The Press

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. From Louisville, we learn that General Dumont, with a cavalry force, among which was Wynkoop's Pennsylvania Cavalry, attacked the force, eight hundred in number, of the rebel Colonel Morgan, and, after a severe fight, routed them, taking nearly all their horses and arms, and one hundred and fifty prisoners. The robels fled, but General Dumont is in full pursuit, and it is supposed he will capture the whole force. Morgan is reported to have been killed.

On Sunday, a rebel schooner with coal was despatched from Richmond to put her cargo on board the Merrimac, but the crew run her aground, deserted her, and surrendered themselves voluntarily to the Union forces at Newport News. They give a deplorable account of affairs in Richmond, and state that the rebel soldiers are hopelessly demoralized.

The news from General McClellan's army is important. In consequence of the heavy rains and the wretched condition of the roads, our troops have not been able to move as rapidly as they would like to do. . Franklin's division has not gone yet to West Point. General McClelian, in an official despatch to Secretary Scanton, states that Joe Johnston, with an army superior in numbers to our own, is at Williamsburg, and is determined to dispute every inch of ground on the road to Richmond. On Monday General Hancock's division had a fight with the rebels, during which our troops took two redoubts at the point of the bayonet, killing two colonels and many privates, and capturing one colo nel and one hundred and fifty prisoners. The fight was a most brilliant one, and General McClellan highly complimented General Hancock's conduct. General McClellan is confident and hopeful of suc-

The telegraph, for the last day or two, has been neusually silent in regard to the movements of General Halleck's army. Despatches from Cairo and Chicago state that it is currently reported in both places that our forces have taken possession of Corinth, and a large namber of prisoners were taken, while another despatch from Pittsburg Lending says that our forces are at Monterey within sound of the rebel drums.

Refuge of Rebellion.

With the news of the evacuation of Yorktown comes a telegraphic announcement that BEAUREGARD is evacuating Corinth-"sending large bodies of soldiers South." This sudden and not generally looked for backward movement of the rebels has a peculiar significance. The plans of the rebel managers cannot, of course, be precisely known, though BEAURE-GARD's declaration, that JEFF DAVIS understands and approves of his course, leads to a little speculative reflection touching this mys-

it is no secret in political circles that the cotton lords have for many years curned a longing eye to the rich and salubrious table lands of Mexico. Perhaps there exists no country under the sun so well adapted to render slave labor agraeable. In addition to this its climate and productions are just such as may be imagined desirable and proper for an aristocratic Arcadia. By its altitude, semitropic and semi-temperate, abounding in all those varieties of scenery which can please the eye and delight the senses, selfish indolence, in its wildest imaginings, could not picture to itself a more delightful retreat. In his magnificent hacienda the cotton lord might feel ences of enterprise and industry, to effect a separation from which, he and his fellows entered upon this, to them, disastrous war; and with his sable retainers he might become a Don indeed. His isolation from the vulgar world of men would be complete. His ambition "to rule" could be utterly sated. His propensity for political scheming could be indulged to its full bent. No wonder, then, that these whilom masters of ours looked upon Mexico, and coveted her Arcadian expanses. Suppose, then, that this sudden and myste-

rious abandonment of their strongholds by the rebels, should in some way be connected with that old longing for the Aztee Arcadia, and is it not probable that Davis and his co-rebels, from the first, caught a glimpse of overthrow, and fixed upon Texas as the place of final gathering, preparatory to a reorganization for new alliances and exploits beyond the Rio Grand ? They knew that egress from the Atlantic and Gulf ports might be effectually cut off. What more natural than that they should have held the Southwest in reserve for their exodus, when detence should be no longer

The path which leads most directly to this possible city of refuge is vià Vicksburg. Making the transit of the river at that point, the rebel generals could push on into Texas, and prepare for a last stand. Defeated, as they would be, they might enter into an alliance with the Church party in Mexico, and essay the overthrow of the existing dynasty in that distracted Republic. Or they might ally themselves with JUAREZ, and fall upon the rear of the French invaders. Foreign interference ended, the subject of a division of the honors and responsibilities of government would have to be settled between the allied Powers; and who can say that JEFFERson Davis may not yet preside over the checkered destinies of the Mexican Republic, and hold his levees in the Halls of the Montezumas? We can believe in its probability with less effort than would have been required to believe that he would be in the position he now holds six months before he entered upon its duties. Disorder attracts disorderly elements. Nothing, we apprehend, could be more apnizers into Mexico. Nowhere else can they so hopefully go, or more securely hide from a world which they must heartly hate. True, it would fill the cup of sorrow for Mexico to overflowing, and it is to be feared that the signs which now give some faint hopes of peace to our distracted neighbor would disappear forever when BEAUREGARD should cross the Rio Grande. As well-wishers to that Republic, we regret that there is a hue of probability about these speculations. The peace of the continent demands another issue of the matter; but should the rebels cross the Mississippi the road to Texas is unobstructed.

THE OBJECT of the proposed union of loyal men in this State is to secure a loyal Legislatute and a loyal Congressional delegation. In order to accomplish these essential things, the Democratic party, as now organized and controlled, must cease to exist. We refer, of course, to the organization controlled by REED, WHARTON, BUCHANAN, & Co. With a genuine union of the voters who in their inmost souls abhor those traitors and their meditated treason, Pennsylvania will stand redeemed in October. Such a union is not difficult if all patriots will but carry their hearts into the work. Let no stumbling-blocks in the shape of party names and catchwords be constructed. There can be but two parties, in reality, in the field next fall. One will strike for the Union by accumulating strength for the Administration in the State and National Legislatures. The other will strive to embarrass the Administration in every way. If our loyal leaders prove wise and tolerant the last-named party will be institution were in a prosperous condition, and crushed out forever. Let us have no boggling

THE SENATE accomplished a good work yesterday—a work that the people have long been asking for, and have had a right to expect-in the passage of the homestead bill. Its merits and provisions have been fully debated in the present and previous sessions. character have failed in this country. Its passage, at the present time, shows that our Senators, even amid the more engrossing approved the action of the executive committee in business of the war, are not unmindful of the applying to the last court of Centre county for a other interests of their constituency. It is a just concession to those toiling millions of freemen who have cast a wistful gaze to the fresh prairies of the West, where, unfettered by the servitude of drudging toil, they may gain a manly livelihood, and become in a preeminent degree useful citizens of the Republic. Should the legislation of the Senate be acquiesced in by the House, we may hope to see our wildernesses blossoming as the rose.

THE proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were of a highly important character-the Senate having passed the Homestead bill and the House having adopted the Pacific Railroad

THE West Chester Republican announces that Hon. John Hickman has positively declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress.

Over-the-Water Predictions. Political predictions, made at a distance and by imperfectly-informed prophets, frequently are not only valueless, but laughable. To this class belong the vaticinations of that tremendons gas-beg, the London Times, during the last twelvemonth. From the first the "Thunderer " of Printing-House Square prepared Europe for the immediate and signal triumph of the revolted Confederate States. One by one its hopes of this revolt have become, it PRIOR's words, "Fine by degrees and beautifully less." The Confederate rebels have been so beaten again and again that they may be considered as virtually "used up."

stampede from Yorktown. the Federal expectation of speedily taken New Orleans, and facetiously says this would be othe next thrust of the swordfish into the whale." It does not underestimate, however, the importance of occupying that great Southein metropolis. In the following brief paserge we can recognize "the fine Italian hand" of Dr. Russell, who visited the place last conquered, and made to return to the support summer, and therefore writes from actual ob of the old Constitution."

"The Northern conquerors do not over-estimate the importance of the conquest for the tidings of which they are so impatient. New Orleans is the commercial metropolis of the South and the West it is the emporium of the vast tracts traversed by the Mississippi and all the great tributaries of that most mighty of rivers. It has a greater command of internal navigation than any city in the Old or New World. In itself, as a city, it is little worth. Built upon a flat below the level of the risen river, it would, perhaps, be to the permanent benefit of its inhabitants if the dykes were cut and the stream were allowed to flow over it. To friend or to foe nis anonem to have very in 10 Hield of to 100 its atmosphere plike is fever and death, and even among the acclimated New Orleanists the annual mertality is three times that of Boston. It is not the city, but the position at the point that some mands all the internal navigation which is so important. The Southern papers pertinently remains its defenders that 's merior cheanness of transporits defenders that 'superior cheapness of transpor-tation by water draws thither all the cotton pro-duced in Middle and Western Tennessee, Arkansas, Eastern Texas, and Mississippi, while the tobacco, hemp, and cereals of the vast Western Empire find their way thither from the same cause. The occupation of New Orleans would be a tourniquet tightened over the great artery of the Second

But, the Times adds, " Perhaps in the case of a city where yellow fever and cholera have in some years destroyed one-tenth of the whole population the best revenge of an invaded people would be to let the invaders take and hold it." The Confederates, however, we are bere told, intended to retain possession of New Otleans, and its defences are described in de-

tail thus: " New Orleans is a hundred miles from the mouth of the river, and the banks are fortified all the way dwn. At a convenient point there are forts armed with the heaviest guns, and commanding an artificial dam stretched across the river, and which is calculated to delay any naval force under the guns of the forts for a sufficient time for the artillery to of the forts for a suincient time for the artiflery to sink them. These defences, so described, are suspiciously like these which were prepared by the Chinese to oppose the passage of the English and French fleets up the Peiho, and which, although temperarily successful, were readily overcome when the leaders had learned to respect their enemy. But, in addition to these, there are, we are told, two from eased floating batteries, carrying heavy armovers, and a garrison of thirty-two thousand armaments, and a garrison of thirty two thousand men, eager for the appearance of the invaders. The New Orleanists say they are mad with ex-citement and rage, that their hot shot are ready. their furnaces in complete preparation, and that the Yankees, whenever they come, will receive a

Exultingly, then, does the Times declare that, "if there be any truth in the loud cries of defiance of the Southern press the conquest of this city is not so absolutely certain as the Northerners think," and that even if the Federal gunboats and steam-frigates should successfully run the gauntlet of the Confederate forts and batteries, they might be heaten time, English journalists are compelled largely to discount the brag of the Confederate rebels, the Times makes a loop-hole of escape, by adding that these "32,000 men in garrison ought to be able to give a good account of these invaders, if that garrison exis's in any other columns than those of the newspapers." The garrison thus vaunted of, though with some evident misgiving, did not wait to have any settlement with the Federals. At the first alarm of danger this brave garrison adopted

the peaceful and prudent policy of retreat. We shall look out, expectingly, for the Times' remarks on the fall of New Orleans.

THE New York Evening Post has a convincing article in favor of the amendment of Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (voted down in the House) to the tax bill, laying a tax of three cents per pound upon cotton. "It is," says ed; against the justice of which no one can bring good reasons; which will cause the very class who brought on the war to pay a share of its expenses. We are informed that a tax of one cent per pound on the cotton crop will produce eighteen millions of dollars; three cents a pound would yield us fifty-four millions. The cotton planters cannot complain, because one of their first acts was to lay an export duty on cotton; the tobacco planters of the border slave States will complain if cotton is not taxed, when their staple is to be very heavily taxed, and when, too, tobacco is by no means a monopoly, as cotton is. And the farmers of the Northwest, whose sons not be contented to pay taxes on almost product of the South go clear. The fear expressed by Mr. Morrill, that if we lay a tax on cotton other countries will at once undersell our planters, is groundless. How well the planters can bear a tax of four or five cents per pound, even if they were able to get only the usual prices for the staple, will appear from the following facts: It is established that an average year's cotton costs the planter, to raise, not more than six cents per pound. Planters and others who have carefully examined this question assert that, with good new lands at twenty dollars per acre, and slaves, taking the run of the plantation, of both sexes, between the ages of fourteen and sixty, at an average of eight hundred dollars, if the planter can be assured of six cents per pound for his cotton he will make a greater profit on this crop than is yielded by any of the great agricultural products in any part of the country. In a lecture on cotton, delivered in Liverpool last September, by Mr. Beazley, a well-known cotton-spinner and the largest planters in Louisiana had told him that he could grow cotton profitably at six cents per pound; and no well-informed Southern man will deny that cotton sold at six cents on the plantation is a more remunerative crop than either sugar, rice, hemp, or corn. But if we look at the prices which have ruled in Liverpool for middling grades of New Orleans cottons we shall find the average in 1854 eleven cents, in 1855 twelve cents, in 1856 twelve and

1858 fourteen cents, in 1859 fourteen and a The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. A meeting of the board of trustees of the Farmers: High School of Pennsylvania was held in the Executive Chamber, at Harrisburg, yesterday; the Hon. Frederick Watts, president of the board, presided. The Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Hon. James T. Hale, A. O. Hiester, C. F. Hiester, H. N. M'Allister, James Miles, and Dr. Pugh, were present. Reports from standing committees showed that the affairs of the measures were taken to secure a full statement of history of the latter, from its origin to the present time, in order that, by their publication, the people of the State may learn by what means this State has succeeded in founding a flourishing agricul-

three-quarter cents, in 1857 sixteen cents, in

capacity, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the times, while all other attempts of a similar Among other things, a resolution of the board change of the corporate title of the institution, the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania to that of | piece. The furniture and properties of the establishment the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, by which title the college will hereafter be designated—the reason for this change being that the latter name more properly represents the course of studies pursued in the institution, and associates it more intimately with agricultural institutions of the same grade in other countries, than does the former title. European farm schools are all of a very low order, whereas the course of study at

A Rebel Yarn for the European Marketi New York, May 6.—A letter from first-class merchants in Baltimore to a Liverpool mercantile firm states, under date of April 3, that "the United States forces had suffaced a severa defeat in a battle at Yorktown, and that the Merrimae and seven other iron-clad ships were out." This was received in Liverpool by the steamship China, and shows that all the merchants of Baltimore are not yet loyal or truthful.

this college is more extensive than at any of the

European agricultural colleges.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 6. Not long ago, two ladies called at Wheatland, the safe retreat of the man who assisted treason to arm itself in the very sanctuaries of freedom, and while there they were thrown into conversation with the venerable ex-President. Of course, the war was soon introduced. In the course of conversation, the battle at Fort Donelson was alluded to, when he said: Ladies, you must not suppose that this victory will end the war; there will be much severe fighting yet, and should our Northern soldiers attempt to go South as the warm season approaches, they will be swept off like Everywhere the Union is becoming re-established, and the Federal capture of New Orleans rotten sheep! Besides, ladies, you know that preceded by only a few days the rebel the Southern people have long anticipated this The Times of the 18th ult comments upon | can never be conquered." Miss — replied:

struggle, and have been prepared for it; they "Yes, Mr. B., we know, and so does the country, that for the last four years, at least, the Southern people have been permitted to do as they please with the powers that controlled the Government, and have been allowed to have their own way in everything; but, notwithstanding all this, it is our opinion that they will be I record this little incident, not so much to

prove that the ex-President is the same man

that placed the weapons in the hands of the bad men which they have used to overthrow the Union, nor to present another evidence of his bitter hostility to the cause of the country, but to remind my readers that the rebellion against this Government was long and carefully prepared for, and that it has cost the people thousands of precious lives and hundreds of millions of dollars. Every victory over the traitors makes this fact more clear. The property and arms taken at Yorktown are all new and substantial. The arms and cappen, and the instruments used in the fortifications, axes. spades, spears, &c., had been lately imported or manufactured in the South. The cotton goods are well made, and of excellent fabric. The powder, of which a great amount was found to be destroyed, was of good quality; and even the printed blanks, muster rolls officers' reports, &c., were executed in the best manner. These facts exhibit the des peration of the men engaged in this bad cause, their resources, and how they have run the blockade. And they, moreover, have the incalculable amount of money and material they were permitted to steal under the last Administration. The robbery in the War and Interior Departments must have been stupendous They robbed the mints of New Orleans and Dahlonega, and seized arsenals, armories, navy yards, forts, and ships; and with these secured vast deposits of coin, arms, ammunition, and the instruments to manufacture arms, &c. Their possession of the Norfolk workshops has enabled them to supply their army and navy, and their oppressive measures upon the people have poured millions into their coffers. As we contemplate the fast-failing fortunes of the rebellion, the extent of the preparations so eloquently described by Mr. Buchanan is revealed to the world. We have had no ordinary foe to contend with, and the wonder increases as we count over the splendid triumphs over this foe by the gallant defenders

Whether the prediction of Mr. Buchanan

that our soldiers "will die off like rotten

of our flag.

sheep" in the Southern climate, is to be fulfilled or not is one of the questions that time alone can solve. In this connection it is well to consider the programme set forth in the late order of Major General Hunter, now in by "the 32,000 men in garrison." Here we command in South Carolina and Georgia, in have an anticipation of the defeat of the Fe- regard to the emancipated slaves of the South. CLARK will be chairman. derals before New Orleans. But as, by this The slaveholders are arming their negroes by thousands, and General Hunter proposes to do likewise. In view of the approaching sickly season this may not only be a wise but an una voidable and imperative measure of self-preservation. Shall our white troops be killed off "like rotten sheep," by the diseases of the climate, or by the hands of the negro recruits of the Rebel Chiefs? General Hunter, a citizen of New Jersey, and officer of the regular army, and wholly disconnected from politics, meets the trouble by proposing to drill, educate, and arm the great body of contrabands in his district; and if they cannot fight, to put them to work on the fortifications and in the cotton fields. France employs the Algerines, England the natives of India and the blacks, and the rebels in this country their own slaves and the savages of the Indian region for military purposes. Thus, not only the customs of other nations, but the example of the traitors on our own soil, come to strengthen and justify the plan of General Hunter. As to the loyalty of the negro, let us admit that it is from the contrabands that we receive our most accurate in formation. It was a contraband that gave the first notice of the evacuation of Manassas to General McClellan-that brought news of the flight from Yorktown-and that yesterday exposed the fear and dissensions in the social and military family of Jefferson Davis. Rarely have they deceived any of our generals. If there is any class South that has a vital interest in opposing the rebels, it is the negroes. They have felt their atrocities, and must endure new sufferings should their masters succeed. The bitter foes of the Republic in the South are white, not black men. The negroes are acclimated to the climate of the Cotton States-they know the country-and they have no alternative but to work to keep themselves alive. The world wants cotton, and they can plant and gather it. Our Government wants to save the lives of the white soldiers of the free States, and the negroes may prove to be efficient substitutes. Besides. if the rebels will not yield, let them, as they concentrate their army in Mississippi and Alabama, as they marshal their savage allies in Arkansas and Texas, as they drive their ne

> OCCASIONAL LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE General McClellan's Advance to Williamsburg -Is the Town Fortified?-Correction-Movement from West Point-Reported Destruction

of a Railroad Line.

groes into the front ranks to slay our brothers

and friends-let them, I say, meet the punish-

ment of their treason at the hands of those

they have so long oppressed and degraded.

Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, May 5, 1862. It is stated here, upon good authority, that Genera McClellan has advanced as far as Williamsburg. It is the rebel papers, a short time since, intimated that Wil-

anxiety. General Mansfield has sent the following letter, (in which your correspondent is somewhat interested,)

Major General Wool:

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, station
at Portress Monroe, has circulated an unfounded a
unjustreport against the Fifth Maryland regiment st tioned at this post, to the effect that twenty-five men of that regiment had deserted to the enemy. There is not a word of truth in the statement; the regiment is as loyal as any we have, and the report should be contra-General Mansfield having thus vouched for the loyalt of the regiment, your correspondent places the fact upon record with pleasure. He can do so with entire consist ency, as the statement objected to was given merely as

nimself at the time. ad the Verk river on Runday have been landed at Wee Point, and destroyed a railroad bridge crossing the Pa munky river. The railroad leads from West Point almost

The Conways played in "Still Waters" last night to the average of spanes to will never to shear and have not improved by their European experience. Mrs Conway looked sprightly and boyish in Ion, but her ex-cellences went no farther, and she gave, at best, an inulligant pasitation of the wart. Har wairs is alage and grown obese, and looks and walks awkwardly. He has a but plays John Mildman as no other actor can. The novelties during their tenure here. The stock company of the Walnut-street Theatre is of an indifferent character. Mr. Wright, in general a good actor, was not fitte to impersonate Hawksley, the active character of the

Mr. Barrett, of this company, has just been marks to Miss Viola Crocker, a petite and pretty lady, whose talent follows hard upon her amiability. Mrs. Barrett, and, will join the Walaut-street compan next season. A capable lady is essential to the welfare The Soires Militaire at the Academy of Music, to

night, will be a good entertainment, and probably a pe-Curinry auccoss. The Senov Rebellion will be withdrawn next week uld see the famous views of the present war which make up the supplement to each evening's outer Dr. Colton's humorous exhibition, the chief feature of which will be the inhalation of "laughing gas," come

off, to-right, at Concert Hall. See advertise Marine Intelligence. New York, May 6.—Arrived, steamer | from Port Boyal. Below, barks Henriotta, a Trowbridge, from Barbadoes. FROM WASHINGTON. The Rumors of Foreign Intervention Unfaunded.

The Charges Against Judge Humphrey, or NAVAL CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Postal Communication with New Orleans Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1862. The Rumors about Foreign Intervention Unfounded. The rumors and statements of foreign intervention induce the Government to cease its efforts to put down the rebellion, as well as those about projected arrang and compromises, are without foundation. The Tennessee Impeachment Case

The merits of the Humphrey's impeachment case, initiated by the House of Representatives to-day, are briefly there, as appears from the report of the Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. HUMPHREYS was commissioned as district indee for the three districts of the State of Tennessee, on the 26th of March, 1859, and still holds, and has not resigned his commission. The testimony of Hon. Holder Maynand, Mr. Trieg, and Mr. Lellyer, all citizens

of Tennessee, shows that HUMPHREYS, in a public meet-ing, held at Nashville, in December, 1860, declared in favor of secession, and refused, when interrogated, declare that South Carolina was subject to the laws of the United States. He, about that time, published articles in the rewspapers, in which he took strong grounds in favor of secession.

He has neglected his duties as judge ever since the

adeption of the ordinance of secession by the Tennessoc Legislature, and refused to hold his court because he considered the authority of the United States obsolute in Tennessee, and since that time has officiated as judge for the rebel Confederacy, and held citizens of the United States to answer before him as such rebol judge, for disloyality to the sail Febel Confederacy. He had advised a citizen so charged and brought before him to forswear allegiance to the United States by taking the oath of allegiange to the self-styled Southern Confederacy, and upon his refusal to do so, he required of the citizen abond, in a la ge sum, on condition that he would leave Tennessee the place of his residence, within forty days. Mr. HUMPHREYS has also entertained proceedings under the treasonable acts of Congress thereof, for the confiscation of the property of loval citizens of the United States, for that Confederacy, and in aid of the rebellion now prosecuted against the United States.

The Tax Bill in the Senate. The Senate Committee on Finance reported about 260 ames discuss to the House tax bill, after having heard the representations of delegations representing the vari-

Among the amendments, they have stricken out the tax on all rectified and mixed spirits and increased that on distilled spirits to 20 cents per gallon, to be collected at the distilleries, but not to operate upon the stock on hand previous to the passage of the act. The tax on domestic wine is stricken out. That on lager beer and other malt liquors remains undisturbed. Three per centum is proposed on the gross receipts of railreads, steamboats, &c Thirty instead of fifty cents a head on cattle, adding five cents on calves. Tobacco 20 cents per pound. Cigars from 10 to 35 cents, according to quality. The tax of 1 cent a pound on cotton is left out, and schedule a, taxing pianos, watches, carriages, &c , is nearly all stricken out, but retaining the tax on billiard-tables and dogs. The committee have not changed the mode of collection, but have modified the section in the act of the 5th of August, raising twenty millions by taxation, and making the provision applicable to one year. Mr. McDougall, of California, of the Finance Com-

mit ee, has proposed a substitute, based on the recom mendations of the Boston and Philadelphia Boards of Trade, and New York Chamber of Commerce, embracing the system of payment by stamps Lieutenant Worden Convalescent. Lieutenant Wonden visited both branches of Conress to-day, and met with a warm reception from the members, who congratulated him on his convalescence.

Another Schooner Caught while Attempting to Run the Blockade.
The United States gunboat Huron captured, on the 19th ultimo, off Charleston, the schooner Glide, while attempting to run the blockade. She was bound to Nassan, and was loaded with one hundred bales of cotton and five tierces of rice. The papers and log-book were thrown verboard during the cruise.

The Confication Committee The special committee on confiscation, to be chosen

The Tax Bill. bill in the Sonato, if it is printed in time. Naval Appointments.

Lieutenant ALEXANDER MURRAY has been detailed by the Navy Department from the Louisiana and ordered Acting Second Assistant Engineer JOHN WALKER has been detached from the Flag and ordered to the Fort Acting Second Assistant Engineer M. DANDREAD has

been detached from the Fort Henry and ordered to the to report to Commodore PENDERGRASE, for ordnance duty, at Philadelphia. Acting Master Edward W. White has been ordered to the U. S. steamer Mount Vernon.

Naval Stations on the Lakes-National Foundry at Chicago. Mr. Representative Arnold, of Illinois, introduced a bill into the House to-day to establish a national foundry at Chicago. The bill proposes to appropriate one hun dred thousand dollars for the purpose, providing that city donates twenty acres of land for the site. The bill also proposes to establish navy yards on lakes Erie and

Letters for New Orleans. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862 .- All letters for New Orleans should be sent to the New York posethe regular mails. JOHN A. KASSON,

First Assistant Postmaster General. Virginia Post Office. We are glad to announce a resumption of regular mail facilities with Charlestown, Jesserson county, Va. The Postmaster-General this afternoon ordered the office to be reopened, and John REED appointed postmaster, in place of John P. Brown, who abandoned the office. MARYLAND

Banson, contractor, Postmaster-General Blain orders three additional weekly trips, making the service daily, except Sunday. This is in the Hon, Mr. CRISFIELD'S mense advantage to the business men of the vilages of the above, route 3241, Snow Hill to Newtown, is curbeing necessary for the service on this route to extend

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. A REPEL SCHOONER, WITH COAL FOR THE MERRIMAC, RUN ASHORE.

The Crew Desert, and Deliver Themselves up

500 Federal Prisoners Expected from Richmond, BALTIMORE, May 6 .- The Fortress Monroe correct Yesterday afternoon a schooner came down the James river from Richmond, and when near Newport News she was run ashore on the south side of the river. Her singular movements attracted considerable attention and

men were observed to immediately take to their boats On arriving, they announced that they had intentionally run her ashore, for the purpose of reaching our lines, and that she contained sixty tons of coal for the Mer-

E Several boats were immediately manned, and started out for the purpose of endeavoring to tow her off, but finding this to be impossible, they set her on fire and she was burned to the water's edge. The Marriman was in eight at the time, but she did not venture to save the

The crew were taken to headquarters and gave a deplerable account of affairs at Richmond and among the troops, who regarded all further attempts to sustain the rebellion as sheer folly.

In accordance with a notice given by Gen. Huger to Gen. Wool a few days since, Captais Millward proceeded at noon to-day, with the steamer New Haven, up the

James river to meet a rebel boat in which he promised to send down from Richmond five hundred Union prisoners in exchange for those released by Gen. Burnside. Up to the hour the best starts, no tidings have been heard from them. They are expected to arrive

A Fight at Pulaski, Tenu. ney, Lieutenants Carey, Chambers, Dial, Thomas, and Leonard, of the Second Onio Regiment, with seventy privates; Captain Jenuster, and Adjutant Neal, with one hundred and fifteen men, of the Eighteenth Ohio Lientenant Mitchell (the General's son), of Bennett' Cavalry; Captain Ewing, and two lieutenants, of the Twenly-first Ohio, with fifty-three privates, were taken prisoners at Pulaski, Tennessee, on last Sunday, by 1,000 of Morgan's rebel cavalry, after a fight of two hours and a half. The prisoners were subsequently released on parole, and are now at Nashville. Morgan lost

three wounded, and one missing. From Port Royal, S. C. New York, May 6.—The steamer Ben De Ford, from Port Boyal on the 3d inst., arrived at this port to:pight, with forty-three cabin and eighty-two steerage passengers, and a number of refugees from Jacksonville. The health of the troops was excellent. The Paw-Paw battery, at the junction of the Dahos and Paw-Paw rivers, rebels fled as soon as she came within three hundred which was loaded. Among her passengers are Col. Farnsworth, of New York Seventy-minth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Bucklin, of

the Third Bhode Island Regiment; Lieut. Col. Ely, of the Sixth Connect cut Regiment, and other officers. Jeff Thompson Reported to be in Western Kentucky. CHICAGO, May 6.—A special despatch to the Journal, from Paducah, says Jeff Thompson is in Western Kentucky, with four thousand cavatry. He came across a company of Curtis' Nebratka Horse, yesterday, near Dresden, scattering them in avery direction, but without

any loss of life. Great excitement exists in that section of the country a consequence of this raid. A report is current here, and generally believed, that Corinth was evacuated last night, and our troops are now

Death of Judge Rahn. POTTSVILLE, May 6.—The Hon. George Rahn, Associate Judge of Behnjikil county, died last avening at his residence in this place. His loss will be saverely felt by a large circle of friends and relatives. Judge Rahn was one of the pioneurs in the development of the resources of the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

From General McClellan's Army. DESPATCHES FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN. GEN. FRANKLIN'S DIVISION NOT YET GONE

TO WEST POINT. Capture and Destruction of Rebel Transports on the York River. THE REBEL ARMY ENTRENCHED AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THEY ARE 85.000 STRONG. BALTIMORE, May 6.—The special correspondent of the American, at Fortress Monros, says that General Mc-Clellan's advance is beyond Williamsburg, and that our gunboats are at West Point, having on their way capured or destroyed many rebel transports. A report was also current of the capture of a large number of prisoners.

A force had been landed at West Point; and destroyed bridge on the Richmond and York river railroad.

Further Particulars. The French war steamer Gasendi came down from Yorktown at five o'clock last ovening, bringing the French Minister, and also Captain Fox, the Assistant Secretary of War.
We learn that up to one o'clock the steamers with Gen Franklin's division had not gone beyond Yorktown, but were waiting to hear from above. One of the gunboats which went up on Sunday morning had returned, and re orted that they found the river unobstructed, and tha the gunboats had reached West Point, where a force had een landed, and destroyed a bridge on the road to Richmond.

Several rebel transports were overtaken going up the river. Some were run ashore, those on board escaping and were burned. Others had been captured. The latest reports say that General McClellan was with the advance of the army, and was supposed to be before Williamsburg, in which direction there had been a brist Among the prisoners is the chief of engineers on Gene

Johnston's staff, who states that the whole rebel army at Yorktown amounts to 85,000 men. He gives a most deplorable account of the condition of the enemy, and says they will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of Richmond.

The retreat commenced before daylight on Saturday morning, and he doubts not that the advance was twenty

miles distant at the time the last gun was fired from York to #n.
On Saturday morning, General McClellan signalled the five gunboats lying below Yorktown, of the fact of the evacuation, with instructions to proceed on up the river to West Point, and remove all obstructions in their Quite a fleet of steamers and vessels, loaded with

troops, were discovered in the distance, and a pursuit was commenced, resulting in the capture of some of them board, who escaped to the woods. It is said that by three o'clock in the afternoon the gunboats had reached West Point, at the head of navigation, nearly thirty miles above Yorktown, frequently shelling the parties of the enemy that were discovered flying along the shore, and flanking that portion of th verenting army that were moving towards Work Poin o take the railroad to Richmond.

Immediately in the wake of the gunboats followed s ong line of river steamers loaded with troops, carrying Gen. Franklin's division, with 15,000 to 20,000 mou. These troops reached Yorktown during the afternoon, and were stopped there to await intelligence from the gunboats. It is proposed to laud them at Yorktown if

Despatch from General McClellan. HEADQUARTERS, May 5, 1862.

To the Hon. Edmin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

It is usining bard now, and was raining most of the
night; therefore the roads are very bad.

The enemy is still at Williamsburg. Heavy firing is now going on.

The weather has delayed Franklin to-day. I hope to overcome all obstacles yet, and throw a sufficient force up York river to cut off the enemy's line of retreat, Several of our batteries are actually stuck fast in the mud. The men have done all that could be done. No signs of the cessation of rain.
G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

he reports of the guplicats are favorable.

LATER. WASHINGTON, May 6 .- The boat to Cherrystone Inle has arrived with despatches for the Government.

The enemy are in strong force, and entrenched near Williamsburg, intending to dispute the passage of ou troops there. There has been some brisk fighting, in which General Hancock's division had taken two redoubts, and repulsed Early's rebel brigade, by a brilliant bayonet charge. In this engagement Gen. Hancock's forces are said to have ki led two rebel colonels, two lieutanauts, and capture 150 prisoners. General McClellan highly compliments General Han cock's conduct.

At the time of sending off the despatches our loss was

ot known, but it is supposed to be con

portion to the extent of the engagement, as the figh was quite severe. Despatch from General McClellan [Beceived at War Department at 12.22 P. M., May 6.]
BIVOUAG IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURG,
May 5, 10 P. M. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War After arranging for the movements up the York river, I was urgently sent for here. I find Joe Johnston in front of me, in strong force, probably greater a good deal then my own deal than my own. Hancock has taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one colonel and a hundred and fifry prisoners, killing at least two colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme. I do not know our exact loss, but from prisoners, that they intend disputing every step to Richmond. I shall run the risk of at least holding then

BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

[War Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

The Advance near Williamsburg,

Monday evening, May 5, 1862. When my despatch was sent last evening, the indicawithout much opposition.

The first indications of the enemy's rear guard being

reinforced was the fact of their pressing on our lines about eight o'clock in the morning, showing a determination to resist our advance. But sufficient reinforcement act either on the offensive or defensive. posted on the left, composed of Gen. Hooker's division The action in this vicinity was very severe at times supposed to have been considerable on both sides.

The enemy was repuised at all points. Hooker's forces, soon after became engaged. Here the firing was very heavy for about two hours, during which our troops handsomely repulsed the enemy in making t wourded.

A brilliant victory was achieved, about five o'clock is the afternoon, by General Hancock's brigade, assisted by Kenned,'s and Wheeler's batteries. They had been or-dered to the right to feel the strength of the enemy, and, f postible, turn his left wing. Here they were met by General Farly's brigade, consisting of the Fifth North Carolina and Twenty-fourth and Thirty-Eighth Virginia Regiments, with a squadron of cavalry, who advanced is Our troops, who were quickly prepared to receive

them, opened a heavy fire on them, but the enemy steadily advanced to within 200 yards, when General Hancock ordered a charge with the bayonet, which was executed with the greatest courage. The enemy's line broke, and they became panic stricken, and fied. They left up-wards of eighty of their dead and forty wounded on the field. We also took nearly 200 prisoners. Our loss was 17 killed and about 40 wounded. The colonel and lieutenant colonel of the Fifth North Carolina Regiment were wounded, and among the enetenant colonel and major of the Tweaty-fourth Virginia

dead were buried by our troops, and their wounder The conduct of Gen. Hancock and his brigade on thi occasion has excited universal admiration. A standard of colors belonging to the rebel cavalry engaged was captured, and is now on the way to Washington.
When the news of General Hancock's succe known, a shout went up from tens of thousands of Union General Hancock remained during the night in two of the works of the enemy. General McClellan and staff arrived on the field at five

presence among the troops was most joyfully hailed. He minediately assumed command in person.

The rain has poured in terrents all day. The troops suffer much from exposure, but none complain. the enemy will make a decisive stand at Williamsburg. reinforcements having been arriving all day. General J. E. Johnston is in command of them. The enemy's works are very formidable, and extend across the peninsula this side of Williamsburg.

THE LATEST. TUEBDAY MORNING.—This is a beautiful May morning. the operations of to-day are not yet known.

The whole army is in good spirits.

From Gen. Halleck's Army. REPORTED OCCUPATION OF CORINTH

Cairo says the steamer Walker reached there this morning from Pittsburg Landing. The army has so far adyanged from the river that nothing is known of its movetinued for twenty-four hours without interruption. A report was current that Gen. Pope's army occupied Corinth on Sunday, and a few regiments, that were poster Movimum of the said to have been taken prisoners.

Movimum (Tenn), May 6.—The rain has fallen in torrents for the past thirty heurs, putting the roads in a Vesterday the commanding general arrived from

camp near Pittsburg Landing, and encamped near here. Our pickets can distinctly hear the beat of the enemy's drums, and whistles of the locomotives, at Corinth. MONTERRY, Tenn., May 6.-In consequence of the horrible condition of the roads the army has not moved. The enemy are receiving large reinforcements daily. On Sunday last General Bragg made a speech to the troops, assuring them that it was the intention of Gen. Beauregard and his generals to give the Federals battle Great dispatisfaction provails among the twelve-months men, on account of the conscription laws. The roads ar

improving fast. A Rebel Force of 2,000 Captured—Dis-satisfaction in the Rebei Camp. CAIRO, May 6 .- The steamer Ella has arrived from Pittsburg Landing, which place she left at 9 o'clock last night. On Sunday afternoon, General Pone, by placing a bate tery of artillery in an open field, near Farmingham, in sight of three regiments of rebels, succeeded in luring them on to take the battery, when he captured the whole force of the rabels, numbering 2,000 prisoners. The prisoners and describers report that great dissatis faction exists in the rebel army, both among the officers

Beauregard had made a speech to the troops, saying hat he would make a desperate stand, and force the Yeleral army to retreat. He appealed to them to stand by him,

Orders had her beauty and had been so from the beginning, according to the Constitution and no further, and had thought it best to refer the subject to a committee for investigation. that he would make a desperate stand, and force the Fe-Orders had been issued to the United States troops to narch on Friday night, but this was prevented by the

condition of the roads, which the heavy rains here ren Brilliant Fight at Lebanon, Tenn.

MORCAN'S CAVALRY TOTALLY ROUTED. PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS ENGAGED IN THE AFFAIR.

Louisville, May 6.—A despatch says that Gener Dumont, with portions of Woulford's and Smith's, and Wynkoop's Pennsylvania cavalry, attacked Morgan and ood's rebel cavalry, eight hundred in number, at Lecanon, on Monday morning, at four o'clock. The rebels vere utterly routed, a large number clain, and one hundred and fifty prisoners taken. Noarly all their horses and arms were captured. They fled, after fighting an hour and a half, General Dumont being in full pursuit. He will capture the whole force, The prisoners will be here this evening. It was a brflliant affair, and managed with great skill by Go oumont. Morgan is reported killed. Colonel Smith is wounded in the leg. Colonel Woolford is wounded in the abdomen,

XXXVIITII CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Homestead Bill Passed by the Senate. More Amendments Offered to the Confiscation

The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

THE BILL REFERRED TO A SELECT COMMITTEE Resolutions Adopted by the House to Impeacl a Tennessee Judge.

The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, May 6 SENATE. Petitions and Resolutions Presented.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersoy, presented a
cition asking that certain newspapers be allowed equal
vivilence in the mail. rivileges in the mails Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Oh'o, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of all the reports of the officers in command at the recent battle of Pittsburg Landing.

command at the recent battle of Pittsburg Landing. Laid over. Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, presented a petition in favor of the bankrupt act. The Homestead Bill. The homestoad bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Carlile's amendment, which was rejected—year 11, nays 28. The Bill Passed. The bill was then passed—yeas 38, nays 7, as follows:

TEAS. Anthony (Rep.)
Browning (Rep.)
Browning (Rep.)
Chandler (Rep.)
Clark (Rop.)
Colamer (Rep.)
Cowan (Rep.)
Dixon (Rep.)
Doolittle (Rep.)
Fessenden (Rep.)
Foot (Rep.)
Foster NAVS. Bayard (Dem.) | Powell (Dem.) | Starke (Dem.) | Carlile (U.) | Saulsbury (Dem.) | Willey (Union.)

The Washington and Georgetown Railroad. The bill for the incorporation of the Washington and Georgetown Reilroad was taken up, and discussed till the morping hour expired.

Mr. ANJHONY (Bep.), of Rhode Island, moved to postpone the special order Negatived—yeas 14, nays 23.

The Confiscation Bill. The confiscation bill was accordingly taken up

The confiscation bill was accordingly taken up.

Amendments Ottered.

Mir. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont, striking out all after the first section and substituting the following:

The second section provides that the act shall not be construed in any way to affect the punishment of any person for treason. The third section of the amendment authorizes and requires the President to seize the property of the leading rebels, substantially the same as Mr. Sherman's amendment to the original bill. The fourth section provides that whenever it may be deemed necessary to suppress rebellion the President is deemed necessary to suppress rebellion the President is authorized to seize the personal property of other rebels not included in the list. The fifth section provides that when the owner of said property shall flee, so he cannot be brought to triel, if he does not appear by a certain day, as specified, his property shall be confiscated and his slaves freed. The sixth section provides that the Presi-dent shall be required to such a presentions or which dent shall be reducted to make a procedulation, to which he shall fix a day, not more than thirty days hence, and after that date claves of all persons who continue in rebellion shall be free. The seventh section provides for the voluntary colonization and emigration. The eighth section fives the President power to grant an amnesty. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, briefly ex-

plained his substitute.

Motion to Refer the Bill to a Special Committee.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said he thought the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts went a great way toward harmonizing the difference of opinion on this subject, to the senate. He thought if the bills had been referred to a special committee we might have a bill on which all could agree. He moved that all the bills be referred to a special committee of seven. Mr. Hale Opposes the Motion.

Mr. Hale Opposes the Motion.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, thought that under the Constitution we had no power to give the President the suthority to point out the crime and liberate the slaves of any man, by a simple proclamation. He was opposed to all those bills which look to punishment, before conviction in a proper court. He said the bill of the Senator from Illinois was reported to the Senate on the 14th of January, 1862, and had been considered twenty-live days, and received the benefit of twenty speeches, which, with the running debats, makes one hundred and seventy-three columns of the Globe newspaper. He did not think the cyil could be remedied by its reference to any committee.

Speech of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Wilson (Rep.), of Massachusetts, thought the

Speech of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Wilson (Rep.), of Massachusetts, thought the days spent in maturing such important bills were days well speat. If the Senator from New Hampshire spent his time in studying the bill, instead of finding how much time had been spent on it, he thought he would not so readily pronounce this amendment unconstitutional. He contended that slavery was the real cause of the war, and he believed we could punish the rebels more by taking their slaves away than in any other way. He held that we had the constitutional power to free the slaves of every rebel. He thought it was a duty we owed to the nation and to humanity, to strike down the power of slavery, so as to secure future peace and safety. This was an opportunity which comes to nations once in ages, and ought not to be neglected. If Congress neglected to de its duty in this respect, he believed some of the leaders of the rebellion would come back to these chambers to shake their bloody hands in our faces. He warned the Cenator not to underrate the power of slavery.

The Senate should not Infringe the Provisions

The Senate should not Infringe the Provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. HALE said the Senator need not argue with him about the moral evil of slavery, or the strength of the slave power. He had felt it much more than the Senator from Massachusetts ever did. The slave power had sent a message from this city to the Demicratic Convention in his State, to reconsider his nomination to Congress, and the Democratic party had been forced to obey the mandate, and nominate another man. He knew all about the strength of the slave power. But if, in its zeal against elavery, the Senate had infrieged the provisions of the Constitution, it would, in the language of the Senator from Yermont, (Mr. Gollamer.) make our free institutions a failure. The early anti-slavery people athered strictly to the doctrine of non-interforence with slavery in the States. The Democratic and Whig parties had been destroyed for want of fidelity to the Constitution, and the Republican party had asrung up; and he didn't want to have written on the tombstone of that party that it split on the rock of its predecessors. If there was anything that the Republican party had declared, early and late, it was fidelity to the Constitution, and he wanted the Constitution till left after the robellion was over.

Mr. Havris in Favor of Reference.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep), of New York, said he had voted the other day against a reference of the bills to a com-mittee composed partly of the enemies of the measure, but he thought now, after so long a discussion with such little result, that if they could be referred to a committee of its friends, a bill could be prepared that would meet with general approbation with general approbation.

A Debate Pro and Con on the Motion of Reference.

Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, said that he would have no looped fan effisient confiscation bill if it was referred to a committee. The bill of the Senator from Illinois

did not go too far, and those who were impoverishing themselves to defend the nation did not consider a bill to back a sort of milk and-water concern, shorn of all

so much careful thought as this. He did not make his mo-tion to refer with any idea of a renunciation of the prin-ciple of confiscation, but because he wanted an efficient confiscation bill. At the same time, he wanted it to be in accordance with the Constitution, and believed this could be done.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, said that al-though he had agreed to the bill reported from the com-mittee, he did not feel himself bound to every letter of the bill. He was in favor of a confiscation bill, and might say that without his vote the present bill would not have been reported from the committee. He should yote against en reported from the committee. He should vote against the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he should not vote for a reference of the bill; but he hoped that a good bill will be passed. If it went to the committee he thought the tendency would be to debate the bill down so as to become

dency would be to debate the bill down so as to become harmless. It saddened him beyond measure to perceive the rame course pursued which had led us into this war, even at this hour, after a year of devastation and bloodslied. He argued that we would now alienate the robels by action. At the commencement a single regisment at Chapleston might have stopped the war; but nothing was done because we were afraid to hurt the feelings of rebels and traitors. It was idle to talk of confacating the property of the rebels through the courts. We might as well make war through the courts. That was the very reason why we need such a bill, because we could not act through the courts.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, spoke at some length in defence of those who voted for a reference of the bill last Friday against the charge of being opposed to confacation and unfriendly to the measure.

The Tax Bill, with various Amendments.

By acceptable of the Sanate, Mr. FESSENDEN, from By consent of the Sanate, Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the tax bill, with

mendments.

A Substitute Offered. Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, said there had not been ensire unanimity in the Committee on Finance on the proposed amendments of the committee. He offered a substitute for the bill as reported, embodying the views of the Board of Trade of Boaton, and the Chamber of Commerce of New York, on the subject of taxation. Extra Copies to be Printed.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep) moved that 3,000 extra copies of the bill and its amendments be printed. Agreed to. Mr. SIMMONS (Rep.), of Bhode Island, also expressed discent from some of the features of the bill as reported. The Debate on the Confiscation BillResumed. The consideration of the confiscation bill was then re-sumed. Speech of Mr. Collamer.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Verment, at some length, defended his bill. He contended that we could not, under the Constitution, punish before conviction, but had the power to provide for the nunishment of tresson Mr. Fessenden in Favor of Confiscation. Mr. Fessenden in Favor of Considerations.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rop.), of Maine, said that he had found no opportunity to speak on the till, as he had been constantly occupied during the day, and sometimes at nights, on the tax bill. He had been unable even to listen to most of the debate. Yet he had been set down by the Senator from Illinois as unfriendly to the measure because he happened it vote for its reference. He knew that it was a very important measure, and that there were various opinions entertained, even among his own political friends, upon it. He therefore voted for its reference without knowing who had made the motion for

Personality Disclaimed. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.) disclatimed having any idea of pointing out the Senator. He had replied to some remarks made by a Senator, and said he supposed he was not in layor of a confiscation measure from the vote he had given. He was glad that the Senator was in favor of confiscation.

The Motion Modified

The Motion Modified. At the suggestion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massa-chusetts, Mr. Clark modified his motion, so as to make the number of the committee nine members. Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, denied that he was an enemy of confication. He thought he was the very Ajax Teleman of conflacation. The Motion to Refer Carried.

Mr. Clark's motion to refer was then carried. YEAS.

Authons (Rep.)
Browning (Rep.)
Clark (Rep.)
Collamer (Rep.)
Cowan (Rep.)
Davis (U.)
Doolittle (Rep.)
Fessonden (Rop.)
McDougali (P.)
Fessonden (Rop.)
Morrill (Rep.)
NAVS | Powell (Dem.) Saulabury (Dem. Simmons (Rep.)
Starke (Dem.)
Sumner (Rep.)
Willoy (U.)
Wilson (II.), Mass. Chandler (Rep.)
Dixon (Rep.)
Dixon (Rep.)
Grimes (Rep.)
Hale (Rep.)
Harlan (Rep.)
Harlan (Rep.)
Sherman (Rep.)
Wright (U.)
Sherman (Rep.) Ten Eyck (Bep.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Spanish Bark Providence.

Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, from the Committoe on Foreign Affairs, reported the Funate will appropriating \$2,500, as an indemnity to the owners and officers of the Spanish bark Providence, which was illegally detained to the blooder. Punishment of Frauds on the Treasury. Punishment of Frauds on the Treasury.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, by manimous consect of the House, introduced a bill to punish frauds on the Government, which provides that all persons engaged in furnishing supplies of any kind for any department of the Government, by contract or otherwise, or performing any service therefore who shall be preved guilty of traud in any United States court, and all the accessories thereto, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than ten years, and all no exceeding double the amount of the fraud! and any and all afficier of the Covernment are required, when frauds are discovered, to institute a sait against the offender. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Judiciary. A Resolution to Impeach a Tennessee Judge. A Resolution to Impeach a Tennessee Judge. Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Onlo, from the Committee on the Judiciary, offered a resolution that a committee of two be appointed to go to the Senate, and, at the bar thereof, and in the name of the House of Representatives, and of the people of the United States, impeach West H. Humphrey, Junge of the District Court of the United States for the several districts of Tennessee, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit the particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and that the committee do demand that the Senate shall take order for the appearance of the said West H. Humphrey, to answer the said impeachment.

ent. In response to a question for information, the repor The Resolution Adopted, Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, showed the justice of the present proceedings for impeachment. The resolution was adopted.

The California Contested Election Case. The California Contrated Election Cass.

Mr. DAWES (kep), of Massachusetts, called up the California election case; the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections declaring that F. F. Lowe is not entitled to a seat as a Representative from that State. Mr. Dawes explained that the proper of the memorialists was founded upon a statute of the United States, as well as on a construction of the Constitution of the United States, California claiming three Representatives in the present Congress, the number to which she is entitled under the apportionment based on the last census.

The Adverse Report of the Committee Explained.

Mr. DAWES (Bep), of Massachusetts, maintained that if California, under the new apportionment, is entitled to three Rapresentatives, every other State may claim the some advantages. But there could not be a representation under different laws, and hence the alverse report of the committee in this case. Views of Mr. Phelps, of California.

Views of Mr. Phelps, of California.

Mr. PHELPS (Rep.), of California, stated some of the circumstances of the case, ctaining that, in the absence of any law determining wien the census shall take effect for the purpose of representation, the right of any State accrues at the very moment the number of representatives to which she is entitled in ascertained.

The resolution (I the committee was adopted.

The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Bill—Explanation of its Provisions.

The Pacific Bailroad and Telegraph bill was taken up. It contains the names of savonty-five persons of different tections of the country, who, together with five commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and all persons who shell or may be associated with them and their successors, are created into a body corporate and politic by the name, style, and title of the Union Pacific Bailroad Company. They are empowered to lay out, better construct, through maintain and saids according them. and politic by the name, style, and this of the Union Pa-cine Bailroad Company. They are empowered to lay out locate, construct, furnish, maintain, and enjoy a continu-ous raitroad, with the appurtenances, from such point or the 102d meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, to the western boundary of Nevada Territory. The capita stock shall consist of one hundred thousand shares of a thousand dollars each. The right of way is granted for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side, etc. Also, every alternate section of land to the amount of The Interest the Government has in the Bill The Interest the Government has in the Bill.

The rail and all other iron shall be of American manufacture, of the best quality. A patent shall issue for the lands as well as bonds of one thousand dollare each, payable in thirty years siter date, bearing six percentum per annum interest, payable semi-annually, to the amount of sixteen of said bonds per mile for each section of forty miles; to secure the payment of which the company shall give a lien upon the road. The Government shall at all times have the preference of the road for the transportation of mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, public stores, &c., at fair and reasonable rates of compensatior, not to exceed the amount paid by of compensation, not to exceed the amount paid by private parties for the eame kind of service: and all compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon, until the whole amount is fully paid. The company may also pay the United States, wholly or in part, in the same or other bonds treasury notes, or other evidences of debt against the United States—to be allowed at par; and after the road is completed, and until the bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of the road road shall be annually applied to the payment thereof.

The company shall locate, within two years after the passage of this act, the general route. In fixing the point of connection of the main trunk with the Easter connections, it shall be fixed at the most practicable point for the construction of the Iowa and Missouri branches. The line of railroad and telegraph shall commence at the 102d meridian of longitude, west from Greenwich, at the termination of the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western

The bill was passed—yeas 79, nays 49: Perry (Dem.) Phelps (Rep.) Cal Granger (Rep. Bice (Rep.), Mass Clements. Colfax (Rep.)

The Virginia Contested-Election Case. Mr. DAWES (Rep.) called up the Virginia contested-election case, and gave the reason why the House should adopt the resolution reported by the Committee on Elec-tions, asking to be discharged from the further considera-tion of the memorial of Joseph Eegur asking admission to a seatin the House of Representatives from the First Con-gressional district of Virginia. During his remarks the proceedings were interrupted by the reading of a coart of proceedings were interrupted by the reading of a copy of a despatch from Gen. McClellan. Mr. WICKLIFFE (Union), of Kentucky, said he had been pained during the forepart of this assaion, and almost furing the whole of it, at whispers of combinations with the view of disturbing the position of Gen. McClellan. He knew him not personally, but had great confidence in the from the reputation he had from sources that satisfied him and he may no source a most of these satisfied him and he may no source a most of these satisfied. into from the reputation he had from sources that satis-fitd him, and he now rose more to appeal to those gentle-men who have been disposed to find fault and have him removed from his command than to pass a compliment or encominum upon him. He hoped he would not hear any more whispers that McClellan should be removed from

Mr. NOELL (Dem.), of Missour peffered a resolution, which was adopted by 14 majority, that Mr. Segar be ad-mitted to a seat in the House. Mr. Segar was then qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

A Personnl Explanation. Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, obtaining the consent of the House to make a personal explanation. britily referred to the speech recently made by him, in vindication of the report of the Committee on Government Contracts, and said the remarks made on that occasion with reference to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Conkling) were unparliamentary, out of order, and unjust to the House and the gontleman, and hat tusted both would forget that they were ever made.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York, said he was glad the gentleman had, on reflection, characterized as unjust the remarks to which the House had listened. Without expressing his amant to or dissent from that opinion, he would content himself with the statement that it a want of discretion had led him (Mr. Conkling) to do violence to the propriety of this House, or to wound the feelings of any member, he regretted it.

The Nebruska Contested Election Const. The Nebruska Contested Election Cass: The Nebraska Contested observed on the Nebraska contested observed on the nebraska contested observed on the nebraska contested one by Mr. Dawes, from the nebrity of the Committee on Elections, declaring Samuel G. Dasley, the sixing delegate, entitled to the seat; and the other by Mr. Verbess, from the minority of the same committee, delegate, and the same committee, declaring J. Sterling Morton, the contestant, entitled Mr. DAWES claimed that Mr. Dailey was elected by 150 majority.

Mr. VOURHEES argued that Dailey had beld his seat for nearly a year, on the basis of an illegal and fraudulent certificate. This was especially the case in regard to the great seal.

Without disposing of the question, the House adversed.

A Prize Ship Recaptured by her Crew. A Frize Ship Recaptured by her Crew.

New York, May 6—The ship Emily St. Pierre, which was captured some time since by our blockeding fleet, and a prize crew paton board, with orders to make for Fhiladelphia, was subsequently recaptured by the rebel Captain Wilson, who, by stratagem, made prisoners of all the prize or w pand prize Maiters. The yessel arrived at Liverpool on the 21th rate, the captain being assisted in navigating her by only three or four, who, with binnell, were allowed to remain on board by our cruiser who cartived her. Lieut Stone was alread in pharmorf. who captured her. Lieut. Stone was placed in charge of the Emily St. Pierre by our gunboat, and was over-powered by Wilson and the rebel stoward and cook, and

placed in irons. Arrival of Invalids from Gen. McClellan's Army. Naw York, May 6.—The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived from Ship Point, with 189 invalids and sick from Gen. McClellan's army. FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Edinburgh at New York, THE LONDON TIMES ON THE EXPULSION OF RUSSELL. NEW YORK, May C.—The steamer Edinburgh arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this evening, from Queenstown on the 24th uit. The London Times of the 24th says " the advices from America indicate that the recent battle at Shilob had no effect in creating a hope among the leading houses that the termination of the war was ut hand. The shipments

of gold were beginning to excite apprehensions and sur-prise, but we do not hear of a decree from Washington prohibiting the export of specie. If

The Times announces the termination of its correspondence from the Potomac. It says: "The President has formelly decided that Mr. Russell shall not be partialited to avail bineed of General McClyellan's invitation to accompany the army. The Federal Government fears independent criticism. The troops were desirous of carrying with them a historian whom the worl! would believe. Mr. Russell would have been received with loy in the neath same in the model as a separation in a the color and same in the model of a separation in a the color and as a separation. probibiting the export of specie. in the robel camp; but awing to a scrapulous imputation that he would afford them useful information, he re-American stocks were dull. Pullinger, the defaulter, died on a convict ship *en route*

o Australia. Subscription clubs are being formed for the benefit of he unemployed throughout the manufacturing districts.

The steamers Eina and New York arrived out on the 24th.
THE LATEST COMMERCIAL.
The sales of cotton at Liverbool, on the 24th, amounted
to 8,000 bales, it cluding 3,000 bales to speculators and
exporters. The market closed firm at unalter ad quota-Breadstuffs are quiet, but trady. Provisions vers LONDON, April 23 —Consols closed at 93% 294 for mo-

Riot Among the Pottsville Colliers...The Military Called Out. POTTSYILLE May 6.—The colliers of several of the mines in this vicinity are on a strike, and to day united in the commission of many ourrageous and high-handed acts. The pumping angines of some of our largest collibries were shopped by their, cataling a selious destruction of property. Hecksch r's mines were the object of their punted widerse. of property. Heckech r's mines were the object of their united violence. The State authorities have been called upon to furnish freeps to put down the rioters, and voluntour companies

The Printers' National Union. NEW YORK, May 6.—The Printers' National Union have sleeted John M. Farephore resident, Wm. A. Montagenery for the president, James H. Wester scenario president, Thomas J. Woods secretary and treasurer, and Theodore Vogie corresponding corretary.

Ton States were represented at the Convention.

Election at Atchison, Kansas, ATCHISON, Kansas, May 6.—The municipal election o day resulted in the success of most of the Union and Anti-Jay-hawker ticket by a mejority of thirty. The council at a Union men.

The Fellner Murder Case. DETECTION AND ARREST OF THE MURDERER. DETECTION AND ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

[From the St. Louis Republican of the 4th instant.]

We have at last the satisfaction of recording the apprehension of the prime murderer in the case, Ignatz, Ratzky, in St. Louis. The manner in which the arrest resulted is interesting and instructive. Some days ago Mrf. Susan McCearon, residing in Franklin county, was waited upon by a man giving his name as H. Telber, and representing himself as engaged in buying horses for the Government. He bought of her a horse at the stipulated price of ninety-fivedollars, he paying ten dollars at once, giving his note for the balance, and premising to call even such pay the remainder. Finding that in failed to appear, she communicated the facts to Police Chief Couzers, of this city, who, perceiving that "Telber" was an imposter, instituted a search for him. He was at once struck with his resemblance to the picture and drashphion of Hadely, and sald to him is Hadely! you've got to go back to New York!"

"Mr. Telber" fairly sorang backward with surprise, and instantly exclaimed: "That's my name; I'll geback." Having been thus startled into so much of confession, he owned that he knew Sigiamund Felines, and was the mass whom the police of the country had long been vainly in search of.

He has made, in German, a professed statement of the principal facts in his history, and especially of his connection with Feliner. The instrative carefully avoids anything like a confession of guilt, and is, therefore, nacetastrip in the first of the principal facts in his history, and expecially of his connection with Feliner. The instrative carefully avoids anything like a confession of guilt, and is, therefore, nacetastrip was the connection with Feliner. The narrative carefully avoids anything like a confession of guilt, and is, therefore, nacetastrip was the connection what we can guther, he has, for some months From the St. Louis Republican of the 4th instant.] egular features.

From what we can gather, he has, for some mouths past, been engaged in Franklin and the adjoining coun-ties, in buying or stoiling and selling herees wistles St. Louis accessionally, and then residing far in the su-burbs. The police of the city have at times obtained

THE CITY.

evidence of his presence here, but were unable to gain satisfactory indications of it, much less to get upon his track. We understand that the several rewards offered for his capture now amount to the snug sum of \$5,000.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS. SHE FOURTH PAGE

The Funeral of Major General Smith, IMPOSING AND SOLEMN OBSECUIPS. The war has inaugurated some sad and solemn scenes, tion which has stricken every city and village in the land, We have had our sessons of calamity, however, and they our sister municipalities. After the battle of Bail's Bluff the lamented and gallant Greble resided, and the chivalwhen we heard the bells tolling the requiem of General Charles Ferguson Smith, who died at Savannah of

wounds received fourteen years ago, having since disand received the plaudits of his soldiers and countrymen Had fate allotted him strength and years, he would have made his name one of the first on the list of the renowned and patriotic; but the climate of Tennessee and undue activity made his wounds break out afresh, an old favor came upon him—the pestilent breath of Mexico, more terrible than its cannon—and he has been brought here to be laid away in our beautiful cemetery, among thou-

The scene in the upper chambers of the State House, where the civic, military, and naval efficers congregated, was highly imposing in its character. All the military functioneries were full epaulets, chapeaux, and heavily mounted swords, with elegant dresses and splendid sathas Anderson, who has grown florid in the face, and looked to be in excellent health Lieutenant Fairfax, of Trent menerr, loomed up besides Commander Pendergast, Commander Turner, and others. Ex-Governor P-Nock and Governor Curtin were remarked with the robust figure of General Robert Patte son. These were provided with mounting gloves, crape decorations for their swords, and all the other accompaniments of death and its celebration.

The coffin of General Smith lay draped in the flag not allowed to enter the hall after noon of Tuesday, pelicen en taking charge of the place and the remains. The involuntary respect paid to the honored, us well as the dishonored dead, was remarked of the few that were permitted to occupy a place in Independence Hall. The old bell, crowned with a great eagle, looked gloomily down from its pedestal of shields and spears, and all the pertraits of the renowned secende caddened as they reposed in their niches around the walls. Dut say bier was the object of all regard—none could escape it. As terrible when hallowed by the patriot as the felon, not even the streaked and spangled flag could make men forget that it held the fibres of corruption called of old, man, hero and conqueror.

held the fibres of corruption cause of our, man, nerve and conqueror.

At three o'clock the procession filed out of the rear door of the State House, where the pageautry of the funeral was gathered—horsemen, batteries, infantry, the long line of carrieges, and the plumed heerse with its sable steeds. To shrill, solemn music the ranks myred, the repels pressing up to see, and so eyer a delegated route, with fisge at hair-must, and smidst universal sistence, the leader in one of the greatest battles of his time went prone, dumb, and lifeloss, to his receptacle in the most beautiful of our cemeteries.

The following was the order of arrangements: The following was the order of arrangements. through the southern main entrance of Independence Square to Walmut street, accompanied by the pall-bearers, followed by military and naval efficers in two ranks, and associated by Captain Biddle's company of artillary.

2. Received with millitary honors, appropriate to the rank of the deceased. The body will be taken to the right of the troops, where it will be deposited in the hearts. nearie.

If the pall-bearers prefer to march they can do so us
'ar as they please, when, on desiring to ride, they will enter their carriages, which will follow immediately in their

3. The military and naval officers will also march in procession in rest of body guard of the remains, either no column of sections or by file, as the officer in charge shall determine. If they shall desire to accompany the correge to Laurel Hill, they will enter carriages following in their rear whenever they desire to do so.

4. The family of the deceased, the reverend clergy, and the various civil officers and public bodies invited by the committees will take the carriages provided for them, which will be in readiness in Fifth and Sixth streets, above Wah in tetreet, in the order arranged by the con mittee of Councils.

5. When the herrse and carriages for the pall bearers shall have passed Fifth street on the march, the carriages shall have passed Fifth street on the march, the carriages which have been standing on Fifth street, with the horses' heads towards Walnut street, will file into the herrees' heads towards wante street, will the into Walmut street after the others just named.

6. The entire procession will proceed out Walnut street
to Twelfth, out Twelfth to Spring Gurden, thence to
Proad street, and thence to Gisurd assenue, as may be
determined, when the troops will be halled and wheeled
into line, and the body, its attendants, and the civil procession will pass in front of them, receiving from the
troops the proper military salute: after which the troops
of courier with the encort will be dismissed and will renot required with the escort will be dismissed and will re-The escort proper with the renains and the rest of the cortege will continue their march to Laurel Hill, and will complete the ceremonies of the day. The cortege, after being formed, will move in the fol-bying onlier!

lowing other!
The Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Volunteers.
HEARSE. The Governor and Officers of the State of Pennsylvania.
The Mayor and Presidents of Councils and Chairman of the Committee.
The Judges of the United States Circuit and District The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
The Judges of the District Court and Common Pleas of
the City of Philadelphia. the City of Philadelphia.

The Committee of Arrangements.

Dismbers and Onicers of Select Greacu.

Members and Officers of Common Council.

The Members of the Press.

Heads of Departments and other Officers of the City

On arriving at Laurel Hill the body was taken from the hearse in front of the entrance to the cemetery, and was carried, at the head of a column of citizens, to the place selected for sepulture. The procession wound to the left, and finally passing the chapel, halted in an open space near the northern line of the cemetery, and not far from near the northern line of the cemetery, and not far from the monument erected to the memory of those who so nobly sacrificed themselves as nurses during the provalence of the yellow fever at Norfolk. An immone concourse of people awaited the coming of the finural procession, and every avenue seemed filled to excess.

As the body passed all heads were uncovered, and a solemnity seemed to prevail that was not noticed in the streat of the city. The grave was situated on the alops of a bill, and immediately at its bead were arranged four to pounder Parreit guns. A rife battallon stood on the opposite side. After the usual burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Ducachet, salutes were fired by the rifles and ertillery.

A little innovation was practised in the firing the

by Rev. Dr. Ducachet, salutes were fred by the times and stillery.

A little innovation was practised in the firing, the second round being fired by file, causiag a saund samawhat similar to the explosion of a package of fire-crackers. The crowd then dispersed, and found their way to the city.

Among the curiosities of the procession was the war-charges of the deceasad, equipped with saddle, holsters, and all the accompanies of active service. The contract was involutarily drawn in every mind between horse and horseman, ridor and steed. The ampty saddle told the whole tale.

What A Gin. In which Gayeral Smith was interest, was The st flie. In which General Smith was interest, the handicraft of Mr. John Good of this city. It was a fine exemplification of fineresal art, and worthy of the dacensed and the occasion.