The Press

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862.

THE LATENT WAR NEWS.

As we receive further accounts of the battle at Williamsburg we become more impressed with its extent and desperate character, and of the glorious victory won by our troops. Being, as it was, the only battle on the peninsula-for the preceding encounters between the Union and rebel forces rose only to soldiers General McClellan's army is composed of, and to what a degree of drill and discipline they have attained. The battle commenced at an early hour on Monday morning, and was most fiercely contested until afternoon, the rebels being entrenched behind massive earthworks. At three v'clock General McClellan arrived upon the field with fresh troops, thus relieving General Hooker's division, which had borne the brunt of the battle with considerable loss, and driving the rebels from their position. The loss of the enemy was very great, seven hundred of their dead and many wounded having been left on the field. Our loss is placed at seven bundred wounded and three hundred killed. The several Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiments were included in our force, and won distinction as is attested by their lesses. The Twenty sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. William F. Small, demands particular mention, though all did well and bravely.

Commodore Dupont, in official despatches from Port Royal, has communicated to the Navy Department details of a successful expedition to capture a battery near the junction of the Dawho, Paw Paw, and South Edisto rivers, which took place on the 29th ult. When about a mile from the battery, the enemy opened fire on the steamer Hale, but, perceiving her undaunted advance, fled hastily. A detachment was then landed for the purpose of destroying the work, which mounted two guns. "No one hurt on our side."

The Last of Mr. Russell. The return of Dr. Russell to England has not led to a declaration of war. The Times, we have not the least doubt, was delighted to have a pretext for his return, for the gentleman was a very expensive "special correspondent," as circumstances occurred, and he was pretty well "played out," if we may use such a familiar but expressive term. Mr. RUSSELL had his Marengo in Ireland, his Austerlitz in the Crimea, his Wagram in India, and his Waterloo in America. After numerous victories, he was self-defeated here.

The Times blaines the President for not alowing Dr. Kussell to accept "General Mc-CLELLAN's invitation to accompany the army." It is doubtful whether such an invitation was given. At all events, it is the opinion of a numerous class that the error was not in civilly telling Dr. Russell that his room would be more welcome than his company, as the old saying is, but in originally, and for a long time, giving him facilities to obtain, and sometimes pervert information, which American journals were not allowed to obtain or publish. The Times adds: "The Federal Government fears independent criticism. The troops were desirous of carrying with them a historian whom the world would believe. Mr. Russell would have been received with joy in the rebal camp; but, owing to a scrupulous imputation that he would afford them useful information. he returned to England." Here is a remarkable mixture of falsehood and candor. The Federal Government did not fear any fair criticism, but it disliked such long-continued and

stilled misrepresentation and partisanship as Dr. Russell unhappily fell into. That our troops were desirous of carrying with them such a historian is simply a flourish without foundation in fact. The confession that "Mr. Russell would have been received with joy in the rebel camp," exhibits an unexpected candor. and shows, indeed, the strongest possible reason for considering that Mr. Russell, so acceptable in the rebel, should not have been admitted into the Federal camp. THE LOYALTY of the Breckinridgers is of a peculiar kind. They never speak of a Union victory that they do not dwell with a peculiar

unction upon the fearful slaughter at which it was purchased. Said an orthodox Breckinridger, when the news of the fall of Donelson reached an interior Pennsylvania village-"Yes, the Union men whipped the Southerners, but we lost five times as many men as they did!" These men credit every exaggerated rumor of our losses, and discredit every rumor of the defeat of the rebels. In fact, they never sleep so soundly as when some monstrous lie to our disadvantage gains a brief credit in the streets and fills a thousand hearts with anxious forebodings. Such are the men who are plotting the ruin of the Government, and moving heaven and earth to yoke the loyal Democracy to their car.

OUR READERS will be rejoiced to learn that the difficulties between the miners and their employers in Schuylkill county, have been settled without bloodshed, by an amicable agreement. This fortunate termination of what at one time threatened to prove a serious outbreak, is peculiarly gratifying to the friends of our citizen soldiery who were sent to Minersville, as well as to the parties to the dispute, and those engaged in business pursuits which are in any way dependent upon a vigorous prosecution of the coal trade.

POCAHONTAS, the place to which BEAURE-GARD's army is reported to have fall n back, is a station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, situated in Southwestern Tennes ee. a short distance from Corinth. His object in going there may be to preserve his communication with Memphis, which is almost due west, and with the railway lines running south through Mississippi.

THE BRECKINRIDGERS are suffering fearful depression of spirits since the fall of New Orleans and the rebel hegira from Yorktown.

These reverses to their friends and allies seem to put the possibility of a dishonorable peace beyond their utmost achievement. A slight reverse to our arms now would somewhat lighten their sorrow, but it would require a Waterloo of the Union cause to put them in Waterloo of the Union cause to put them in

Our or the regiments engaged in the late battle at Williamsburg was commanded by Col. Wm. F. SMALL, and nearly all the men it contained were formerly residents of this city. It evinced great gallantry, and suffered considerable lors, as will be seen by the list of killed and wounded, which is published in another

COTTON SEED FOR EXPERIMENTAL CULTURE -The Agricultural Department of the Patent Office has recently sent to Dr. Kennedy, the secretary of Philadelphia Agricultural Society, for distribution among the members, several packages of the Green Seed Cotton, said to be the best adapted to the climate of the Middle States. The following are the directions for its cultivation issued by the Department: Plant from 1st to 10th of May. Plough the ground well, then harrow it. Mark it out in rows five feet apart. If the land is thin, put some good fertilizer in the row before planting. Put five seeds in each hill, the hills one foot apart in the row. Cover it lightly with a hoe. When four inches high, thin it out to one stalk in a hill, and cultivate as you would corn. A light alluvial soil, with a southern exposure, is best adapted to the

ENGLISH PICTORIALS .- We are indebted to the attention of Mr. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, for the Illustrated London News and the Illustrated News of the World of the 19th ult. The former has plans and descriptions of the Coles' onpola; the latter gives as a supplement a portrait of G. A. Sala, the English novelist, with a lively biography, or, more probably, auto-biography. The tone of these papers on American affairs is almost the we had it in our power to vote down the

friendly. SALES OF CARPETINGS AND MATTINGS; ALSO, READY MADE CLOTHING, THIS MORNING.-The early attention of purchasers is requested to the general assortment of 200 pieces velvet, Brusiels, Ingrain, Venetian, hemp, and list carpetings. Also, superior white and red sheeked Canton and escoa mattings, including 150 pieces partially damaged matting, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock precisely. Immediately after which, at 11½ o'clock, on same terms, the stock of a wholesale clothing house closing business, comprising men's and boys' spring and summer clothing, coats, pants, and vests, in variety. The whole to be sold, without reserve, by John B. Myers & Co., auction-

eers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. TARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE, on Tuesday next, 13th inst., including first-class city and country property, irredeemable ground tents, &c., to be sold without reserve. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements. Pamphlet catalogues with full descriptions to-morrow.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1862. A document called the address of Democratic members of Congress to the Democracy of the United States appears in the National Intelligencer this morning. It is signed by only tourteen members of the House. Not a single Democrat in the Senate and not a single Representative from the Border States seems to have given it his sanction. And when its statements are examined, in the light of history and tested by fair argumentation, even those who have endorsed it will be heartily ashamed of it. No more emphatic admonition of the the diguity of skirmishes-it shows the kind of | purposes entertained by the leaders of the present Democratic organization could have been laid before the American people than this extraordinary production. Not a single word appears in this address in favor of the war for the maintenance of the Government, or in opposition to the rebels who are fighting for its overthrow. Is it not amazing, in such a crisis as this, while nearly seven hundred thousand freemen are offering their lives as a sacrifice to the flag-while hundreds of families are mourning the loss of their husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, and with the record before their eyes of the monstrous atrocities perpetrated upon the wounded who have fallen into the hands of the traitors. and even upon the dead bodies of those who died in honorable battle-that distinguished gentlemen, professing to represent a large portion of the people of the United States, should deliberately and coldly refuse to say

that the war in which are now engaged is a just war, and that it is being conducted to preserve the freest and most generous Government in the world? The bravery, and the skill, and the moderation which have extorted from hostile and foreign nations expressions of astonishment and praise, do not awaken a single throb in the breasts of these fourteen "Democratic members of Congress." Instead of this, we find a studied effort to misrepresent the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. and the freshest and plainest events of the last two years. I have not time now to point out more than one or two of the most flagrant instances of this misrepresentation. The ad-

We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A fitter time will come hereafter for such discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise, fifteen months ago, would have sayed it. Repeated efforts were made at the last ression of the Thirty sixth Congress to this end. At every stage, the great mass of the South, with the whole Democratic purty, and the whole Constitutional Union party, of the North and West, mitted in favor of certain amendments to the West, united in favor of certain amendments to the Constitution—and chief among them, the well-known "Crittenden Propositions," which would have averted civil war, and maintained the Union. At every stage, all proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrines of the Chicago platform were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party.

The best witness to refute this astounding assertion is Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. who, in the Senate of the United States, or the 31st of January last, used the following

language: The Senator told us that the adoption of the Clark amendment to the Crittenden resolutions Senator told us that the adoption of the defeated the settlement of the questions of controversy; and that, but for that vote, all could have been peace and presperity now. We were told that the Clark amendment defeated the Crittenden compromise, and prevented a settlement of, the controversy. On this point I will read a portion of the speech of my worthy and talented friend from California, [Mr. Lutham.] and when I speak of him thus, I do it in no unmeaning sense. I intend that he, not I, shall answer the Senator from Delaware. I know that sometimes, when goatlemen we fixing un their nextly restorical flampishes. men are fixing up their pretty rectorical flourishes hey do not take time to see all the sharp corner. they may encounter. If they can make a readable sentence, and float on in a smooth, easy stream, all goes well, and they are satisfied. As I have said, Senator from Delaware told us that the Clark amendment was the turning point in the whole matter; that from it had flowed rebellion, revoluar, the shooting and imprisonment of people my own. This was the Pandora's box that has been opened, out of which all the evils that now afflict the land have flowed. Thank God I still have hope that all will yet be saved. My worthy friend from California, (Mr. Latham,) during the last session of Congress, made one of the best speeches he ever made. I bought five thousand copies of it for distribution, but I had no constituents to send them to, [laughter;] and they have been lying in your document room ever since, with the exception of a few, which I thought would do good in some quarters. In the course of that speech, upon this very point, he made use of these tempths.

he made use of these remarks: he made use of these temarks:

"Mr. President, being hist winter a caleful eye withess of all that occurred; I soon became attaited that it was additionate, willul design, on the part of some Representatives of Southern States, to seize upon the election of Mr. Lincoln merely as an excuse to precipitate this revolution upon the country. One evidence, to my mind, is the fact that South Carolina never sent her Sonators here." Then they certainly were not influenced by the

Clark amendment.
"An additional evidence is, that when gentlemen on this floor, by their votes, could have controlled legisla-tion, they refused to cast them for fear that the verproposition submitted to this body might have an influence in changing the opinions of their constituencies. Why, sir, when the resolutions submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Clark] were offered as an emendment to the Crittenden propositions, for the manifest purpose of embarrassing the latter, and the vote taken on the 16th of January, 1861, I ask, what did we see? There were fitty days 8, nature at that time upon see? There were fifty-free 5 maters at that time upon this floor in person. The Globe of the second session, Thirty-sixth Congress, part 1, page 409, shows that upon the call of the yeas and nays immediately preceding the vote on the substituting of Mr. Clark's amond the part of the year of the property of the proper n ent, there were fifty-five votes cast. I will read the vote from the Globe: "YEAS-Mess s. Anthony, Baker, Biogham, Camero

Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doulttle, Durage, Fessender, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King Seward, Sin moss, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Seward, Sin mors, Summer, Ten Lyck, Trumoun, wanc, Wilkinson, and Wilson—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin. Hempbill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk. Powell, Pugb, Rice, Saulsbury, Schast an, Slidell, and Wigfall-30.

Scoretan, onder, and Wigfall—30.

"The vore being taken immediately after on the Clark proposition, was as follows:

"YEAS—Mesers. Authory, Baker, Bingbam, Cameron, Chardler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Ring, Seward, Simmons, Summer, Ton Eyck, Trumbull Wade. Wilkinson, and Wilson-25. "NAVS—Messre. Bayard. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clineman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennesy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sanisbury and Sebastian—28.

NSIX Senators retained their seats and refused to vite, thus the meetves allowing the Clark proposition to supplant the Crittenden resolution by a vote of ewenty-five to twenty-three. Mr. Kenjamin, of Louisiana, Mr. Hempbill and Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, and Mr. Siddell, of Louisiana, were in their seats, but refused to cast their

I sat right behind Mr. Benjamin, and I am no I sat right behind Mr. Benjamin, and I am not sure that my worthy friend was not close by, when he refused to vote, and I said to him, 'Mr. Benjamin, why do you not vote? Why not eave this proposition and see if we cannot bring the country to it?'' He gave me rather an abrupt answer, and said he would control his own action without consulting me or anybody else. Said I, givote and show yourself an honest man.'' As soon as the vote was taken, he and others telegraphed South, "We cannot get any compromise." Here etitution and faithful to their constituents, and had acted with fidelity to the country, the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire could have

been voted down, the defeat of which, the Senator from Delaware says, would have saved the country. Whose fault was it? Who is responsible for it? I think that is not only getting the nail through, but elenching it on the other side, and the whole staple commedity is taken out of the speech. Who did it? Southern traitors, as was said in the speech of the Senator from California. They did it. They wanted no compromise. They accomplished their object by withholding their votes; and hence the country has been involved in the present difficulty. Let me read another extract from this speech of the Senator from California:

culty. Let me read another extract from this speech of the Senator from California:

"I recollect full well the joy that pervaded the faces of some of those gentlemen at the result, and the sorrow manifested by the venerable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden) The record shows that Mr. Pugh, from Ohio, despaining of any compromise between the extremes of ultra Republicans and Disunionists, working manifestly for the same end, moved, immediately after the vote was announced, to lay the whole subject on the table. If you will turn to page 443, the same volume, you will find, when, at a late period, Mr. Cameron, from Pennsylvaoia, moved to reconsider the vote, appeals having been made to sustain those who were struggling to preserve the prace of the country, that the vote was reconsidered; and when, at last, the Crittenden propositions were submitted on the 20 day of March, thase Scuthern States having nearly all seceded, they were then lost by but one vote. Here is the vote:

"Y Zas—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Dongias, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Leatham, Mason, Nicholssen, Pelk, Pugh, Rice, Sebestian, Thomson, and Wighall—19.

"Navs—Messrs. Authory, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkes, Fessenden, Foot, Foater, Grimes, Harlan, King, Morrill, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—20.

"If these secteding Southern Senators had remained there would have passed, by a large vote, (as it did without them,) an amendment, by a two-third vote, forbidding Congress ever interfering with slavery in the State. The Crittenden proposition would have been endored by a majority vote, the subject finally going before the p.eple, who have heavery of a flare consideration, refured justice, for any length of time, to any portion of the passed. dorsed by a majority vote, the subject many going before the people, who have never jet, after considera-tion, refused justice, for any length of time, to any portion of the country.
"I believe more, Mr. President, that these gentlemen

and adopt the Senator from New Hampshire, and adopt the Crittenden resolutions, certain Southern Senators prevented it; and yet, even at a late day of the session, after they had second, the Crittenden proposition was only lost by one vote. If rebellion and bloodshed and murder have followed, to whose skirts does the responsibility attach? I summed up all these facts myself in a speech during the last session; but I have preferred to read from the speech of the Senator from California, he being better authority, and having presented the facts better than I could. amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire, along the outside of the rebel works. In height alone are

It may be alleged by Mr. Vallandigham. whose name is of course attached to this address, and who was probably its author, that because the Republicans did not vote for the Crittenden Compromise, therefore this formal declaration of the "Democratic members of Congress" stands uncontradicted; but Andrew Johnson, in the same speech from which I have quoted, shows that the Republicans gave the strongest assurances of their disposition and determination to do everything to convince the people of the South that they in-

tended no violation of the Constitution, and so infraction of the rights of any State of the Union. He says:

"What else was done at the very same session? The House of Representatives passed, and sent to this body, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to prohibit Congress from ever hereafter intertering with the institution of ever bereafter intertering with the institution of slavery in the States, making that restriction a part of the organic law of the land. Chatconstitutional amendment came here after the Senetors from seven States had seconded; and yet it was passed by a two-third vote in the Senate. Have you ever heard of any one of the States which had then seconded, or which has since seconded, taking up that amoundment to the Constitution, and saying they would ratify it and make it a vert of that instrument? ratify it and make it a part of that instrument?
No Does not the whole history of this rebellion
tell you that it was revolution that the leaders wanted, that they started for, that they intended to have? The facts to which I have reterred show how the Crittenden proposition might have been carried; and when the Senators from the slave States were reduced to one-fourth of the members of this body, he two Houses passed a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to guaranty to the States perfect security in regard to the institution of slavery in all future time, and prohibiting Congress from leislating on the subject.'

It is in the face of such a record as this that these "Democratic members of Congress' now come forward and "appeal to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe" to establish the deliberate allegation that, during the last session of the Tharty-sixth Congress, repeated efforts at compromise were ande, "and at every stage all proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrines of the Chicago platform were strenu onsty and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party." But these fourteen Democratic members of Congress are met by other evidence equally overwhelming. On the 17th of December, 1860, shortly after the election of Mr. Lincoln, and before Secession had taken place, the House of Representatives of the United States adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and its ready and faithful observance the duty of all good and lawabiding civizens: Therefore,
"Resolved. That we deprecate the spirit of dis obdience to that Constitution wherever manifested and that we earnessly recommend the repeal of all statutes, including personal-hierry bills, so-called, enacted by State Legislatures, condicting with and in violation of that sacred instrument, and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof.

This resolution, calling upon all the States to repeal their personal-liberty bills, was passed by a unanimous vo'e; and the States, acting in the same spirit, did proceed to reconsider them, and, in some cases, repeal them, although they were shown to be totally ineffective; and for ten years they had never caused the escape of a single fugitive slave. And again, on the motion of the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, at a later day, the follow-

ng resolution was passed by the same body:

Resolved, That neither Congress nor the people

or Governments of the nou-slaveholding States have the right to legislate upon or intertere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States in the This resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, and these men knew it. A committee was appointed to see if further neasures of conciliation could not be adopted in order to avert civil war, and Mr. Corwin, a distinguished citizen of Onio, reported various propositions. All the Territories of the United States were organized on laws passed by Congress, which, I believe, received the unanimous

vote of both Houses. These laws were framed

by Mr. Green, of Missouri, and by Mr. Grow,

one a Democrat and the other a Republican.

and were passed by the unanimous vote of both Houses; and therefore that question was out of the wav. It will hardly be believed that it is upon such arguments as are contained in the extract from the Congressional address the Democracy of the United States are called upon to organize and act. The signers to this address, not content with the complacent misrepresentation which I have just exposed, pronounce other Territories. The following important section is the following verdict against the General Ad-

ministration: "And yet, the history of the Administration for the twelve mouths past has been, and continues to be, a history of repeated usurpations of power, and of violations of the Constitution, and of the public and private rights of the citizen. For the proof we appeal to facts too recent to need recital here, and too flagrant and heirous for the calm narrative which

It is only necessary to reply to this by re-

calling public attention to the fact that every step taken by the Administration was to preserve the Government from annihilation, to save the National Capital from capture and bloodshed, and to resist the attacks of a band of traitors intent upon the overthrow of our liberties. And if Mr. Lincolu is to-day the object of the veneration and gratitude of the American people, as I believe him to be, it is be. cause he resorted to these measures, (and for the glorious objects in view,) so virulently denounced by these fourteen Democrats. Both branches of Congress by a nearly unanimous rote sanctioned his conduct, and every one of his subsequent steps will undoubtedly be sustained by the same authority, when the reasons that prompted them are made public. Is it possible that these "Democra's" desire to be understood as the apologists and defenders of the men who were only defeated by the vigor and promptitude of the Administration? What other comment can be suggested by the pleathey now set up as a reason for opposing the constituted authorities in the management of the war? But the subject grows upon me, and will be discussed on another occasion.

LETTER FROM YORKTOWN.

Raining-The Rebel Works Seen from the River-Walk through the Town-Berdan's Sharpshooters-Capt. Edward Drew-Ready for Marching Orders-A Deseiter comes in - "Occupy till I. come"-Fight Going on-Off for the Scene of Conflict. Correspondence of The Press.1

IN THE FIELD BEYOND YORKTOWN. May 5, 1862-9 P. M. Fince my last letter to The Press, dated April 30, great Varktown, and the rear guard of our army now occup Being unavoidably absent from this point, and only morning when our troops entered Yorktown. I left Fortress Monroe this morning in the ste Nelly Baker, and in a few hours was landed at the whar. disagreeable, but pleasant companions soon dispelled all

we inwardly thought that the rain-god might send as By the time the boat entered York river, however, the rain had, in a great measure, coased, and we all stood on the deck, enjoying the prospect on each side of the river. while formidable batteries commanded the channel; but they were harmless, for their late occupants had fled, no one knew whither. On the heights of Gloucester were large earthworks, apparently for heavy guns, but all the light guns had been removed, and the heavy guns that they were unable to carry spiked and disme

box from Richmond, and directed to the Medical Purveyor. C. S. A. Another is directed to a lieutenant in to mention, lie around in confusion. Yorktown, however, is beyond, and thither z lirect our steps. Up the steep ascent, sinking mid-leg in mud at every step, we pass on until we come to the main entrance of the fortifications that surround Yorkown. Here we are stopped by the sentry, and the officer of the guard informs us that none but generals our mission, and produce our passes from the command ing general. Generous officer of the guard! He was not crdered to keep correspondents out, and we are allowed

diately we see signs of the late occupants. There is a

In Yorkfown, a universal desolution starce no in the hoping to obtain some Secesh relic, but found nothing axtwo old Richmond papers, with no news in them, an acnamuhlets, a piece of a phonographer's text book, and hospitals, and so sudden was the evacuation that, in some cases, the bed-clothing was left on the cots, while drugs and old prescriptions were scattered round in great profusion. In one fire-place, I saw a great heap of car-tridges, some for the smooth-bore musket, and others for the Enfield ritle, and evidently of English manufacture. in one of the houses, I saw several of the Borrman fuses

for shells. there is an old field gun, whose days of usefulness are long gone by. But there is nothing more to be seen in move, and we must be off. Outside again, and we saik they formidable, except on the side bearing immediately on the Union entrenchments. There they have a number of heavy risled guns, but the other parts of the rebel works have no guns at all, except an occasional carronade, of a very instituated pattern, which would do to score newly fledged soldiers, but are too old to be of much service against an attacking party. But the necessity of having those grim dogs of war, there at least, has ended. This finishes the second siege of Yorktown. I am now sitting in the tent of Captain Elward Drew, rother of the comedian John Drew, and captain of the Wisconsin company of Berdan's sharpshooters. He is

an excellent, jovial officer, the soul of good humor. I am now enjoying the hospitality of both Colonel Bordun as d Captain Draw. The officers of the regiment are a fine set of men, while the soldiers themselves, though perhaps not making as fine an appearance on parade as de Uncle Sam's regulars, yet their exploits with the rifle have given them a name over the world that will last for But an order has just come from headquarters for the regiment to be under arms. The bugle sounds the general, and, with wild shouts, the men don their water-

proof blankets, seins their arms, and in a short time the

band played "Dixie" right merrily; but other orders came, and the men were ordered back to their tents, but

to keep ready for marching.

A deserter came in yesterday. He says his name is Edward T. Groves, and briengs in Sullivan county, New York. He was in New Orleans, and was forced to Join the relici army. He enlisted in an artillery company, and was made sergeant. Seizing the opportunity, he ceserted to the Union side. He says that G-n. Magrader made a speech to his soldiers, curring then for their cowordice, and said to them that if they had as much spunk as the Yankee sharpshoters have they could lick them easily. Now they had to take the consequence of

Sergeant Major Horton was the first one to enter the rebel works at Yorktown. General Jameson entered next. Numerous pointe missives were found addressed to the Yankees. One in particular began, "Occupy till I come," and said that, although they were obliged to evaquate temporarily, they would certainly come back, MAY 6.—The morning broke clear and beautiful, and the sun is shining brightly. A tew days of such weather will dry up all the mud, and the roads will be in good or der for marching.

All day yesterday the reports of heavy guns and the ratile of murketry were heard in the direction of Yorktown, and it was supposed that fighting was going on. A report has just come in that the rebels had surrendered atter a hard tought battle.

FROM WASHINGTON

I start for the scene in a few minutes, and will send full

\$30,000,000 FOR THE VOLUNTEERS. Government for Arizona to be Organized SLAVERY PROHIBITED IN THE TERRITORIES

Key West, Fla., made a Postal Distributing Office DESPATCHES FROM COM. DUPONT. A Rebel Battery Captured without Lose

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1862 The Victory at New Orleans-Official Annenncement-Arrival of the Bearer of Despatches at Fortress Monroe The following despatch was received at the Navy De

artment to-day from Forties Monroe: Hon. Gideon Welles. Secretary of the Mary :

1 have the honor to apportune that, in the Provider f God, which smiles upon a just cause, the squadron under Flag Officer FARRAGUT has been you heafed a glorious victory and triumph in the capture of the city of New Orleans, Forts Jackson, Saint Philip, Livingston, and Pike, the batteries below and above New Orlean, as well as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, su am 18ms, floating iron clads, fire rafts and obstruc The enemy, with their own hands, destroyed from

Fight to ten millions of cotton and shipping.

Our loss is 56 killed and 123 wounded.

The enemy lost from 1900 to 1500 besides several 1. The enemy lost from another the bunded prisoners.

The way is clear, and the robel defences destroyed from the Gulf to Batru Rouve, and probably to Memphis.

Our flag waves triumphantly over them all. EY,

THEODELES BALLEY,

THEODELES BALLEY,

THEODELES BALLEY, Captain and Second in Command of the Attacking

Thirty Millions for the Volunteers. The Secate passed House bill to-day appropriating hirty millions of dollars for the pay of two and threeyears volunteers. This is the same bill which was absurdly intimated in the House as being introduced to cover a deficit in the War Department. The bill simply ppropriates an additional amount required for the figure year ending June 30, 1862. It also provides one hundied thousand dollars for carrying into effect the act o ast March, securing pay, bounty, and pension to officers and men actuall; engaged in the Western Department

or the Department of Missouri, The Senate Tax Bill. The fax kill, with the two hundred and sixty Senate mendments, has been printed, and will probably reach the Senate to morrow. Its consideration will not com mence till Monday next. The Bigelow stamp system of taxation does not seem to be meeting with as much favor as at an earlier stage of the bill. To day two long petitions were presented, signed by Bosto 1 merchants, re-monstrating against it. You will remember that a portion of the Senste Finance Committee favor that system. It is evident, from the numerous amendments and the various is terests represented here, that the bill will receive, as it deserves, a lengthy and critical consideration. Bill Organizing Territory of Arizona-

Slavery Prohibited in the Territories The House passed a bill, to day, organizing the Territory of Arizona. The bill provides for the usual offices, Governor, Secretary of State, Judiciary, etc., as in tary servitude in said Territory, except in punishment crime, where of the person shall be duly convicted; and that, from after the passage of this act, slavery or involuntary servitude is hereby forever prohibited in all Territories now organized; and all acts, either of Congress or of the Territory, establishing, or any one reognizing, such relations are repealed.'

Excursion to Yorktown. The trip from Washington to Fortress Monroe at this eason of the year has always been a favorite one. You will remember that General Jackson spent months at the bip Raps, and President Lincoln is ovidently preparing to follow the old Hero's course in this as in other re-pects. He has been taking quite a little frolic to himself. Besieged on land by hosts of unfortunate office seekers, he is comparatively relieved when floating down the Potomac, among a few friends, and enjoying this delicions weather in the neighborhood of the fort and old

Presently regular trips will be made to that interesting scene, and the beautiful grounds in the neighborhood will be occupied by thousands of Northern ladies and gentlemen, who will prefer to make a summer sojourn in that quarter. It has always been one of the chosen re treats of the aristocracy during the warm weather, and if some enterprising persons from Philadelphia or Ne York would go there and open a good hotel, it could not fail to be a most profitable enterprise. Amusing Incident.

A few days ago, some members of the House, attached to the Military Committee, in to meany with the French mit ister, paid a visit to the battle field of the Peninsula, reaching there just before the evacuation of Yorktown, While going around, inspecting the works, their attention was called to a new mortar which was just being got watching the preparations, suddenly they saw, directly over head, a descending bomb-shell from one of the trai-tor batteries. The only word to designate their consternation is that supplied by the vocabulary of the warthey "skedaddled."

Several of the most distinguished statesmen presen drepped into a trench, evidently under the impression that it was their "last ditch." The explosion of the shell did no harm, and they then concluded to move off to, what they thought, a safer position, but hardly had they assumed it before another shell was thrown towards hem, but not with so much precision as the first. As an evidence of the coolness of our soldiers, the men working in the trenches seemed to have a perfect conten of for the enemy's firing, and indulged in hearty the sclops. The soldiers not engaged in the trenches were coolly playing cards, and scarcely moved to get out of the way of the flying missiles. An Appeal for Democratic Organization.

Meners. Richardson, Knapp, and Robinson, of Illithat number. nois: Law and VOORHERS, of Indiana; ALLEN, WHITE. NOBLE, PENDLETON. MORRIS, and VALLANDIGHAM, of Obio; Johnson and Ancona, of Pennsylvania; and SHIEL, of Oregon, have issued an address to the Democracy of the United States, setting forth party organization as a positive good, and essential to the preservation of public liberty. This, they say, is now a vital necessity, and they invite all men, without distinction of State, section, or party, who are for the Constitution as erent work upon terms of perfect equality. This, they Ship-Canal.

There is no subject before Congress in which Western people are so much interested as BLAIR'S bill for a shipcanal from the Mirelesippi to Lake Michigan. Hundreds of petitions have been presented, and to day an im number reached both Houses. German Professorship.

Amemorial was presented in the Senate to-day from Mejor General Signa, and other distinguished Gorman praying for the passage of House bill for a German professorship at West Point.

Miscellaneous. Minister Anama has presented a claim to the British Government for the restoration of the ship Emily St Pierre, the captain of which rose upon the prize crev and conveyed her to Liverpool after her capture by th United States fleet for violating the blockeds.

An order from the War Department says: "Upon a consistion being made by the commanders of the armie in the field, authority will be given by the Department to the Governors of the respective States to recruit for A man was arrested here to-day for attempting to pas a \$100 counterfeit note on the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburg. Twenty-one bills of that denomination were tound upon his person. The notes are exceedingly wel executed.

Despatch from Com. Dupont.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Navy Department has r

ceived despatches from Com. Dupont to-day, dated Por

Royal, May 2, giving interesting particulars of an expe-

dition on the 29th ult., with the Hale, to capture a hat-

tery on Grumball's plantation, near the junction of the Dawho, Paw Paw, and South Edisto rivers. It appears that the enemy opened on the Hale when within 1,800 yards, and continued their fire as she wound her way to engage them at close quarters, but when the Hale reached the last bend, and was making straight for the battery, the rebels fled in haste. Lieut. Gillis landed with a party of men to destroy it. The work was about 350 yards from the river bank, and mounted two fine long 24-pounders on excellent fieldcarriages. One of the guns-to rapid was the flight of turned to her anchorage without having a man injured Another report details the proceedings at Bull's Bay. Lieut. Nickels crossed the bar with the Onward, on the Yorktown; the rear guard of the army is commencing to 7th ult, and anchored within 800 yards of the light-house, on Bull's Island, and opened fire on a small work situated about fifty yards to the southward of the lighthouse Shortly after he landed in his boats, covered by the gun of the Onward. The rebels fired upon the party, but not awaiting an attack, escaped from the island to the mainland. The Onward has most complete command of the hannel, so that no vessel can either enter or go out On the 3d ult, Lieut Com. Nicholson, of the Isaac Constitution attained at St. Augustina, having beand that a schooner had come in over Matanzas bar, some thirteen miles to the southward, despatched three armed boats, together with a detachment of twenty-five men from Colonel Bell's command, to capture her, which was done, and the schooner brought to St. Augustine. The schooner was called the Empire City. She had an English register, and cleared from Nassau for St. John, N. B. Her cargo consists of provisions, dry goods.

In consideration of the the fact that the citizens of St. Augustine were without the necessaries of life, and with no means of getting them, Lieut, Nicholson sold the cargo, or a portion of it, at auction, considering the overruling necessity. The gunboat Kerhawa, on the 21st ult., off Mobile captured the R. C. Files, which was attempting to run the blockade. She was loaded with cottom and has been comparies are formed in line, ready for an advance. The sent to Key West.

THE LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Departure of the Gunboats Galena, Aristook, and Port Royal up James river.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD. EVACUATION OF SEWELL'S POINT BY THE REBELS.

The Monitor and Naugatuck in Motion. FORTRESS MONROE. May 8 .- The iron-clad gunboa Galena, with the Aristook and Port Royal, started us the James river at 6 o'clock this morning, and have parced Dog's Point battery. Heavy firing has been heard up the river since their departure. They will cuof liver communication with the rebel army south o Chickshominy. Immediately after the gunboats started, the robel tug I II While came out from Newport News, having left Norfolk this morning, with a crew and two citizens or board, on a mission to Tannery Point. By previous dered to Gen. Mansfield. This is the third time ther attempted to escape, and they are now the most happy o

Sewell's Point is being evacuated. The Monitor, Naugaluck, and several gunboats have just left for Sewell's Point. From Gen. McClellan's Command.

BALTIMORE. May 8 .- The following interesting item of news was contained in this morning's despatch from Yorktown, but it was sunpressed by order of the War Department. It appears in the Washington Star of this evening in detail, as coming from the Sectour, of War, and the restriction on the Northern press has since been emoved. This apparent inconsistency is inexplicable The Star says:
. The Secretary of War has the following, taken from the special correspondence of the Baltimore American; "The divisions of Generals Franklin and Sedgwick

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION UP YORK RIVER

West Point, twenty miles from Williamsburg, a the head of York river, and the division of Conoral Porter is row embarking on steamers for the same destination, together with the Rhode Island and other betteries. The river from Yorktown up is lined with steamers and transports, and no doubt is entertain ed but that they will interrupt and cut off the fleeing rebels, unless they escape across the James river. There is no doubt but that the whole army of G-nerals Lee, Johnson, and Magruder are in a state of utter de noralization, and under the tapid pursuit of Gauera McClellan, are flying with great precipitation without an intention of making a stand anywhere, and unless they reach Richmona by boats by way of James river, the will certainly be intercepted or captured by the Union

rces landing at West Poins. THE WAR IN EASTERN VIRGINIA. Reconnoissance to Culpeper Court-house.

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- Information has been received here that a cavalry reconnoissance was recently made to Culpeper Court-house. Seven prisoners (on horseouck) were captured as they were endeavoring to escape. The have been sent to Washington. Cur troops were favorably received by the people, bu only temporarily occupied the town.

Latest from Gen. Halleck's Army. NO FIGHT YET

Destruction of Property on the Mississippi. CAIRO, April 8 .- The steamboat Louisiana, arrived There had been no engagement at Pittsburg Landin up to yesterduy at noon.
Out forces were gradually advancing, and were on a average of three miles from the enemy's advance,
The enemy were acting strictly on the defensive, and,

or three days, had sent out no reconnoitering parties.

The roads were still in a bad condition, owing to the late heavy rains. LOUISVILLE, May 8 -Two thoroughly-reliable Kentuckians have just arrived here from New Orleans. They report that all along the Mississippi, from Memphis to New Orleans, there is a general bonfire of nroperty, particularly of cotton, 11,700 bales of which were hurned at New Orleans. At Mamphis, sugar and molasses in large quantities are

on the bluff ready to be rolled into the river, and all the stock of cotton was ready to be fired on the approach of the Federal fleet. The residents of the river towns were retreating in. ward and destroying property along all the Southern tributaries of the Mississippi. The planters, in many cases, are applying the torch to

The rebel Covernment has also boats running up the river destroying great quantities of cotion. Only one planter was found who objected to the burning of CAIRD. April 8 .- The steamer De Soto has arrived from Fort Wright. She brings no news. A rebellary has been cantured while endeavoring to cross the Mississippi at night in a skiff. He had copies

of reveral late Northern papers in his possession. He has been placed in confinement. The expedition sent from Sickman against Clay King's merillas have returned. They fell in with them in the vicinity of Ovien river. After a sharp skirmish, the It appears that in the first skirmish with Curtis' No. braska horse, 6 of our men were killed, 12 wounded, an

BEAUREGARD IN DANGER OF BEING SURROUNDED. Ruell between Corinth and Grand Junction Pope south of Corinth.

50 captured.

CHICAGO, May 8 .- A special despatch from Cairo to the Times says it is reported from Pittsburg Landing that three brigades of Gen. Buell's army had seized that part of the Memphis and Charleston Bailroad midway be tween Corinth and Grand Junction, thus cutting off the rebel communication between the two points. It is also reported that a detichment of Gen. Pope's army had seized the road south of Corinth.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY. NRW MARKET. May 7 .- There was a great jubilee i

this division of the army to-day, in honor of our late successes. At noon a hundred guns were fired in honor o Yorktown. The bands of the several regiments were then consolidated, and proceeded to visit the headquarplayed patriotic airs. They also visited many of the cemps. The Ira Harris Cavalry have the honor of their gallas

charge yesterday. The details of that affair show that the rebel cavalry had a battery, which they opened on our men. The latter deployed, and waited till two of our guns were placed in position, when the enemy's batters was soon driven back, and the Harris Cavalry dashed on them with their sabres, driving them to the suburbs of the town Our cavalry was commanded by Major Bought, of the Third Battalion. Adjutent Hasbrouck, o the Harris Cavalry, was taken prisoner by the enemy The enemy's force was four hundred. Ours was less than

The news of the victory at Williamsburg was received this afternoon, and read on dress parade in all the regiments. It was received with rapturous applause. NEW MARKET, Va., May 8 .- Yesterday afternoon the rebel pickets above Columbiana Bridge, on the east side of the Shenandcah, were driven back by detachments under Ccl. Foster. Our troops were subsequently caught

in an ambuscade by two rebel regiments, when an hour's fight ensued. Col. Foster then succeeded in withdraw ing in good order, and the enemy did not pursue. A company of Vermont cavalry were cut off and sur-rounded, but they escaped by swimming the river. The rebel loss is not stated. Seven prisoners were taken belonging to the Sixth Virginia and Seventh Louisiana regiments, which indicates that the enemy's force was a portion of Ewles' brigade. This morning twelve of our en were reported missing. It is represented here that a skirmish occurred yester

day, near Staunton, between Milroy's advance and Edward Johnson's command, in which the latter was repulsed, and retreated.

FROM CAIRO. BEAUREGARD'S HEADQUARTERS AT POCAHONTAS New Orleans.

CHICAGO, May 7 .- A special despatch from Cairo says A refugee from Jackson, Miss., reports that the head-quarters of Beauregard are at Pocahontas, and that neurly 75,000 troops are concentrated around him.

Gen. Lovell's army, at the latest advices, was at Patchapahoe, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. fifty miles north of New Orleans.

Despatch from Gen. Fremont. HEADQUARTERS OF THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, Hon. E. M. Stanton:

General Cox telegraphs that his advance, consisting part of the Twenty-third Ohio regiment under Major Couley, occupied Giles Court-Rouse and the Marrows of New river yesterday, driving out the rebels, who were taken by surprise. A considerable quantity of commissary stores taken and some twenty privates made prisoners. The surprise prevented the burning of the place, as the rebels The citizens remain, and most of them seem lovally

ocresse in importance as they become more known. Major General Commanding. President Lincoln at Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, May 7 - President Lincoln arrived here this morning, and spent the day with General Wool. This afternoon he visited Newport News, to see General Maisheid, and to have a cose, view of the Marriman which has been 15 ing off Graney Island all the attenuous for the purpose, no doubt of preventing our gnubout from running up the James zver. She made no attenue in the Out.

The George Peabody arrived tore from Hatterns to by, and started immediately for New York.

He adds that the reverses of the enemy at Camp Creek

No news has transpired here. The Difficulty at Pottsville. POTTSVILLE, May S.—All is quiet here, but a difficul-ty is apprehended to night
The Philadelphia troops are at Heckscherville, guard-ing the works of the Forest Improvement Company.
There is much excitement among the miners this LATER. The War at an End-Return of the Troops

-Compremise of the Employers.

POTTSTILLE, May 8—Evening.—The difficulty with ! TOTIFY HALE, may S.—EVENING.—The difficulty with the strikers has been settled, and the troops will return to Philadelphia in the morning.
The employers have agreed to pay the advance demanded by their workmen. Sentence of a Michigan State Officer for Embezziemen .
Detroit, May 8th. John McKenney, late State Trenduct, was posterilar sentenced to sayon years' im-prisonment in the positionism y, for emberging of the State monics.

FROM GEN. M°CLELLAN'S ARMY. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. CONTINUED AND SUCCESSFUL PROGRESS. A Fight beyond Williamsburg.

LEFT ON THE FIELD. UNION LOSS THREE HUNDRED KILLED AND SEVEN HUNDRED WOUNDED. Partial List of the Killed and Waunded.

BALTIMORS, May 8. - The following is furnished by

NEARLY SEVEN HUNDRED DEAD REBELS

the special correspondent of the American, dated York At twelve o'clock, to day, as I close my letter, the atest intelligence received from the field of battle is, that General McClellan has come up with the enemy about three miles beyond Williamsburg, and, after a pretty severe shirmish with his rear, has again put him to flight across the Chickshominy creek.

A large additional number of prisoners have been taken, including deserters, who report that they have had nothing to eat but a few hard biscuits for forty-eight hours, and, when brought in, they fell down in a state of Beavy carnonading could be heard by the boats coming

lown the river early this morning. Nothing as to the esults is ascertained. There is no doubt but that the whole army of Lee, Johnston, and Magruder is in a state of utter disorganiation, and, under the repid pursuit of Gen. McClellan, s fleeing with great precipitation and without the intenon of making a stand anywhere, and unless they reach Richmond in boats, by way of the James river, will certainly be intercepted and captured by the forces lands and landing at West Point.

A large number of prisoners are arriving at West Point, and others are being constantly brought in. On Monday the rebels took about eighty of our men prisoners, and captured one of the Pennsylvania batteries, having first killed all the horses. But before the close of the day this bartery, with one of the enemy's, was recentural by Canaral McClallan, and the evisenar they had taken were found in Williamsburg next day attending on the wounded of the enemy left behind. Their retreat was accompanied by too much confusion o be troubled with prisoners. I just learn that the rebels had destroyed all the bridges cross the Chickahominy, and that General McClellan is

Another Account of the Battle of Wil-

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The following is from the American's account of the battle of Monday: The battle be-fore Williamsburg, on Monday, was a most warmly coutested engagement. Owing to the roughness of the country and bad condition of the roads, but a small portion of our troops could be brought into action. General Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, of Gen. Hooker's livision, bore the great brunt of the battle, and fought oet valorously, although greatly overpowered by num-

resting his army on this side.

bers and the superior position and earthworks of the ravines and swamps, whilst the rain fell in torrents throughout the day. The men had also been lying on their arms all the previous night in the woods, soaked with rain and chilled with cold.

The battle raged from early in the morning until 3 cleck in the afternoon, when General McClellan arrived with fresh troops, and relieved the division of General Hooker, who were nearly prostrated with fatigue and exposure, whilst the Third Excelsior regiment of the brigade had its ranks terribly thinned by the balls of the enemy. They are represented as having fought with such impetuous bravery that not less than two bundred of them were killed and wounded. After the arrival of General McCiellan, the rebels were florcely charged upon by Hancock's brigade, and were driven within their works before nightfall with a heavy loss Nearly seven hundred of their dead were left on the field, with many wounded, though most of the latter were carried into Williamsburg. Our loss was less than three hundred killed, and about seven hundred wounded. Night having come on, we occupied the battle-field, the enemy having been driven within his works. A large number of wagons and munitions of war, and a openderable store of provisions, were found in town, whilst the read was strewn for many miles with arms and accontrements. A number of deserters also made

The Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Williamsburg, May 7 — The following is the list of silled and wounded, so far as relates to the regiments TWENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. COL

that the rebels bad received intelligence that large num-

river, above Williamsburg, to flank them.

bers of the Unites States troops were landing on York

WM. F. SMALL COMMANDING. Killed. Albert Everman, Co. D., and Sergeant Bickson, and Badly Wounded. Patrick Killigan, Company I.

Peter Deivler, Company G. James McCally, Company I. Not Dangerously Wounded.
Thomas Kenderdin, Company I.
Samuel Lynch, Company D.
John Geor, Company K.
John Barger, Company D. John Barger, Company D.
John Lamb, Company G.
William Lamb, Company I.
Rdward Abern, Company I.
Stiphtly Wounded.
W. H. Draper, Company E.
Daniel Gilvert. Company E.
Legh Nettle, Company E.
John Barnes, Company C.
George Houghton, Company C.
Samuel Atlen, Company A.
Banjamin W. Thomas, Company F.
John B. Thompson, Company D.

The regiment went into the field under the comman of Colonel Small, who proved himself every inch a

COMMANDING.

First Licutenant Pat. in. Hays, First Licutenant J. O. Beiliy.

Company B— Pat. Mangan, Barnard Egan.

Company E—W. Mevenson, W. Ryan.

Company F—Sergeant John Gallagher, Corporal McDevitt, Thos Burke, W. Bursell. Company G. John Miskey, Thomas Martin, John Gaftes, Patrick McOrdle, John Green.

Company I.—W. Martindale, Philo Turner, George P.

Rek, Byron A. Ford, Lafayette Murrow. Company K.—John G'Neill, James McGuire. Wounded Wounded

Captain James F. Maguire, Captain Wm. Delay, Second Lieutenant John Massey, Second Lieutenant Edward W. Brown, Second Lieutenant James Smith.

Company A—Corporal Rugh White, Michael Jennings, Thomas Gurney.

Company B—Corporal James A. Drew, John Rogers,

W. Lewis Charles Daiton.
Company C.—Sergeant Fergus Greely, Corporal John Collins, Corporal James Ryan, Corporal Patrick Higgin, Corporal James Boyle, Edward Breck, John Collins, David Grammin, Martin Gregat, Bienard Holmes, Chas. O'Brien, W. Sthart, Jacob Luerger, Fat. Mandon.
Company D.—Michael Leonard, Michael Grady.
Company E.—Pat. Coffee, John Guildon.
Company F.—Captan James McGarry, Timothy Casey, Barnard Cannen, Henry Brady. Thos. Aldworth, Lawrence McDermott, Thos. Rart, Michael Sutton, Bernard White, Patrick Krane, Hugh Smail rence McDermott, Thos. Hart, Michael Sutton, Bernard White, I atrick Krane, Hugh Small Company G-Corporal Michael Kelly, Corporal Dermot Conroy, Corporal Theo. Campbell, John Walt, Martin Flynn, Pat. Flarret, Lieut. F. Comeell. John McManus, Cornelius Rapen, Philip Plitch, Lawrence Curtis, Janes Hanneliy.

Company I—Corporal F. J. Waters, David Lang.
Company I—Corporal H. T. Bryant, H. S. Huntley, B. H. Conklin, A. Dariee, James Mortis, E. P. Bryant, G.O. Hurlbut, Win. Evatt.

Company K—Streeth Owen Hamburg, Corporal John Sweiney, Jeremiah Souther, Root. McGiunis, Patrick Fingerald, J. C. Cumming, O. Finnegan, Alfred Preston.

SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT, COLONEI

MARSTEN COMMANDING.

Company A.—A. W. Lang, killed; E. W. Taft, killed; Corporal J. W. Wentherdy, wounded severely; John J. Herring, severely wounded; George C. Davis, severely wounded; A. M. Healon, severely wounded; Davis Miles, severely wounded; Lovi Pellard, severely wounded; Lovi Pellard, severely wounded; Lovi Pellard, severely wounded; Lovin S. Warner, severely wounded; Daniol Barbank, missing.

Company B.—George B. Emerson, killed; Corporal E. G. Tuttle, wounded severely; Corporal George W. Edmer, wounded; J. F. S. Brown, wounded; Charles M. Hound, wounded; J. W. Rodgers, slightly wounded; Lieut. W. G. Danforth, wounded.

Company C.—James M. Buck, killed; Lieut. Samuel O. Burdham, severely wounded; Lewis G. Angan, severely wounded; Lewis G. Angan, severely wounded; Henry Hill, slightly wounded; Asa M. White, slightly wounded; Groffs F. Petry, severely wounded; S. P. Allen, missing; Thos. Littlefield, missing Littlefield, missing (Company D.—John D. Pendergrast, killed; Sergeant E Adams, severely wounded; Wilson Groy, slightly; A. M. Cory, W. Garland, B. Walsh, David Seger, H. O. James, Chas. P. Roberts, Jas. Roberts, Chas. Grove, James Stock, severely wounded; Geo. H. Stevens, A. S. Rowers, Meses Chadman, Chas. E. Watson, slightly

Warren Owen and three others missing. Warren Owen and three others missing. Cempany R—Capt. L. Drover, killed; Wm. Morrell, do.; A. M. Perkins, severely wounded; Sergeant J. N. Vesper, slightly; J. C. Walcott, severely; F. Chamberlain, do.; W. H. Ross, H. O. Smith, and B. F. Ishen, killed; Thomas C. Mace, do.; Charles W. Downs, do.; Sergeant James Richie, severely wounded; Corporat H. M. Smith, do.; Chas Warren, do.; W. H. Mix. slightly; H. M. Gibson, John Bell, John Emeshan, J. E. Gordon, B. G. Lake, Robert S. Lines, Wm. F. McGraw, F. B. Teano, missing. Total—Killed, 16; wounded, 66, including 2 mortally; Company B-Killed. Corporal Wyckey. Wounded, James Aken, Chas. Bonham, Chas. Frazers, Sergeant John Shanabau.
Company E-Wounded, P. H. Gallupe, I. W. Horin, George Conner. RECOND MICHIGAN REGIMENT, COLONEL POE COM-George Couner.

Company F.—Wounded, Corporal Willard Eddy.
Company II.—James Dazela, Henry Reseluck, Hugh
Mills, Corporal W. A. Wallace.
Company I.—Thomas Lemon.
Company K.—In this company there are nineteen wounded.

CAPT. WEBBER'S COMPANY OF FIRST ARTILLERY Lieut. C. P. Eakin, wounded severely; Lieut. Pike, lost lett leg; W. H. Bates, mortally wounded; Charles Moore, severely; Jacob Long, wounded severely; Geo. R. Bradsbaw, wounded severely; H. Richter, slightly; Thomas Moore, slightly.

Killed—John Denhäm and Phillip McGaffay. GAPT. OSBORNE'S COMPANY, FIRST ARTILLERY,

BATTERY D.

Killed—E. Garrison.
Wounded—B. Relsey, severely; A. W. Dennis, 86verely; Corporal E. D. Hilts, lask an arm; F. W. Onmant, slightly; A. W. Dennis, lost a foot; Andrew Post,
slight; Chas. L. Cleveland, slight; Audrew Long, slight. CAPT. SMITH'S COMPANY FOURTH NEW YORK BAT-II. G. Loring, killed; Corporal W. R. Piko, wounded severely; Robert Eban, do; George Criplee, do.; John Johnson, slight; E. G. Lallen, slight; George Kulber and D. Hill, mortally.

[The name of the regiment to which the following list belongs to omitted in the telegraphic copy. The following of the parties named may be able to recognize it;:

Company A—Secone Lieutenant R. D. Jounston, slightly wounded; Corporal W. Kearle, John Basch, severely wounded.

It musely H—Eirst Sergaant H. A. Danials. Sergeant

alightly wounded; Corporal W. Kearle, John Rasch, severely wounded.

Umpany B—First Sergeant H. A. Danials, Sergeant G. H. Evans, Private W. L. Malher.

Company D—Private Lyman Heath, slightly wounded; Theo. Oakley, John Darman.

Company E—First Sergeant Benjamin Leo, mortally wounded; J. L. Glidden, Slightly wounded; J. L. Glidden, Slightly wounded; J. R. P. McClory, slightly; Charles Richardson, ditto; William Jackson, William Macker, Theo. Stoyensup.

Company F—Capt, Wm. R. McCreary, severely wounded; J. Sewart, slightly wounded; Private Francis Haven.

Company G—Capt. W. R. McCreary, severely wounded; Privates Wm. Knight. J. Ecklif, W. G. Fox.

Company H—Sergeant J. Dobson, severely Melentus Geo. Kulher, O. D. Hill, mortally; Henry Hone, slightly; Frank Moore, John Oeda.

Company K—Corporal Wm. K. Lucani, severely; Privates G. C. Company L. A. Wilson.

Company K—Corporal Wm. K. Lucani, severely; Privates G. C. Company Wm. Stewart, W. G. Walker, etd J. R. Yonny.

The Resolution of Impeachment Referred to

Special Committee. SENATE APPROPRIATION TO PAY VOLUNTEERS. The Major Generals of Volunteers Limited t 30-Brigadier Generals to 200:

The Bill to Create an Agricultural Department CHAPLAINS TO BE PROVIDED FOR ARMY

HOSPITALS. Territorial Government for Arizona The Bill passed the House. Proposition to Establish Personal Liberty wher-

ever the National Power is Supreme. WASHINGTON, May 8 SENATE.
Impeachment of Judge Humphrey. The VI E PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Se nate the resolution from the House for the impeachment o

Judge Humphrey,
On metion of Mr. FOS'Elt (Rep.), of Connecticut
the resolution was referred to a select committee o The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Foster, poolittle, and Bavis as the co Port of Entry and Delivery at Hillon Head. The bill to establish a port of entry and delivery all firton Bead, South Carolina, was received from the HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. GHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, the bill was taken up and passed.

Petitions.

Mr WRIGHT (U.), of Indiana presented a pelition rom a citizen of Ficrida, asking for the passage of the conflication bill.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented a represented of the uncommunity of Buston against what is called the Bigelow system of taxastion.

Appropriations to Pay Volunteers. Appropriations to ray volunteers.

On motion at Mr PESSENDEN (Bup), of Maine, the bill making an appropriation for detelencies in the pavenent of volunteers was taken up. He said the appropriations for the payment of the two and three years of uniters an aunit to one hundred and five millions of Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said he saw in art. HALLA (RCP), or two managemer, sam he saw in a northing paper a statement, signed by members of Congress, that the expenses of the Government were four mollions a day. He would like to know whether there was any foundation for this statement.

Mr. FRSEKNEN said he could not undertake to answer all the statements in the newspapers, whether hade by members of Congress or anybody clse, but he had no idea that the expenses of the Government amounted to any such sum.

d to any such sum. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, said a great deal of Mr SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, said a great deal of complaint had been made because the offi.ers of the arms were not able to tell us the exact number of men in the service. He contended that it was impossible to do so, because the regiments are constantly changing in numbers, by lesses and recruiting, &c.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of lows, said that that reason might have been true when we were recruiting and raising the army, but three was not the slightest reason way we should not know at the end of every month every was real and in mer under the army special time. flicers of the army performed their dusy, we could ha this information
Mr. wilson (Rep.), of Massachusetts, argued that from the existing state of things it was utterly impossi-ble to tell at any given day within some thousands how many we have in those vice.

Mr CLARK (kep), or New Hampshire, asked if the Senator could tell how many men were sent into the neld by the different states!

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said that about forty days ago there were about fifty regiments yet in the different States, not in the field. He supposed there had been about 570,000 put in the field, and thuse now in the field numbered about 525,000. ow in the field numbered about 525,000.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said that from he calculation made at the War Department, it appeared there had been about 556,000 put in the field.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, did not think t essential that we should know exactly to a man how many men we have, in order to pass this bill. He hoped Mr. DAVIS (U. 4, of Kentucky, was willing to vote cheerfully for the bill, but he censured the War Department for the confusion allowed to exist in this matter. It was admitted by ad that there never was a more incapable and utterly incilicient man than the former secretary
of War. He was utterly ignorant of everything connected with the Department.

Mr. HARKIS (Rep.), of Now York, said there had
been sent from the State of New York a hundred and five
regiments of infantry, cleaven regiments of cavalry, and
four of artillery, making, in all, one hundred and awoutly
regiments. Many of the men had been lost, discharged,
&c., and it was utterly impossible for the Department to
keep an exact account of all of the men.

The Number of Major and Brigadier General
Limited.

The bill limiting the number of major and brigalier
generals in the velunteer service was taken up, the queseas admitted by ad that there never was a more incapa-

enerals in the velunteer service was taken up, the ques-on being on Mr. Hale's amendment to make the number a hundred and eighty instead of two hundred. It was re-ected—y as 10, pays 19—and the bill was passed. The bill limits the number of major generals to 20, and brigadier generals to 200. Inscription of Victories on our Banners. Mr. SUMNER (Rep), of Mossachusetts, offered a re-

solution, thit in the efforts how making for the restor ition of the Union and the rest-ration of peace throughout the country, it is inexpedient that the victories obtained over our own citizens should be placed on the regimental colors of the regiments of the United States militia. Laid The bil to establish a Department of Agriculture was taken up
Arguments in Favor of the Bill, Mr. SIM MONS (Rep.), of Rhode Island, spoke in favor

of the bul, urging as a reason for its passage that the agriculturists of the country had long been seeking recognition from the Government, yet that class of siturens had asked but little of the Government, the sturdy farmers preferring to lean on their plaugn-handles for support Farmers versus Politicians. Mr. HALE (Rep.) thought one of the best things con-nected with agriculture was that it was an art thus far kept out of the hands of politicians. The farmers dekept out of the hands of politicians. The farmers depended on their mother, Barth and their father, Gall, for success. He thought that this request for a new Department of the Government, by which a new seat is made in the Cabinet, comes not from the farmers who lean on their plough-handles, but from those who want them to take their ha desoff the plough-handle and vote for them at the ballot-box. If the gendus of agriculture could be the ballot-lox. It the gentla of agriculture could be impersonshed, her player to Congress would be "for God's sake let us alone."

Mr. FOSTER (kep.), of Connecticut, thought that, instead of making a separate department, we should at first estab is a bureau.

Mr. COWAN (kep.), of Pennsylvania, said there was a research in the Continuing the goals, bill. Mr COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said there was no warrant in the Constitution for such a bill. It would be much better to let agriculture alone. In 1839, Congress made an appropriation of \$1,000, and now we make an appropriation of \$60,000 per year to distribute seeds among the people, which the people can buy at one-tourth the cost to the Government at any reed store in the country; and many of these seeds are not go of for anything, either. The conduct of the Government in this respect reminded him of the Irishman who, wanting to improve the breed of cattle in this country, imported a y knot oxen. He had hand of saveral applications for the office of head of this department already. One young man had applied who, he was sure, had never touched a plough-hanole. This young man said he had writt n a great coal on agriculture, and he (Mr. Cowan) found out afterward that he was a newspaper reporter, who lived got a knowledge of agriculture at county fairs, &c. He did not believe that the real farmers of the country nad asked for any such department as this bill proposes to establish.

A Department of Doubtful Utility. A Department of Doubtful Utility.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.) said it was too late to question the constitutionality of the appropriation for seeds. It is rettled by custom. But it would be better for the country if we should determine how far we could go in this matter. He did not believe that the farmers of the a finity had ever asked for such a department, and the great objection he had to it was the abuses which might grow from it, and the certain drain on the treasury that would i-llow. Nor did he deen it the proper time now to enlarge our prace establishments. The farmer will be better ratisfied it was stop spending money, and open no new suices of experses. new sluices of expenses.

The Substitute Lost.

The Substitute Lost.

The question on Mr. Foster's amendment as a substitute for the bill was then taken. The amendment provides for a Bursan of Agriculture in the Department of the Secretary of the Interior, the head to be called the Councissioner of Statistic and Agriculture, and receive a salary of \$3,600 per annum. This ubstitute was lost—year 18, pays 18.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when Mr. Foster rer ewed his amendment, with a slight modification; but it was again lost by a tie vote—yeas 18, pays 18.

Mr. Grimes, who was present, refused to vote.

The Bill Passed The original bill was then passed-year 25, nay 13:

YEAS.

Kennedy (Union.)
McDougali (Dem.)
Morriii (Bep.)
Pomeroy (Rep.)
Powel (Dem.)
Sanlabury (Dem.)
Sanlabury (Ben.)
Williamou (Rep.)
Williamou (Rep.)
Williamou (Rep.)
Williamou (Rep.) Dixon (Rep.) Foot (Rep.) Hale (Rep.) NATS. Browning (Fep.) Fossendou (Rep.) Lane (Rep.), I.d. Clark (Rep.) Collamer (Rep.) Kan. Collamer (Rep.) King (Rep.) Wright (Union.) Clark (Rep.) Cowan (Rep.) Doolittle (Rep.)

Medical Storekeepers and Hospital Chaplains.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the bill for the appointment of a medical storekeepers was taken up and amended so as to authorize the President to appoint chaptains at the hospitals, and then passed. Tax upon Lands in Rebellious Districts.

Mr. DUOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, called up the bill, introduced by him, to collect taxes on lands in insurrectionary districts. He ariedy explained that the bill provides for an assessment of the lands, assuming the variantion made to fore the rebellion. It gives saxty days after the President's proclamation in which to pay the taxes. It authorizes the commissioners to follow the armier and sell the land for taxes, giving eisty days after sule for the numers to redeem the property by taking an eath to support the Constitution, with two years for redemption to loyal citizens. No right of redemption is given to persons engaged in the rebellion, or who may give aid-snd confort to it.

The bill provides for leasing the lands, and for the employment of the families residing theseou. It browless for the final sale of the land in small parcels of 100 acres, allowing the solders to give certificates of indebtedness against the United States in part payment, or, on paying one-tourth, it gives them three years to pay the basiance. It allows layal citizens of the State, who own no land; to pre-empt the unreclaimed lands. The proceeds of the States—one-fourth of which amount shall be paid to the States where the Lands are. When they become loyal, and elect a Governor-and Legislature, who swear to support the Constitution, to add in the payment of the taxes. Tax upon Lands in Rebellious Districts. ates—one fourth of which amount shall be pid to the ates where the lands are. When they become loyal, it elect a Governor and Legislature, who swear to supand eject a Governor and translated, who weak to single for the Constitution, to aid in the payment of the taxes of the loyal citizens of those States and another fourth be paid over for the voluntary colonization of such persons of color as are made free or become freed during the insurrection, to Huyti, Liberia, or other tropical

country.
The consideration of the bill, was postponed till tow. Selection of Jurors in the District. On motion of Mr. HALE (Rop.), of New Hampshire, ne bill relating to the selection of jurors in the District f Columbia was taken up.

bill to abolish the office of Marshal of the District of Columbia, and to establish that of bheriff of the District. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Iowa Contested-Election Case.

Mr. BROWNE (U.), of Rhods Island, from the Committee on Elections, called up the Iowa contested election case. It refers to Mr. Vandever, and involves the question whether, under the Constitution, a member of Congress can hold this resition at the time he holds a milliary commission, and is in charge of a regiment.

After a few words of explanation, Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Hilmols, moved to postpone the subject this that Wednesday in December. Agreed to—yeas 79, nays 49. Resolution of Inquiry - Homicide by United States Soldiers.

Mr. BROWN (U.), of Virglais, offered the following Mr. BROWN (U.), of Virginia, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is reported that Robert E. Scott, and a man in the name of in any officers of Eugenie mane of Yaminia with the self-lers belonging to the army of the United States: Belt, therefore,

Resolved, That the Benetary of War be requested to accertain all the lacts in relation to the said supposed homiciae, and particularly if the same said parisolvated by the command of pentisasion of any officer of the army indifferent share to acreek or punish the solutions of ore said; and to furnish such informatic is at his earliest convenience to this House.

Gavenument of Arigania.

Government of Arizann.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to organize the Territorial Government of Arizana.

DIT. WICKLER (Rep.) of New York, opposed it on grounds of public policy at this time, on azomat of the Lauffedency of population and the expense which the measure would entail.

Mr. WAT'S (orlegate from New Maxico), in renty, and the people of Arizana had pet tioner for a Territorial Government until they because discouraged, the population was 10,500, of which they do are not wild, but are sugarified to all the rights of citzenship under the treaty of Cuadalupe Hiddigo.

Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, inquired whather they had not now all the rights of a Territory under the Territorial Government of New Mexico.

Mr. WATTS replied that they had not the benefit of the Juciciary, being seven hundred mives elstant from Senta Fe. He argued generally in favor of the measure.

Mr. ARILERY (Rep.), of Ohio, showed the importance of the passage of the bill, quoting the opinions of distinguished persons in support of his position and ape sking of its zieat mineral wealth, and the dury of the country to sesist in its development. He said, incidentally, that there are traitors in every department of the Government.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, (U.), of Kentucky. Let us have Government of Arizona. Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky. Let us have

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky. Let us have the name of one of them.
Mr. ASILLEY. That is my opinion.
Mr. WICKLIFFF. That is the say, then.
Mr. ASILEY nonarked that it was the opinion of the Mr. WICKLIFFF. The is the wister opinion of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and was believed by many others, from the evide ces around them, for they daily hear the expression of sympathy or those who me recking the nation's life. The tax bill is to the character of the conficuation of property of loyal citizen; but there is much hierliation to comfiscate the property of rebels. Gentlemen, Isiling back on musty procedents, are interposing subterfages, and discussing constitutional questions. Mr. Will-EllER (Rep.), of New York, moved the postponement of the bill fill the second Monday in Desanbler. Disagrand to by five majority.

Mr. CRAVENS (Dem.), of Indiana, moved to table the bill. Negatived—, cas 50, nays 72. The bill we passed.

The bill provides the usual machinery of Territorial Government, repeals all laws in the organizing of Torrictories, recognizing the relation of master and slave, and

The bill extending the castern limits of Nevada about Freedom to All. Freedom to All.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.). of I-linois, called up the bill to secure freedom to all persons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Givernment, to the end that freedom may be and to usin forever the fundamental law of the land in all places whatevery to fix estities within the jower, or depends upon the action, of the Government to make it so.

Eastern Limits of Nevada.

mento make it so.

Provisions of the Bill.

Therefore, be it enacted That clavery and involuntary servicude in all cases whatsoryer, other than in the pull-shment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall henceforth cease and be probleted forever in all the following places, viz.:

First. In all the Territories of the United States now First. In all the Territories of the outers syring myn existing or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way.

Second In all places purchased by the United States, and Installanters of the several States. Third. In all vessels on the high seas and on all nat onal righways beyond the territory and each of the several States from which or to which the said vessels may be going.

Fourth. in all places whatscover where the National G. vertiment is aupreme of his excitative jurisdiction of power.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That any person now held, or intempted to be held here. Her, as a slave in any of the pieces above named, is hereby declared to be free, and the wight of freedom is hereby declared and may be ascerted in any of the courts of the United States, or of the several States, in behalf of the United States, or of the several States, in behalf of the party, or nis or her poeterity, after any lapse of time, upon the principle that a party once free is always free.

Mr. WICKLIFFE referred to the Georgia act of cess fit n, and asked whether the gentleman from Hilicols proposed to violate this contract with the United States I. Mr. LOVEJOY did not reply, but demanded the previous question. Covernment la suprome or hus exchi-ive juri-diction : vious question.

Mr. COX (Dem.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. MalloRY (Union) raised a question of order
that the bill was not properly before the House, as the
day was set apart for the consideration of Territorial

n-inesa. The SPEAKER overruled the point. YEAS. Bailey (Dem.) Fa | Granger (Rep.) Biddle (Dem.) | Grader (U.) | Browne (U.) | R. | Grider (U.) | Haight (Dem.) | Browne (U.) | Ya. | Haight (Dem.) | Haight (U.) | Harding (U.) | Odell (Dem.), Holman (D) Horton (Rep.) Richardson (Dem) Ca er Sheffield (U.) Steele (D.), N.Y. Steele (D.), N.J. NAYS

Price (Rep.) Mass
Riddle (Rag.)
Rollins (R p.)
Sargeant (Rep.)
Solgwick, (R.)
Snanks (R.)
Snanks (R.)
Snanks (R.)
Thomes (R.)Mass.
Train (Rep.)
Trimble (Rep.)
Vauhorn (Rep.)
Walloce (Rep.) Frank (Rep.) Gooch (Rep.) Goodwin (Rep.) Corode (Rep.)
Cutler (Rep.)
Pavis (Union.)
Pelano (Rep.)
Diven (Rep.)
Duell (Rep.) Moorhead (Bep.) Wilson (Bep.) Morril (Bep.) Vt. Windom (Rep.) Worcester (Rep.) Pike (Rep.) Potter (Rep.) Without further action on the bill, the House, on mo-tion of Mr McKNIGHT (Rep.), by a vote of 62 yeas to

THE COAL MINERS' REBELLION ITS ORIGIN AND REDRESS. The ancient creed relative to Capital and Labor-that they are diverse in feeling and interest, that there is ar nsatiable struggle between them, and that each is by

turns the creature or the tyrant of the other-seems to sylvania mining and manufacturing. We have in the heart of Eastern Pennsylvania thousands of acres of mineral land, owned by a few but operated by many—the great authoracite coal region where the hardiest and most inured portion of our popuation dwell, and where the fuel that propels navies, and makes of dreary winter the cheerful summer time This coal region is the treasury of Penusylvania. The relironds that make lightning highways through us were built for the transportation of coal. Our oldest and best canals were also devised for the shipment of this great staple; indeed, the wealth and warmth of the United States lie in the narrow district comprehended between the Lehigh and Schuplkill rivers, in the three counties of Luzerne, Carbon, and Schuyikill. Strange, that the source of so much mineral heat

Strauge, that the source of so much mineral near should be also the scene of much spiritual heat; for, the mite-laborers and the mine-owners are generally at out, each interest threatening to destroy the other, and so impoverish itself, and both keeping the rest of mankind in continual lever.

We have an exemplification of this at present, in an organized insurrection, now embracing only a part of Schuylkill county, but threatening to inflate the whole anthractic district, and array thousands of needy laborers against their employers and the law, to the bettering of neither. of neither.

The riots among the miners of the Porest Improve-The riots among the miners of the Forest Improvement Company's colliertes may be traced to a series of Incovations, which mining capital has long made upon mining labor.

No class of men delve so laborianely, live so wretchedly, and are paid so pitfull; as the coal miners and taborers of this State. They are not only paid soantly, but paid in a manner that reduces their wages to the bare price of bread and fire. The mining corporations carry on merca-tile establishments, acquact to the miners are partially paid in 'iord' 'ra'' input these at real flore they are charged excessively, in many cases twice the current value of groceries and dry goods; but as there is no alternative between such pay and no: pay, they ushally submit.

usually submit.

They are not paid definite sums for definite work. In the spring, when navigation opens upon this canals their wages rate comparatively high. Toward the fall theory wages rate comparatively high. Toward the fall she defining the water wages are reduced, and as the capitalises sellom make vonutary offers of advanced pay, the men "strike" engender had feeling end compliance. These "strikes" engender had feeling and array tha implayed directly against the employer. This feeling is, kept slive by iterated "strikes," year after year, and the miner now looks upon the capitalist as an outseling tyrant, as the capitalist orgards the miner as a factious rebel. The miner is resolved to have two reforms; more pay and cach pay. The capitalist states that to increase the rate of wates, with the measure narlet-value of coal, would impoverish him—and this may be true; for we are assured that the producing capitalists of coal—by which we mean the mine owners—selcom grow rich, although the exchanger (coal merchant) is apt to realize handsemely upon his investments. It is stated to us that should have more owners abile, in the whole school him owners abile, in the whole school him owners abile, in the whole school him owners abile, in the whole for of mining. Enormous outlay is necessary to embark in coal mining, and the risks are great and numerous. Three-fourths of individuals and corporations that engage its mining and the risks are great and numerous. Three-fourths of individuals and corporations that engage its mining, and the risks are great and numerous. Three-fourths of individuals and corporations that engage its mining and the risks are great and numerous. Three-fourths of individuals and corporations that engage its fine and the mining operation is also great, as the Southwestern or Broad Ton coal is he in ground acter of the manual mines, and the mining operation is also great, as the Southwestern or Broad Ton coal is he in the mining operation is also great, as the Southwestern or Broad Ton coal is suelly submit.
They are not paid definite sums for definite work. In sand acres of land pear the fine town of Minersville. sand acres of third byth for they write it country in schulliki country.

The outbreak here was planned canningly, and executed characteristically. They insisted on an advance as follows: Miners ten cents per wagon; laborers twenty-fire (75) cents per days. The works are allowed by the Finist Improvement Company, which was furnishing large quantities of coalto the Gavenment.

The carnetty of the collecties is about four hundred

On motion of Ar. Half (1905), of New Hampehire, introduced

On motion of Ar. Half (1905), of New Hampehire, introduced

The bill intesting to the selection of jurors in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Qualification of Jurors.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.) offered an amendment that any person serving on the granded special proposed that he sha never taken up arms. An intesting of the collective is about four hundred thomand tone per annum, and they were all in operation up to the time of the strike.

A few and the was all comfort, or assistance, to any persons seiming any insurrection.

Mr. Bale and Mr. E-mobul were opposed to putting the amradiant on this bill as it was the incinding of the collection. But bell as it was the incinding of the bill was passed.

Education of Colored Children in the District of Calumbia was taken up. The bill provides this per per cept. of the six collected from the colored residents be applied to the admental the colored residents be applied to the admental to the same into a few wasters are white persons, and is consistent with the set are heart of calumbia to subjected and amenate to the same of incess the law, be implete to the same penalty and purishment, which repeals the black code of the District, was adopted.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampehire, introduced

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampehire, introduced