in the bands of any one man. Congress had the power to make war, and provide all articles of war, and prescribe limits to the President. The President had no power to go one inch bayond the military lines, and has no power beyond that at all. Does the Senutor from Papasikania chine that the President stor from Pennsylvania claim that the Pres ne right to condicate property? Mr. COWAN said the President had no fight to forfeit eize personal estate.

Mr. WADE said the Senator, after all, denies to the President a despote power. He denounced this doctrine of making the President a despot as slavish, and at war with free institutions, the had no particular leniency towards those accoundrels who had committed the crimes f murder and perjury in their rebellion against this Go vernment. We had been too lenient to these men, and too tender-footed toward those men whose unhallowed embition had led them to raise their hands against the Government. He was amazed at the conduct of the Border-State men in attempting to hold on to the system of slavery. It is strange that they do not see that this system has weakened and emasculated them, and been their ruin. If there was a feet in history it was that, when a nation rises to a certain height in civilization, slavery must away. Every labor-saving machine, steam engine, &c., was a greater abclitionist than anything else can be. Still the Border-State men held on to a system that has paraed away. They seem to think that the Greator of the Universe was a pre-alsevery Being; but if he was not much mistaken, the Greator was at least a gradual emancipationist. They complain of the object of the war. The fact is, the object of the war. The fact is, the object of the war to consider to cornal slavery, as stated by the leaders of the rebellion. He (Mr. Wade) was fighting for eternal freedom.

Mr. Collamer's Bill.
Mr. Collamer's Bill.
Mr. COLLAMER (Bep ), of Vermont, defended his bill as not being sillerent from the others, as in all of them the property has to be taken possession of first, before anything else is done. The country must be con quered first. If it was true, according to the Senato from Ohio, that slavery was doemed, then there was no beed of making special last to crush it. Wo might be bied of Bilkhing Special laws to crush it we might be quiet and await the workings of Providence she thought that if this vast army was spread all over the South, many of the troops would never come back, but would settle there, thus helping to do away with slavory and

Mr. Saulsbury's Views.

Mr. Saulsbury's Views.

Mr. SAULSbury (Dem.) of Delaware, said that if Congress passed this bil, if there ever was a hope of the reunion of these States, it would be gone. He said frenkly what he believed. There were no warmer friends of the Union than in the Border States. Yet the advice and counsel of the Border States was thrown aside as worthless. He thought they had not been treated failly in the Senate. The passage of this bill would be the death-knell of the Union. He predicted that in 1870 there will be more slaves than there are now, because people will enslave the whole black race. If they sent 5,000 more free negroes to Delaware, he would go before his people to enlave the whole race, for the people are determined that this shall be a white man's outsity. By this sort of legislation you are dragging up the fifty negro to be the equal of the white man's but this shall be a white man's nation, and the negro never shall be his equal. Mr. Saulsbury's Views. ne cuusi. The Senata then went Into executive session, and sub-equently adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

dditional Powers to the Secretary of the Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, r-ported a bill granting powers to the Secretary of the Treasury additional to those conferred by the bill of the 13th of July last, providing for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, e cansed to be read a lett portant to the public interests in view of the fact of occupation of New Orleans. occupation of New Orleans.
The bill was passed. It privides that if any vessel or
other vehicle shall be refused a clearance or permit by
the Secretary of the Treasury, or by his order, and shall in insurrection against the United States. The Secretary is further empowered to prohibit the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise into any part of the Country of States were any rangon of turnpike, whenever there is satisfactory reason to believe that the goods are the use of the insurgents, or may full into their posession.
The Secretary is authorized to make such general or The Secretary is authorized to make such general or special regulations as may be passed to carry into effect the purposes of this act. If these rules are violated, or an attempt is under to violate them, the goods shaul is forfeited to the United States. The penalties may be negotiated in accordance with the 8th and 9th sections of the act of July last, to which the bill is supplementary; all penatties and fortestures to be Esposed of as required by act of March, 1799, regulating the duties on imports and remove

Army Appropriation for 1863. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making n appropriation for the support of the army for the year Pensions.

The House took up and briefly discussed the bill granting pensions

DIR, GOODWIN (Rep.), of Mesine, said it had been carefully prepared and unmimously reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, after being submitted to the Commissioner of Pensions. Provisions of the Rill.

The bill provides pensions on account of all persons, whether regular or volunteer, engaged in the military and naval service, who have been disabled or wunded since the 4th of March, 1861, and who may hereafter be disabled or wounded while in the service of the United States, and in line of buty. ration of the subject was postponed till The Amende Honorable—Charge of Drunken-Mr. MORBILL (Rep.), of Vermont, rising to a personal explanation, referred to the fact that it was at his instance that the House recently passed a resolution requesting the President to strike from the roll any officer known to be habitually intoxicated. The resolution mentioned no name, but threely the public attention was directed to G-neral W. T. Smith. It was proper to say that he predicated his motion on information of H. L. Fuydam, of New York, whose note he now produced, and from which it appears that the latter was an dyewitness at Yorktown, and gives as theresult of his observation, that General Smith was too much under the influence of liquor to command his troops.

Mr. Morrill further remarked that he received similar information orally from another source, that General Smith was too drunk to sit on his horse. Mr. Morrill then caused a letter to be read from General Smith, in which the latter charge him with uttering a false slander against him, and as having previously taken no steps to substantiate it. Though standing face to face with the enemy, he would turn back to him and demand that he [Mr. Morrill] prove his charge or make a retraction as publicly as he had indicated the wrong. Mr. Morrill next caused to be read a paper signed by the officers of the Vernont Drigade under General Smith's command, in which they say the charge of drunkenness was untrue and absoluted face to face for the was actuated by unworthy motivas, cal-

they say the charge of drunkenness was untrue and ab solutely false, and was actuated by unworthy motives. cal soutiety Isies, and was actuated by unworthy mouves. Cal-culated to destroy the good name of one of the bravest and mest shilful officers. The signers of the paper say that, in their opinion, the confirmation of General Smith by the Senate as brigadier general would be an act justly his due, and the service be greatly aided thereby in sup-

ressing the rebellion.

Mr. BIDDLE (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, remarked that the gentleman's explanation had a little of the air of a re-iteration of the charge. He (Mr. Biddle) had seen a distinguished officer, not of the regular army, but frost from ovil life, and on the staff of Gen. McClellan, who infrom evil life, and on the staff of Gen. McClellan, who informed him that he had been in a position to fully observe the conduct of Gen. Smith on that occasion. Not only was the charge against Gen. Smith unfounded in fact, but the conduct of that gentleman was marked by partisular zeal and intrepidity. He fell from his horse by accident while endeavoring to get through a morass on difficult ground, and this has led to the misrepresentation.

Mr. MORRILL repeated that he had merely given the authority on which he had based his resolution. He had made no charge, and in exculpation of Gen. Smith he had caused to be read the testimony of the officers of the Vermont brigade. mont brigade. Mr. BIDDLE was happy to regard the gentleman's re-

General Grant.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, said that, as this was a question touching the charges against one general, he would speak of a charge against another. Lamertine remarked, in his history of the Girondists, that l'aris was filled with joy at the victory of Hondschute, but that even the joy of the people was cruel. History was repeating itself in the cruel injustice the country was now doing to one of the bravast generals in the service—General Grant, a man of courage and military skill, energy temperance, and modesty. Grant had snoot the baptism of fire. He had been in more battles than any man in the country, excepting General Scott, and had everywhere distinguished bimself and the testimony to that fact would be found in the records of the War Department. The taking of Fort Donelson by him was one of the greatest achievements of modern times; but orucle efforts were made to rob him of the glory which is bis due. Reports in regard to his habits, atrociously wicked and false, had been everywhere direntated, and he could say that there was not a more temperate man in the army, never brinking anything into icating. The battle of Pittsburg Landing was fought with superbuman courage and skill by General Grant and his army. The report that he was not on the field till ten o'clock was false. He believed there was no surprise. General Grant was on the field by 8 o'clock, commanding everywhere, 'exposing his life, and exhibiting the most determined bravery. Though the sixth of April was a General Grant was on the field by 8 o'clock, commanding, everywhere, 'exposing his life, and exhibiting the most determined bravery. Though the sixth of April was a bloody day, it was one of the most glorious in our annals. Thirty-eight thousand troops, led by Grant, held at bay the entire rebet force of eighty thousand! Never was those more determined fighting in any country. When the night came, the hosts of the enemy were completely checked by the gunboats and batteries, worked by Webster and Crittender, under the eye of ceuntry. When the night came, the hosts of the enemy were completely checked by the gunboats and bastories, worked by Websher and Crittender, under the eye of the commanding general. He would die narage no other troops, but would slaim what was due to those of l'linois, led by as gallant and true men as ever drew a sword. He claimed that Gut eral Grant had done myro, and better fighting, than any general in the army, and, the attempt no detract from the glory due him, by the assaults made upon him, were unworthy a great puople. As an Illinoisan, devoted to the honor and glory of his. State, he would defend him here and wheever assailed. He spoke of the brave deeds of Generals McClerand, Hurlburt, Smith, Kirk, Davis, and others, who wen undying homors, and of Wallace, Ellis, and Goddard, who Hurburt, Smith, Kork, Davis, and others, who won an offing homers, and of Wallace, Ellis, and Goddard, who were killed. He believed that Grant's army unsupported, would have whipped the enemy the rext day. The last grand charge, led by General Grant on Mor day, was one of the most brilliant on record. It had sent Leaquegard howling to his entrenchments; first in orderly pritered, and these in a rout equal to Buil 2ps. The loss of the enemy was three to our two. That victory galeed by an Ellinois general, lad the foundation for diving the robed army from the Southwest. General Halleck had a dorsed his conduct, and given the brittle and all the davids his eatire approximation. eatips approbation, Mr. COX (Den.), of Ohic, alluding to some of the remarks of the gentleman, said he had no idea that while defending General Grant; the coldars of other States should be attacked. should be atta-ked.

Mr. WASHBURNE disclaimed making any attack, and was willing to withdraw the conditional remark respecting the other troups.

Mr. OX said that every angle slander housed on the Twenty-sixth and other Ohio registents came from some Dilitois arms coveragements. Dinois army correspondent.

Mr. WASH ROBNE rejoiced that the slander had been mer. WASH ROBNE rejoiced that the stander had been met and fully answered.

Mr. COX said a reast deal had been published about the Ohio troops. He had kept his eye on the statements.

Every word attempting to cast a stain upon them was false.

Mr. WASHBURNE was glad to hear it, but he would so say that one of the most atrocious attacks on Gen. raut came from an Ohio paper. [Laughter]. Mr. KELLOGO (Rep.), of Hilmois, expressed the hope made.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Iowa, said that no charges had been made against General Grant, though there are differences of opinion respecting him.

Mr. RICE ARDSON (Dum.), of Illinois, trusted that he proper military authorities would be left to deal with he errors of army officers. He regretted the discussion. Curling a service of eight or ten years he never found it recessary to vindicate, on this floor, the conduct of any

necessary to vindicate, on this floor, the conduct of any of his fellow-citizens, either for want of skill or courage, and that this would always be so, he connectly hopes, Without disrespect, he would say that the army would do better, and the cause of the country be advanced, if you would read the riot act, and disperse both Houses of Congress.

General Smith.

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem), of Indiana, said he felt that a would be criminal if he did not vindicate Gen. Smith rom a cruel charge, when it was in his power to repeat, the Cal Kay the Indea Advante of Gen. McHellan's what Col. Key, the Judge Advocate of Gen. McCilellan' wall, had related to him. This be did, showing that Gen with rode into the battle, and came out of it gallantly Vindication of Delaware. Mr. FISHER (U.), of Delaware, rose to vindicate the state of Delaware from the attacas of a gentleman

named Saulabury.

Mr. BICHABDSON called him to order, it being con-Seriator.

Mr. ALLEN (Rep.), of Ohio, wanted to know where
the remarks were made.

Mr. FISHKE replied that they were not printed in
the Globs but in a Raltimore suppr.

The SPEAKER reminded Mr. Fisher that he could The SPEAKER reminded Mr. Fisher that he could not allude to remarks made in the Senate.

Mr. RICHARDSON Where were the remarks made !
Mr. FISHER. Somewhere in the town of Washington.
These remarks were made in Delaware of men who were loyal citizens of the United States, as loyal as were to be found in America.

Mr. VOORHEES. I call the gentleman to order.
Mr. FISHER. I know the shoe pinches. The gentleman don't want the matter exposed here.

Mr. VOORHEES, I call the gentleman to order, for applying to me a remark of a personally offensive character. The SPEAKER I do not so understand it.

The SPEAKER I do not so understand it. Mr. FISHER resumed, saying that Charles U. Mc-Whorler, to whom the Senator referred as being loyal, was qu'te the reverse, and was not worthy of as much consideration, though white, as a loyal negro. [Laughter.] He stated this on his own responsibility, which he would assume here or elsewhere. This man had exposed a fact horse, which he called "Jeff Davia," Mr. Fisher took up in order a number of the Haddet Guarda where took up in order a number of the Hazlett Guards, whose ecessionism he exposed.

Mr. COX wished to know whether there were any other people left in Delaware? [Langhter.]
Mr. Plauen. I know it hurts my friend.
Mr. COX. Not at all.

Mr. FISHER. "Let the galled jade wince-my others are unwrung " [Laughter.]
Mr. COX. I thought from your list of names that you had made out a majority of the people of Dslaware. I don't sympathize with those of whom you have been don't sympathize with those of whom you have been speaking. Don't you know this?

Mr. FISHER. I don't know any such thing. I know the member from Ohio is a gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX. I ask the gentleman whether "Jeff Davis" is a good running horse!

Mr. FISHER. No. He's a trotter. [Laughter.] I was going through the list of the infernal Brocking days of the party of which the gentleman from Ohio was a member.

Mr. COX. No, sir. If you don't state the fact about this we will have to discredit what you have already said.
Mr. FISHER. I now understand that the gentleman voted for Mr. Douglas.
Mr. COX. Yes, I went for him, body and sonl.
Mr. FISHER having concluded his remarks, the

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT is taken from the speech of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, in the House of Representatives on the 25th ult., during the debate be tween that gentleman and Hon. H. L. Dawes, o Massachusetts, in reference to the report of the Van Wyck Committee in relation to Alexander Cummings. We publish it as an explanation of Judge Kelley's position upon the matters to which t refers :

o unge nearey a postion upon the matters to which it refers:

Mr. KELLEY. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes] says "the galled jade winces." If that remark was meant to apply to me, or cover me by innendo, I pronounce it false. I never was a political friend of Simon Cameron. He never represented the State of Pennsylvania by my vote or my inducence. He did not become the Cabinet Minister of Abraham Lincoln by my voice or by the withdrawal of my protest, and I am in duty to him for no one act of official courtesy. Look at your army list and the inducences that accured appointments, and see if there is any other man in this House who can say, as I can, that my influence has made no officer commissioned by Secretary Momeron, nor does one of all the number owe me gratitude for his appointment. As a citizen of my own State, who, from humble orphanage, has by his own labor and force of character risen to high position. I honor him; but as a statusman I have not admired him. In politics his lines and mine have run in opposite directions, although we have twice been members of the same party. I can, however, distinguish between the politician and the man; and as a man of extraordinary and generous traits of personal character, I know and esteem limin.

The gentleman intimates that somebody on this floor

Itim.

The gentleman intimates that somebody on this floor may suffer by the final report of the committee. Sir, let the linal report come: and if, in their star-chamber, there he accusations filed against me, I sak the committee to pursue them to the bitter end. If I have done aught to militate against my Government, or impair my charact r as a man or a member of this House, ascertain and proclaim it, and let the people of my native city drive me from their midst. But, sir, it will take more them enveronment and shanderous inneundues to silouco my tongue when truth and justice are the theme. Go otherough your departments and bureaus, which, with or for some of my constituents I enter almost daily, and find, if yon can, the man I have solicited to give a contract to friend or townsman. Go to my own city and pass through the departments there, and see if you can find an officer to say that I have solicited or began caaffering in contracts. As one of the representatives of a ind an officer to say that I uses solicited or been cast-fering in contracts. As one of the representatives of a great manificaturing city. I have reminded the President and the members of his Cablust that our people, more largely than those of any other important city, depend on daily labor for daily bread. To these distinguished gentlemen I have spoken of the fact that my city has done its full purt in enabling Pennsylvania to put twenty-five per cent more than her quots of troops in the field, and have urged them so to direct the patronage of the Government that the wives and children of our poor but patriotic haboring men, now in the field, should not have want of food, fuel, and clothing, added to the leas at husband and father. And, sir, with all this, I am willing the committee should brand me.

I did not provoke the ire of the gentlemen or his committee rashly. I make, when I first called attention to the injustice of the report, no assault upon either. Duty

the injustice of the report, no assault upon either. Duty to an abused man requires me to do what I did. It was because I saw that the committee were not acting, as I thought, in a spirit of candor and justice that I presented to the House a letter from a constituent, calling the attention of the country to a mistake which members of the committee, as individuals, had refused to correct. I did keep that communication for days, as the gentleman suggested in his former speech, and I, meanwhile, suggested the mistake to members of the committee, and asked them to correct it on their own motion, that I should not have to do it publicly, for I did not want to get into cultision with any gentleman upon this floor. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after Morday, May 5, 1862, he trains will leave as follows: Through trains

10.30 P. M. Harrisburg accommedation at 2.30 P. M.; Lancaster accommodation at 4 P. M.; Parkesburg train at 5.45 P. M. Trains for West Chester at 8.45 A. M., 12 noon, and at 4 P. M. MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARM AT SHERIPF'S SALE .- In another column will be found the advertisement of a valuable farm property located in

for Pittsburg at 7.16 A. M., at 11.30 A. M., and at

he most beautiful and healthful section of Montgomery county, easily accessible to the city by ail, and admirably adapted for a country residence. For particulars see advertisement. Public Amusements.

Mr. Adolph Birgfeld, leader of the brigade band bearin his name, will give a grand concert at the Musical Fund Hall on Monday evening, assisted by Theodore Eisfeld, C. Koppitz, Madame Johannsen, Carl Wolfsohn, and ther talented artistes. Mons. Koppitz is the most resimultaneously, a faculty never yet attained by any other musician. A splendid orchestra will form a feature of the concert, in conjunction with Birgfeld's band This will be Mr. Koppitz's only appearance in America

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1862. State fives fell off one per cent. at the Stock Board to-day; otherwise, the market showed a still further increase in price throughout the list. Government sixes of 1881 sold at 98%, and the seven and three-tenths per cent. loan at 102%; Pennsylvania Bailroad shares sold at 46%, and Heading Bailroad stock advanced to 22%. The money market is without alteration.

Mesers. Drexel & Co. furnish the following quotations Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and Imlay & Bicknell's Bank-Note Reporter both send us notice of a counterfest five dollar note on the Bull's Head Bank, New York city, which is now being circulated in thi city. Vignette, man and boy standing by casks, shipping in the distance; ox to the left of vignette; bull's head on right end; 5 on each upper corner. It is a very good imitation of the genuine. The public had bottom

The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia, luring the week ending May 1, 1862, were as follows: Shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top untain Railroad during the week ending Wednesday Week. Previously. Tons, Tons, 17,011 104,455

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

58,225

Extraordinary speculative vigor on the Stock Ex-change is the principal topic of Wall street to day. The entire list presents a large, advance, the demand which change is the principal topic of Wall street to day. The entire list presents a large advance, the demand which had been running upon Jovernment stocks having seined the speculative shares, there being the most rangeant today, while Governments are sensely so bicopast as early in the week. The rise in some of the shares today is, equal to 2021, per coat, with a strong demand at the advance. Myance.
The present upward turn of the market, commenced, on gaunday last, and to day's prices show a ring of paurdhy lust, and to-day's prices shot 3% per cent. in 3,00 Trensusy notes; 2 per cent. in 7.30 Trensusy notes; 8 per cent. in 1 sacific Mai; 25% per cent. in New York Central; 1 per cent. is New York Central; 11/2 per cent. in Eric preferred : 1.5 per cent in Eric Basterson;
1 per cent in Hudson River;
1 per cent in Harlets;
3 per cent in Harlets preferred;
3 per cent in Michigan Contral;
1% per cent in Michigan Southern;
2% per cent in Michigan Southern guarantied;
3% per cent in Michigan Southern guarantied;

a per cent. in Galona and Chicago;
by per cent. in Galona and Chicago;
by per cent. in Glow and and Tulcdo;
3½ per cent in Chicago and Rock Island;
3 per cent in Chicago, Rarlington, and Quincy;
2½ per cent. in Prairio du Chien;
2 per cent. in Masonova sives: 28 per cent. in Massouri sixes;
28 per cent. in Massouri sixes;
28 per cent in Tennesses sixes;
The largest rise was in Pacific Mail. The first transactions were at 111% \$112, finally closing at 113% \$114.
We hear that contracts of sixty days are now being closed up at a loss of about 90 to 22 per cant, the stock salling in Pebruary \$192. The anormans divided of \$

per cent. quarterly gives the bulls a great selvantage over the sellers for the fall. Of the relifond bunds we notice an average rise of 1 kg 2 kg per cent. Evic and Michigan Southern bonds In a 12 per cent. Eric and Michican Southern Londs are in strong demand at an advance of 1% 22 per cont. Toledo and Wabash Beconds rose 3 per cent., Chicago and Northwestern Firsts 4.

The buoyancy is very marked on the stocks of the loyal States, while Southern bonds are only a brille better. Missouris are 1/2 1/2 to cent, and the war loan 1%. Mi bligan sixes rose 2/2 to cent, and the war loan 1%. Mi bligan sixes rose 2/2 to cent, with few offering. California sevent soid at 10 Government securities have more than rabbvarad the reaction of yesteriay, and close strong. The sixes of 1881. The 7.30 notes are in demand at 102 2 202 1. The six to certificates are very firm, and close with suces at the six to certificates are very firm, and close with buyers at 50 2. The six 4° cent. certificates are very firm, and closs with bayers at 99 ½.

Two o'clock... Market strong, New York Central 55% 286, Toledo 43% 243%. Michigan Central 57% 256 57%, Eric 37% 286, Eric preferred 63.

Fanama jumped to 129%, Bock Island to 57%, Burlington and Quincy to 55,

Facific Mail, after the Board, is quoted 1102116.

Coupen Sixes, 98%, showing a further advance.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, May 2.
[Beported by S. E. SLAYMARER, Phila. Exchange.]

FIRST BOARD.

00 Wilmingth R. b5 52
250 Catavissa R pref 74
18 Elmira R pref. 164
250 Catavissa R pref 74
18 Elmira R pref. 164
250 do., b5 41
251 do., b5 41
251 do., b5 41
252 do., b5 41
253 do., b5 41
254 do., b5 41
255 do., b5 Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, May 2.
[Reported by S. E. SLAYMARER, Phila. Exchange.]

CITY ITEMS.

Vulcanite Jewelry. Inventive genius has done as much for but few conete substauces in nature as it has for the article of Caoutchouc, or India Rubber, derived from the axuding juices of certain tropical trees. Among the various pro-cesses to which this article has been subjected for the purpose of cohereing its utility and value, that of valcan-ization must be regarded as pre-eminent. The latter is effected by a combination of this substance with sulphur, which was first accomplished by Mr. Charles Go dyear, to whom a patient was granted in 1939, Since then, however, the latter has made a number of additional improvements, by the introduction of other ingredients, enhancing the weight, solidity, inde-ktrecitality, and hearty of the article, and of sources endering it more valuable. The highest excellence attained in the manufacture of India Rubber goods has been by American manufacturers, a large proportion of the articles made from it being under Mr. Goodysan's pa-

One of the latest applications of the caoutchouc is in the manufacture of what is termed "vulcanite" jewelry, a field in which we have no doubtit will have an immense and permanent success. The articles made from it, which are usually neatly mounted with gold, rival in polish and hrilliancy the finest ebony or jet work that we have ever examined, and are received with universal favor. The solo agent for the sale of these beautiful goods in this city, to the trade, is Mr. J. C. Fuller, No. 712 Chestow street, second floor. In the stock of them which he now exhibits, we observed an elegant line of Gentlemen's Vest Chains, Ludies Chatalaine Chains, Thimpire, Crosses, Studs, Burtons, etc., of the most exquisite workmanship, all of which we believe are destined anadds to take the place of rival materials. We may also take occasion in this connection to call attention to the two cards of Mr. Fuller, in another column of our paper, and to state that in his new location-having until recently conducted his extensive business as a wholesale dealer in jeweiry, in South Third street—he offers to the trade an elegant stock of gold and silver watches, and fine jawelry of every description, which, from his superior facilities for obtaining goods, and his intimate acquaintance with the wants of the trade, those wishing to buy goods of

this class would do well to examine. THE REV. H. S. HOWELL, chaplain of the Ninetieth Regiment, P. V., (Colonel Lyle's,) now lying before Fredericksburg, is now in this city, and will be glad to take charge of any contribution that may be sent to the room of the Young Men's Christian Association No. 1011 Chestnut street, adapted to the use of hospitals. As the man of this pasiniant are marris all Dilladal. phians, their friends may be glad to embrace this oportunity. Mr. Howell, we understand, will return A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF BOYS' CLOTHING.

The old dry-goods house of Messrs. Cooper & Conard, been noted as one of our most popular and successful stores for the sale of general foreign and domastic deg goods and Ladies' Cloaks. This season, however, at the dicitation of many of their patrons, they have added a department exclusively devoted to Boys' Ready-made Clothing. From a brief inspection, we believe their stock of these goods is second to no other in the city in points of style, variety, and elegance of fabric, and being large dealers in the soods employed by them in manufacturing, they have facilities in point of prices which few others possess. We believe this new addition to Masses. C. & C.'s warerooms will prove an acceptable saving of time, trouble, and expense to many persons who have heretofore been in the habit of buying the goods and having them made classwhere. They manufacture suits to order, when desired.

ELEGANT CANTON MATTINGS, AT MODERATE Putches.-Massis, J. F. & E. B. Orne, No. 519 Chaptenni street, opposite the State House, as will be seen from their advertisement in another column, now offer a large assortment of Canton Mattings, of all widths and styles, of their own importation, and at very moderate prices, As the season for buying this article is now upon us, our

HELD IN AMERICAN MECHANICS' HALL.-The fourth appiversary of these meetings was held on Suzday aftertoon, in the presence of a large congregation. The Rev reached on the occasion. The whole amount of money received by basket collections and contributions during the year, it appears, was \$260.60, whilst the expenses, in keeping up these meetings, were \$271.11. Contributions towards liquidating this deficiency and the accume ated debt of former years can be sent to the superintenden

Mr. J. Nolen, 1504 Franklin street. RUGGANT SPRING CONFECTIONS .- If we have oot had much susshine and flowers thus far in May. o vindicate its fabled charms, the people of Phila delphia have at least had access to an acceptable substitute in the delicious Spring Confections Just brought out by the principal confectioners of this city. Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., Second street, below Chest Their cases, filled as they are with a profusion of delicately-tinted, finely-flavored, and deliciously-palatable saccharine and fruit preparations, were never more inviting They contain enough, in fact, if properly appro-priated, to reflect a large spot of sunshine and a deal of domestic happiness in every family circle, Husband fathers, brothers, friends, and lovers will please make

THE SPLENDID NEW SALESROOMS OF MOSSI'S Charles Oakford & Son, under the Continental Hotel, are new througed in all weathers and at all hours of the day, with customers for their magnificent new Spring Hata and Caps for gentlemen, and their fashionable Headgear for Children Their stock of the latter is by far the finest and most select in this city. They are also doing a large business in Gente' Furnishing Goods and Ladies' Paper Goods, Collars, &c., the display of which in one of their large windows is attracting much attention. THE GREAT PORTABLE LIGHT OF THE AGE.

\_It has been established, beyond controversy, that the celebrated lamps for burning Kerosene oil, manufactured and sold by Mesers. Witters & Co., at their Chairs Light Emporium, No. 35 North Eighth street, corner of Filhert, are the safest, most convenient and ornamental and the cheapest portable light yet given to the public. Everybody should use them in profesonce to any others. SCOTCH ALES AND LONDON BROWN STOUT, of the best brands, and of undoubted purity, are constantly kept on hand by Mr. C. Ht Mattson, dealer in the groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, for the use of in-ralids. He has also a lot of kinne Wine, of his own

aportation-a very auperior article-to, which we in ite the attention of our readers. BUTTER AND CHEESE .- Masses. Slocomb & Baseett, whose stand is in the Mastern Market, corner of Fifth and Merchant streets, we receiving daily, from the bred dalries in the country, a very superior article of Cheese and Butter, which they warrant to please the GRIGG & VAN GRATEN, 794 Market street, are now offering the grantest industruments in cheap and

fashionable clothing. The public are invited to call and examine our new stock of Spring and Summer styles. \* THE PRESIDENT.-The health of Mr. Lincolu, it is said, was never better at any period of als life then at the present time. He is looking better than he did the day of his inauguration. He has gained steadily in health, strength, and even in weight avordupois. The cares and troubles of office, and the incomper restonsibilities of the war, will not break him down. He converses freely, and often in his remarks incidentally alludes to the handsome and superb styles of garments gotten up by Granville Stokes, the Pashi Chillier, at No. 000 Chestnut street, where prices are

emarkably low. Sweet are the vernal airs of spring, And sweet the breath of rosor blown. And sweet the glad bird's layful tone, And sweet the running streamlet's ring. Fair are the May's soft azure skies, And fair the blossoms on the trees.

And fairer yet than all of these, The laughing maiden's bonny eyes. Yet spring hath not such witching wiles, When winter shelves his snowy cloaks, As Philip clothed by Charley Stokes, Is sure to find in Julia's smiles. Men and Boys' Spring Clothing, under the Continental.

All styles, and all prices;