## THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862.



THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A despatch from Fortress Monros, published in another column, informs us that 835 released Union prisoners were to leave that point for Baltimore. Ninety rebel prisoners, who were to be returned in exchange, respectfully "declined the honor," although earnestly urged and threatened by their officers, but took the oath of allegrance to the United States. Another despatch from Washington conveys the still more gratifying intelligence that fire hundred rebels, belonging to a Virginia regiment, had deserted their cause, and taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. In both cases, the men had offered to lay down their arms. No better evidence can be adduced that the hearts of the Southern conscripts are not with their treacherous leaders; and no firmer assurance is needed that a vigorous prosecution of the war will meet with its adequate reward.

From Norfolk we learn that that city remains perfectly quiet, and it is supposed that when communication with the North opens, trade will resume its accustomed channels, and confidence will be restored. The prices of the necessaries of life are unusually high, and gold and silver are welcomed by the population, whose eyes have beheld nothing their own soil. of a sordid character for some time previous to the Union occupation of the sity but Confederate shinplasters. The rebel citizens confidently assert that Jeff Davis' army will make a stand at Richmond, and that one of the greatest battles of modern times will be fought in the vicinity of that city.

British neutrality is understood to be something which was mentioned in a royal proclamation some months ago, and commented upon by the newspapers at the time, but which has since been honored mainly in the breach. By the arrival of the brig Alma at New York, yesterday, from Nassau, New post offices, salt and coffee, linens and silks, Providence. we learn that the rebal steamer Orito had just arrived at Nassau from Southampton. England, with a cargo of arms for the rebels; and that the British steamers Stella and Minnie were also in port, having arrived from Southampton with cargoes of arms, saltpetre, and salt, and were awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. General McClellan's despatches continue to be satisfactory, though brief. Commander Rodgers, Like the artesian wells permeating the strata on Sunday, proceeded with his gunboats up the James river past Little Brandon, encountering but two batteries, and meeting the Jamestown and animal deposits and strange transformations, Yorktown, which declined to come to terms. One | until the fountain of loyalty has opened of the land batterles was silenced, and the other its source and now gushes forth ceaseless and mounting heavy rifled pieces was passed in safety. limpid.

No rebels were to be seen in force. By Southern papers received in this city, we have intelligence from New Orleans to the 3d inst. In consequence of the scarcity of food, the greatest distress prevails in that city. Mayor Monroe and all the aldermen, on refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, were arrested and conveyed to prison. Gen. Butler had landed seven regiments, and had issued a proclamation declaring martial law, and promising protection to all those who may take the oath of allegiance, and behave themselves as loyal citizens.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS by the Jura, which bring us dates as late as the 3d of May. inform us that, notwithstanding the ostentatious show of neutrality, since the surrender of those worthless traitors, MASON and SLI-DELL, the British Government has been stealthily operating against the United States, throughout the month of April. The Paris Jonts of coveral London journals

will be ended before PALMERSTON can hit upon a feasible pretext for interfering. The War ended, that wily old politician will pretend to be much pleased, but our success will be unpardonable. For, as DRYDEN said. "Forgiveness to the injured doth belong, They never pardon who commit the wrong?

dissipated that equally annoying, and, if pos-IN THE PROCLAMATION OF Mr. President LIN-The South, we are flippantly reminded, may OLN We see the beginning of the end. It is a very triffing matter to open three ports-the commerce of the world will certainly not be materially affected by opening or closing the

gated. No text, excepting that of the fancied sovereignly of the State Governments ports of Beaufort, Hilton Head, and New Orand their unlicensed independence of the leans. As a matter of revenue we do not sup-Federal power, has been so freely utpose Mr. CHASE's treasury receipts will exhibit tercd as this. Indeed, since their defeat is any extraordinary inflation. Considering the certain, the traitors have dropped State-rights Union fleets on the Atlantic and Gulf, and the and taken the other consolation to their bosoms. Do you meet any of the busy gossips, armies in occupation at each of these points, who delight in sneering at their country, it will, very probably, cost the Government more than the combined trade of the opened and who are only tolerated in their half ports will be worth. New Orleans will need a treason because they dare not speak all large trade to supply the wants of the people, they feel-do you meet any of these genbut Beaufort and Hilton flead can be little try in your clubs, your social gatherings, more than coaling stations and quartermasters your hotels, or your walks, who do not depots. No city can maintain a commerce of voll this agreeable theory like a delicate export and import without an agricultural morsel on their tongues ? "The Southern basis to supply the demand of foreign trade, people are brave." says the aged O. P. F. at and enable the factors to barter and sell. Wheatland, "and they can never be conquer-There can be no agricultural supplies in States ed." "You may overwhelm them," says Mr. where an army of occupation has been eating Wharton, the willing and well-paid attorney up the substance of the people, and where the of the Secessionists, before he goes to court to

existence of a stringent blockade has complead against his country, "but you cannot pelled the people to exist on the products of subjugate them." This is the text for a thousand empty sermons, and the iteration has be-The action of Mr. LINCOLN has this meaning; come so common, that, like many other plausibilities, it has been permitted to crystalize into He tells the civilized world that by the arms of the United States New Orleans, Beaufort, something like a truism.

and Hilton Head have been reduced, and that One of these casuists, an English subject, having reoccupied the territory of the United (by the way, it is interesting to note how the States, all the functions of Government will be sympathizers with Secession harmonize their resumed, and the intercouse of foreign nations utterances with the surly growls of certain of will be renewed under the flag of the Federal the liegemen of Her Gracious Majosty Queen Union. It is a dignified assertion of national Victoria,) parroting on this theme, a few days power. It is carrying into effect the policy of ago, was answered by an American after this permanent possession. Where our flag goes it fashion : "Yes, we propose to subjugate the emains. It carries with it custom houses and traitors to the laws of the United States, and we intend to do it by such blows as they will rebrandy and cigars. It reduces tariffs, and despect and feel, at the same time winning the stroys the premium on specie, It circulates deceived people of the South, by kind treatthe daily newspapers and makes life more onment, back to their allegiance. Pray, sir, durable. It tells England here she must why should you Englishmen agonize yourcome for her cotton, and reminds NAselves over subjugation ? Have you not most POLEON that he may have our tobacco on successfully and mercilessly subjugated Irereasonable terms. These places become the land? Is she not at this day a subject empire, centres of Union feeling, and the sources of and is it not your daily habit to point to Irea new stream of purified and repentant loyalty. land as a monument of the vigor and Humani. ty of your Government? You have subjuof the earth hundreds of feet below the surgated India, as Russia has subjugated Poland, face, we have bored through sand and clay, Austria Hungary, and France Algiers." John Bull retired to his kennel, confused if not convinced. But if these cases are evidences of the

manner in which absolute power can subju-We are conquering the South, and occupygate a free people, the example thus set need ing its territory-and now we quietly resume not and will not be imitated by the Federal the functions of government. We go for-Government. That Government will subjuward. New Orleans and Beaufort and Hilton gate tyrants and murderers, perjurers and Head are the first steps towards a steady and cut-throats, for the sake of an oppressed gradual absorption of the whole Southern People and in the name of rational Freeterritory. The rebellion is passing away. lom. Let us see how this is to be done. We have put it to death by the sword, and Already we have some of the leading ports of we have now the task of resuscitating the the South. We hold Norfolk and New Orcommunities it has burdened and stilled leans, and in a short time will be in possession And this task we see inaugurated in Presiof Richmond, Memphis, Wilmington, Port Royal, Beaufort, Charleston, Mobile, Galveston, and Savannah. We have possession of

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT W. H. BERRY, OF

WOODBRIDGE, N. J.-Among the killed at the

late battle of Williamsburg, we notice the name of

k will sell

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Arrival of the Wanndad

NEW YORK, May 13.-The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at this port to night, with one hundred and orty-three wounded soldiere of New York regiments,

Fitzpatrick & Bros., 604 Chestnut street.

last two years. The boo

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS under his hand and the Mississippi, and maintain a blockade of the seal, has given to the "Confederate States of whole South Atlantic coast. It will not be ne-America" another proclamation. These processary, if we retain these strong positions, as clamations appear about once a month, and with the destruction of the rebel navy we may, are intended to assure the world that the Conto maintain heavy armies in the interior; for federacy is still existing. Being generally there, as we daily realize, the loyal sentiment is acquiring volume and vigor, and will presently dated from headquarters, they are likewise useful as directories, to show the Southern be able, with proper assistance, to maintain people where the seat of government has been itself. The Southern people must live. They wed to. But Mr. DAVIS has a third purcannot always starve and sacrifice. Their pose in view in his present epistle to his subinterest is not in a protracted war, to jects. He is determined to test once more the please a few revengeful leaders. As they efficacy of prayer, although the last appear were forced to yield to these leaders, was followed only by disasters. Mr. DAVIS and as their submission has been punprates of the "justice of our cause," and the ished by a succession of monstrous sufferings, "protection of our God." So it seems inflicted by these leaders, they will not dethat the rebels, not content with a new cline the generous offers of the Federal Gogovernment and a new Bible, have erected vernment. They will plant cotton, tobacco, to themselves a new Deity for their own exand rice, corn, and sugar. And they will gladclusive worship. Then, as if to show how ly avail themselves of the facilities for trade greatly their trust in the justice of their causo with other nations, offered by the open ports had been misplaced, Mr. DAVIS commenced in the possession of the Government of the his second paragraph with the incontrovertible United States. Thus, they will not be subjugated, but saved. Their leaders will be fact that "Recent disaster has spread gloom over the land," and continues in a lugubrious chastised as criminals in the sight of God strain, in which the tear sacs of rhetoric are and man-subjugated if you please-and emptied, and sympathy for the rebel mourners forever debarred from exercising any of is blurted out. We involuntarily call to mind the rights they have so ruthlessly trampled the mourners at Mrs. Joe Gargery's funeral, under foot. This is the degree of subjuga. and poor Joe's honest face screwed up in antion intended by Mr. Lincoln's Administration. guish, and the yard of crape streaming down and up to this writing it has triumphantly prehis back, and then read on. In the next invailed. It may cost millions to finish the stalment of the pensive manifesto, we find a work, but the price is cheap and reasonable fervent petition that the Southern people may in view of the great blessings to be secured to e delivered from the machinations of their nankind, and to our posterity. The Southern enemies. This is cool and brazen in Mr. DAVIS. people have undergone the worst subjugation who would be the very first to meet his just and the worst influences. They have been imdeserts in consequence. "Machinations," at poverished and insulted; their best blood has any rate, was an ill-chosen word to come from been shed in a bad cause, and they will hail any traitor's pen. It suggests to every unthe welcome presence of the agencies of the old derstanding the origin and history of the en-Government as a deliverance from a despotire rebellion. It points its bony finger to the tism more relentless than that of Russia over men who met in secret session, passed ordi-Poland, England over India, or Austria over nances of secession, and sent their agents to Italy and Hungary. the far corners of the earth to buy up arms In the new history we are making, subjuand ammunition with the money stolen from gation may assume a new meaning, and the the mints of the United States. men who attempt to read our future, with the Mr. DAVIS has not helped his cause one iota lights of the dark ages to guide them, will by this devotional effusion. It will have the exists between the Absolutism of old Europe dispiriting effect of another terrible defeat, realize that they have committed another cardinal error. and, indeed, its gloomy tone is equivalent at PUNISHMENT OF THEASON .- The city councils of Nschville, Tenn., have passed an ordinance declar-ing that whoever shall be guilty of uttering trea-sonable or seditious words or speeches, speaking aloud false news, or dispensing scandalous libels

dent LINCOLN'S proclamation.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1862. MPORTANT PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. The long-delayed vengeance upon a pas sionate and unprovoked rebellion has not only

The Blockade Removed from Several crushed out the pestilent heresy of State Southern Ports. rights, as misapplied by the traitors-it has

REBEL DIPLOMACY CHECKMATED. sible, more costly delusion, "Subjugation."

ANOTHER "CONSERVATIVE" MEETING. be defeated, but it can never be subju

Norfolk Navy Yard Not to be Resestablished.

OTHER AND GREATER REBEL ATROCITIES. Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1862. More and Still Greater Rebel Atrocities.

Four members of the Military Committee of the United States Senate, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM of California Hon. HENNY M. RICK of Minnesota, Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD of Michigan, and Hon. J. W. NESMITH, who left this city on Monday, the 5th, for the purpose of proding to Yorktown to examine into the charges against Gen. W. H. SMITH, and to look generally after the condition of our troops, returned to Washington on Saturday evening. The steamer Mount Vernon had been placed at their disposal, and they were accompanied by their clerk, J. F. CALLAN, T. F. SCOTT, assistant surgeant atarms, and others. They report that the charges against General Suiru have been triumphantly disproved, and return perfectly confident of the success of Goneral Mo-CLELLAN'S operations. All these gentlemen, three of them having buen Demo-

crats in formor part, divisions, and one, Mr. Howard, a Republican, units in denouncing the conduct of the rebel leaders, after the evacuation of Yorktown, as even more barbarous and inhuman than that set forth in the ate report of the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

General MOCLELLAN was right when, with all his known moderation, he expressed his unfeigned horror at the conduct of the robels in concealing torpedoes and shells for the purpose of killing and wounding our troops. This practice, unworthy of civilized or savage nations, was regularly resorted to, the agen: being General BAINS, late of the United States army, one of those who broke his cath, and has now added to perjury and ingratitude the invention of hellish engines of destin, by con-cealing which he seeks to take the lives of his former fellew-soldiers. These torpedoes were hidden everywhere in the neighborhood of Yorktown. The percursion cap is so exposed as to explode with the slightest touch, and the success of this fiendish experiment has resulted in the loss of many valuable lives. BAINS, who is something of a chemist, had filled these sholls with destructive materials, and had laid them along the roads, around the wells, in the neighborhood of the hosnitals, the guns, the rifle pits, arsenals, and even around the dead bodies of our soldiers, so that when they were approached, the least friction set them off, scattering leath all around. Sometimes these shells were hidden in clocks, with the object of exploding them in winding the clocks; sometimes attached to bags of onions, so that when the poor soldiers seized the onions, the torpedoe would hurl them to instant destruction. General VAN ALLEN, who commands the post at Yorktown, has de liberately set the rebel prisoners to the removal of these devilish instruments, and when they protest that this is against the articles of war<sub>1</sub> he answers<sub>1</sub> that as they have forfeited all claims to be called human beings, they are not ntitled to any other treatment. Messrs. RICE, LATHAN, NESMITH, and HOWARD are filled with indignation at hese terrible exposures.

An Important Proclamation by the President-Southern Ports to be Opened. The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Boyal, and New Orleans, shall so far coase and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial ntercourse with those ports, except as to persons, and things, and information, contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitation and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the freasury. The text of the proclamation is as follows

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By my proclamation of the ninetcenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was leclared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, Port Boyal, in the State of South Carolina, and Now Orleans, in the Giata of Louisiana ware for reasons therein not furth ntended to be placed under blockade; and whereas, the said posts of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the said ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce :

Now, therefore, be it known that I. Abraham Tincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Corgress approved on the 13th of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on im ports and for ether purposes," do hereby dec the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Boyal, and New Orleans shall so far coase and determine from and after the first day of June next that commercial in tercourse with these ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Freusury in his order of this date, which is appended to In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and aused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [L. S.]

business to be presented to Congress, there be appointed a committee for that purpose. He thought the action of the former meeting ind a boundfais effect yesterday in relation to the measure to which the gentleman from H-busic had referred.

relation to the measure to which the gentleman from It line's bed referred. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, and they had not killed the Abolition business yet. By an arrangement between the Speake and one of his party friends, an objectionable measur-might be introduced at any time. It was, therefore, the duty of the conservative men to consult and determin upon the action to be pursued in such cases. The com-mittee to be appointed should see that their friends ar in their seats in order to defeat infscherous legidation and sorre ban should be adapted for constituent down low

and source plan should be adopted for concerning and com-bining at any time when necessary. Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, concurred in the views just expressed. They wanted a committee to manage for the expressed. They wanted a committee to manage for the maintenance of the sound principles of civil liberty and the perpetuity of the Union. When a member was com-pelled to leave the House one of the committee should know where he could be found, in order to concentrate know where he could be found, in order to concentrate all the conservative men against mischievous measures. It was finally concluded to appoint a committee of seven members for the purpose suggested, whereupon the chairman appointed the following gentlemen to serve: Messre, Richardson, Kellogg of Illinois, Biddlo, Mallory, Cox, Steele of New Jersey, and Sheffield. Mr. Crittenden suggested that it was desirable that Congress should acjourn at an early day. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kenlucky, said it appeared that the Senate were determined not to adjourn. They had re-jected the House resolution fining a time. The Presi-dent, however, has the constitutional right to adjourn Congress when the two houses could not agree on that point.

Pacific Railroad Bill. Mr. McDOUGALL (Dent.), of California, from the spe-cial committee, reported back the Pacific Railroad bill, and moved that it be made the special order for Thurslay next. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, objected to the bill being made a special order. A measure of such magnitude could not be passed in a day, and the tax bill must yet be taken up, and he wanted nothing else to in-terfere with that. The motion to make the bill a special order was rewal\_yous 17: ways 10

Congress when the two houses could not agree on that point. Senator Davis, of Kentucky, said he had moved to substitute the 7th of June for the time fixed by the House, but this was rejected. There was no purpose manifested by the Senate to fix any day at all. Dr. Mallory remarked that he had had a conversation with Senator Fessenden, who has charge of the import-ant business in that body, and was informed by him that they would be ready to adjourn by the middle of June. Senator Davis repeated just their purposes was to continue the session indefinitely. Nenator Powell, of Kentucky, said that he had heard some of the extreme Senators remark that they would not adjourn during the war. The meaning then adjourned.

Mr. WLLSON (Rep.), of Massachusetta, from the Mi-litary Committee, reported a joint resolution to provide for the presentation of medials of honor to the culisted men and volunteers. Tassed.

INTERESTING FROM NORFOLK.

Not much Confidence Entertained in the Rebel Government.

## DESPERATE STAND TO BE MADE AT RICHMOND

NORFOLE, May 12 .- The city continues very quie Most of the stores are closed, but it is expected that they vill open in a day or two, except in cases where the upants have left the city with the army. Some excitement still prevails, but it is supposed the a a few days, when communication is fully opened with the Northern ports, confidence will be completely restored. The prices of almost everything are astonishingly high.

ndles, for instance, of a miserable quality, sell at 60 ents per pound. Common brown wrapping paper 50 ents por package. Brown sugar 20 cents.

A number of stores will be opened, however, in a few lays, by parties from Old Point and Baltimore, who will bring supplies of the articles so much wanted here. The post office and custom house will doubtless be re opened very shortly. Very little Union sentiment

openly expressed. All over the city our soldiers, both privates and offiers, freely talk with citizens, which must produce a good flect.

All the fortifications in the vicinity are occupied by Union troops, and all the public property is in the pos ression of the Federal authorities. The seller of the Confederate Government appears

e to concentrate its troops at Richmond, and some even say that all the Gulf States will be given up before Vir inia, and that Richmond will be held to the very last All insist that desperate relistance will be made there,

nowhere else. Several negross arrived from Suffolk this morning, and report that there were no troops, guns, or fortifications there, or on the road this side.

Among most of the citizens here there is but little con-idence entertained in the officers of the Confederate Go vernment. The Confederate notes are refused in many laces. Gold and silver are welcomed with enthusias by all classes of the population. Many of them have no

een either for many months. Elizabeth river, between Norfolk and Portsmouth, in f a deep coffee color, on account of the tobacco which has been thrown overboard. Large quantities were re-

overed to-day, damaged by water. General Viele, the military governor, pursues a course ated to produce an impression of the superiority of the Federal Covernment, and an intention to throw no bstacles in the way of private business, but to enforce

the ordinances of the city government. The Day Book newspaper will be continued as an afternoou, instead of a morning paper, on condition that that it shall be respectful in its tone. The first number, printed to-day, contains nothing except extracts fro Northern papers, and an editorial statement of the bar

facts of the evacuation and occupation of the city.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. PROTECTION TO CIVILIZED INDIANS. THE STEAMER JURA AT FATHER POINT QUEER STORY ABOUT EUROPEAN INTERVENTION Gen. Smith Exenerated from the Charge The South to be Required to Emancipate Her Slaves, Report from the Military Committee on the Sebject AN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT TO BE CREATED. FATHER POINT, May 13.-The steamer Jura, from Liverpool, with advices, via Londonderry, to the 3d nat, passed of this point this morning bound to Port-THE BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

land. The Liverport cotten market war dull and %d lower, owing to the runces of France and England's interven-tion in American affairs. The sales of the week amounted to 49,000 hales, and of Friday, the 2d, to 4,990, the market slowing quiet and THE PENSION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE. Its Fair and Comprehensive Provisions.

nebanged. Breadstuffs were dul? and the quotations barely main-WASBINGTON, May 13.

amed. Provisions were heavy. Locseon, May 2.—Conrele are quoted at 9835 a93 %. American securities are dail and unchanged.

tract. From the Twenty-second section, stating that a se-condary whood had been opened in the filtiguhouse Pub-lic Schoch and the Centrollers had appointed Maria McClellan Meacher. They had also made the full-wing promotions in the Rittenhouse primary—Anna M. Rit-tenhouse, principal; Emma Roop, first assistant; Sasan G Envder, second assistant; and Maggie Horgeshlemer, third assistant. GENEBAD NEWS. GENERAL NEWS. The Paris correspondent of the *Dulependewce Belge* mewerts that the projected infervention of Vrence and England is the war in America is confirmed in the most absolute manner. The South will be required to gaaa-raity the extencipation of her zkros. The same authority says a secret treaty, which has been entered into between France and Spain, provides for the carly abolition of slavery in Cuba. The opening of the Creat Exhibition was a perfect success.

third assistant From Michael Price, proposing to sell to the city the property now need as a grammar school, on Howard street, between Diamond and Susqueheema avenue, Nine-teenth ward. Ets offers to sell the bet and school for \$20,000. The city is now paying the interast on \$25,000 as the rent thereof. The optimized the Great Exhibition was a perfect success. At a large meeting at Ashton-under-Lyne, a resolu-tion was adopted after considerable opposition, calling on the Government to recognize the Confederate States. NALES, May I.—Prince Napoleon is expected here, on a visit to King Victor Emmannel. It is stated in official quarters that Sen. Guyon has been recalled from Rome. PARIS, May 2.—The Moniteur of this morning pub-lishes a letter from Mexico, commenting on the intole-rable condition of the Mexicon toverment, and tho probability that the French troops will not delay march-ing on the City of Mexico. The Journal des Spirit Public of to-day says there is a question of sending Marshal Niel to Bone, with mi-litary and diplomatic percers. It is said that he will ha charged to the Holy See with the rights of the Ita-tion mation. The distorment that the Spanish and French troops From the Department of Ulty Property, transferring to the Board the school-house at Coates and Twentieth

The Committee on Accounts reported bills to the amount of \$20,701.86, which were ordered to be paid. The Committee on Boys' High Echoel, to whom was referred the resolution relative to the employment of an assistant by the Professor of German, without the con-sent of the Board, reported. The committee are of opinion that the same is beneficial to the school, and re-commend his confirmance. The report way also arrows

opinion that the same is beneficial to the school, and re-commerd his continuance. The report was also accom-panied by a resolution that the salary of J. G. H. King be increased to \$800 per annum, to take effect from April 1, 1862. The resolutions were adopted. Mr. Leech moved to reduce the salary of Professor Hopper to \$1200 per annum, in order that the selaries of the different professors might be more equalized. Re-ferred to the Committee on High Schools. This motion was probably introduced for the reason that Professor Hopper testified unrearycelly in the late investigation as to the condulition of affairs in the school. REPORTS of THE COMMUNICATIONS or Propersus and

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CONTROLS

ERS-A MINORITY AND MAJORITY REPORT N THE COMMUNICATIONS OF PROFESSORS

ON THE COMMUNICATIONS OF PROFESSORS VOGDES AND GERARD.—A regular meeting of the Board of School Controlers was held yesterday after-noon, Mr. Dusenkerry, president, in the chair. As seen as the roll was called, Mr. Yeager arose, and offered a flippant preamble and resolutions, setting forth that the reports of the proceedings of this Board were inaccurately reported in the *Newth American*, and that the reporter of said paper had stated things that were not true, and that he, hereafter, be excluded from all the meetings.

hot true, and that her neuroner, as summarily an anothing. The regular business of the Board was proceeded with, Mr. Yeager's effusion being summarify disposed of. From the First section, a communic stift was repeired asking that the selary of the jamitor of the Boont-street primary school be increased to \$200 per annum. Also, primary school be increased to \$200 per annum. Also, Sto wer annuts.

The salary of the janifor of the Hazd-street Primary to \$30 per annum. From the Eleventh section, asking that Councils appro-priate \$1,423,40 for the purpose of paving and caclosing the betwershood now being sected in the Eleventh section, and for such other work as was not named by the con-

linu mation. The statement that the Spanish and French troops were about to march against Mexico has been favorably received here. Linescor, May 1.—The King has officially announced

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REPORTS ON THE COMMUNICATIONS OF PROFESSION

Introduction of affairs in the school. REPORTS 0.8 THE COMMUNICATIONS OF PROFESSION VOGDES AND GERABD: The special committee to whom were referred the com-nunications of Professors Vogdes and Gerard, resigned from the High School, made a minority and majority re-port. The majority report, which is signed by Meesrs. I. R Fletcher, chairman, John Rittenhouse, and Geirge W. Stell, states that the committee met at the Contral High School, from time to time, from the date of their prointment till the 12th of March, 1802; and that they examined a large number of winnesse. In regard to the charge made by Professor Gerard, that "Professor Maguire demoralized 'Division D,' by withdrawing boys, because they 'were noted for disor-der," "the committee report that they found the charge functioned by a muscle of wintesses. That this with-drawal from the division was made because the boys re-fered to were noted, your committee is not prepared to say; but that boys who had been noted were withdrawn, is beyond a doubt. As regards the charge that "Professor Magnifro's sys-tum of discipline took out of the hands of the profes-tors when envert to researce order and the profes-ter of the charge that "Professor Magnifro's sys-tum of discipline took out of the hands of the profes-tors of herver to researce order and the profes-ter mod discipline took out of the hands of the profes-ter of the source of the hands of the profes-ter and the source of a work of the source of the profes-ter of discipline took out of the hands of the profes-ter of the source of the sour

Is beyond a doubt. As regards the charge that "Professor Magnire's sys-tem of discipline took out of the hands of the profes-sors the power to preserve order, and the hor who suc-ceeded in reciting his lessons well, no matter how out-rageous his conduct might be, was represented as a wor-thy student;" the testimony establishes this jacia Lieast, that during the administration of Professor Hast the school was in a prosperous enablishes the size of pro-feriorated in point of efficiency, and has load the confi-teriorated in point of efficiency, and has load the confi-dence and respect of the public. The plan of discipline utility function, that correct deportment is not less im-portant than mental culture, and that the honors of the institution were due to those who were disting ished not only for their attainments in learning, but also by thoir punctilious observance of rule and order. Progress is the school depended upon conduct as well as scholarship. This plan had been in operation for many years, had met the hearty approval of the Statution, in January, 1659. On the 29th of arguns, 1550, he announced to the school, in the presence of the protesore, that the former school, in the presence of the protesore, that the former school, and the prome of the protesore, that the former school, he the proposed of the school, when Profes-or Magnire took charge of the institution, in January, 1659. On the 29th of anguns, 1550, he announced to the school, in the presence of the protesore, that the former school, he had been annelic and that a new one had been deviaed, which had leen approved by the Com-mittee of the High School. The testimory slows that Professor Magnire never consulted the Faculty concern-ing the scharge, and the professore and the one we the professor Magnire never consulted the Faculty concern-ing the scharge, and the professore head of the may was Professor Magaire never consulted the Faculty concern-ing this change, and the professors heard of the part pro-tem for the first time when it was announced to the

high county for a Demogratic candidate to be "too much of a Union man." Ho can sympathize with the traitors as much as he pleases, and do all in his power to make the Government unpopular with the people, but he musn't be too strong for the Union. Marx, a Douglis man, was thrown overboard by the Democrats of that county last Saturday, be-cause he was "too much of a Union man." Stiles, Chool. The testimony shows that very shortly after it wont The testimony shows that very shortly after it wont into operation, its evil effects bacame manifest; disorder bacame the rule instead of the exception, violations of order multiplied with great rapidity, and some of the classes became utterly demoralized. The committee are of the opinion that upon Professor Maguire rests not only the responsibility of having abolished a plan of d.scipling which had perived eminently successful, under which the school had been prosperous, and was advancing jour lase of having inaugurated a substitute which wrought with only, and continually, to the institution. It is further charged against Professor Maguire, " that he does not occupy his lime in the personal superintems bed of the roll of the school, but employs publis to visit the class rooms, add derives from them lists containing the professors the dury of acquaining delinquents with the doily charges made againfit them." The ocumittee assert that these charges have been fully sustained. a Breckinridger, was nominated because he was not particular on that subject.—Buck's County Intelli-

THE READING AND COLUMBIA RAILBOAN.-More then half this road (almost an unbroken line from Golumbin to the Cocalico) is graded, nearly ballasted, and ready for the rails. The completion

The committee assert that these charges have been fully sustained. With reference to the allegation "that Professor Ma-rulus does not possess the Schildheits of the Pacalty of the school, they having had abundant evidence of his incapacity," all the professore, with a single exception, testilic to its truth.

Thirty-two witnesses in all were examined by the com-

# Inscriptions on Regimental Colors. Mr. WILSON also offered an annealment to the resolu-tion offered by his collearne (Mr. Sunnier), in regard to plaving the names of battles on the colors of regiments. The amendment is as follows; Resolved, That the President is anthorized to permit such regiments as have been or may distinguish them-selves by courage or conduct in battle, to inscribe the names of the battles in which such regiments were en-gaged on their flacs. He said he should call up the resolution soon. Protection of the Revenue. **Protection of the Revenue.** On motion of Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, the bill for the protection of the pyrenue was taken up. The bill authorizes the President to refuse clearances to any vessel, and prohibit importation of any goods, when he has reason to believe that the gools are intended, in any way, to reach or bonefit the rebels, and gives the Se-cretary of the Treasury power to prohibit the transpor-tation in any vessel or railroad of any goods which are intended for, or are likely to fall into the hands of, the rebels. Protection of the Revenue. Reparation to General Smith. Reparation to general santu. Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, from the Com-mittee on Military Affairs, to whom had been referred the resolution moking inquiry as to whether any officer of the army had exhibited hinself drunk in the face of

of **Frankenness**.

SENATE.

Protection to Civilized Indians.

Medals of Honor to Soldiers.

Inscriptions on Regimental Colors.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minn he bill to protect the Indians who have adopted civ

abits was taken up. After discussion the bill was passed.

the enemy, made a report. The com they had visited the battle-field at Le The committee reported tha ield at Lee's Mills, &c., and after the fullost inquiry into the circumstances as the case would admit; that they are fully satisfied the charge against Gen. Smith, of drunkenness, is without foundation, and unsupported by the slightest evidence. They further say that he is one of the first officers of his rank dways ready and able to perform any duty as-

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up. Confiscation Resolutions.

ldjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Department of Agriculture. Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, moved that the House concur in the Senate amordments to the bill establishing a Department of Agriculture. Mr. PHELPS (Dem ), of Missouri, expressed his oppo-sition to the bill. If it had provided merely a bureau of

on the table. This was disagreed to—yeas 14, nays 89.

. Pension Bill Passed.

Its Provisions.

Indian Appropriations.

statistics and agriculture, connected with the duties now discharged by the Commissions of Patents, it should have received his support, but believing that it would create another officer, he moved to lay the amendments

The Bill Passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the pensio

An amendment was adopted to the bill authorizing the appointment of a special agent whose business it shall be to detect and prosecute fraud. Various amendments were debated, the general systems

vided the pension given to a mother on account of her son shall terminate on her re-marriago. Where any offi-cer or other person has not left, or shall leave, a widow, nor legitimate child, nor mother, but has left, or may

The Bill Tabled.

he bill. Carried-yeas 76, navs 43.

journed.

After further debate, Mr. HICKMAN moved to table

The Washington and Georgetown Railroad.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Penn-pixasia, made aroort from the committee of conference on the disagroeing sumenuments to the bill incorporating the Washington and Georgetown Rialroad Company. He, among other things, explained that all speculators from other cities

who are residents of Washington, the tailroad to be completed within two mouths, and the fare to any part

is placed at five cents. The report was adopted, and the House then ad-

From Nassau, N. P.

NEW YORK, May 13 -The brig Alms, from Nassau,

Commodore Foote on his Route for the

East.

LOUISVILLE, May 12 ---Commodore Foota left for the East on the mult boat at noon to any. The rebit Morgan has released, on parole, Col. Coffee, late of Woodford's Cavalry.

Released Union Prisoners.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

Secessionists Among Us.

ballasted, and ready for the rails. The completion of one or two small bridges at this end of the line, which are nearly finished, is all that is required to enable the track-layers to commence work, and run the fron over the road as they go along. The cost of the Reading end will be much lighter than that of the work already completed, and will be pushed forward more rapidly.—Columbia Spy. DECEASED.-Dr. William Bryan, an aged citizen It provides that officers and men of all grades in the army and may and other branches of the service, who have been since the 4th of March, 1801, or shall here after Doylestown township, died suddenly last Thursbe disabled by reason of wounds or disease contracted i the line of duty, shall be placed upon the list of invali lay. pensions; a licutenant colonel and all of higher rank receive \$30 per month; a major, \$25; captain, \$40; first licutenant, \$17; a second licutenant, \$15; and no ; a lieutenant colonel and all of higher rank t THE CITY. commissioned officers, musicians and privates, \$8. Pencomminiser total disability — Officere, &c., in the naval ser-vice shall receive, as captain, commander, lisutenant comMMBHis, and immeter couldMBHBHBHB, 200 per Boith 1 as lieutenant, chief engineer, surgeon and passed assist-ant surgeon, \$25; as professor of mathematics, assistant surgeon, chaptsio, paymaster and master, \$20 per mouth; as first assistate orgin errs, phots, and assistant paymas-ter, \$16; teacher, schoolmaster, passed inidshipman, midebigmen, and captaid's and paymaster's cierk, second and third assistant orgineer, master's mates, and all war-rant officers, \$10; all other petty officers, \$8; and all commissioned officers of either service shall receive only such pension as is by this act provided for the rank in which they hold commissions. If any effect or other person mared in the first section has died since the 4th of March, 1861, or shall hereafter dic, by reason of any wound or disease, etc., contracted in the service, his widow, or children under 18 years of age, shall be enti-tled to receive the pension, to continue to the widow du-rish her widowhood, crto her children until they seva-rally attain to the sign of eighteen years, and no longer.

On motion of Mr. 5UM.NER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the resolutions effered by him yesterday were referred to the Select Committee on Confiscation. The Indian Appropriation. The consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was continued, Mr. LATEAM (Dem.), of California, offered an amendment in regard to the Indiaus of California, making one reservation in that State instead of two, and otherwise reducing the expense, which was adopted. After the further consideration of the bill the Senate editor and

The amendments were concurred in, and so the bill

of pensions entering into the discussion. The bill was then passed.

received here. Lisnov, May 1.—The. King has officially announced his approaching marriage. The new Ministry has been finally consolidated. Lownow, May 2.—Ber Majesty Queen Victoria ar-tived at Balmoral yesterday. Attiough the Queen's birthday will not be celebrated by the usual festivitios, her Majesty desires that the usual holid sy may be ob-sorved on the 20th inst. This morning's papers are filled with accounts of the optiming of the Great Exhibition yesterday. BThe Times says the ceremonial was emphatically the grandest, best managed, and most imposing public pa-gent seem in this country for years. The building itself, for extent, convenience, elevation, heauly of form, and charm of color, is described as far superior to Hyde Park. There are in cashes apparent laby filthet Raid approading vistas of courts, each a complete exhibition in Itself, and worth a day's study. Whatever there was in 1851 will be found ten-fold in 1862. Besides what was in the old exhibition, there is the finest collection of English and foreign pictures ever got together in this motrophils. Sourinateros, May 2.—The steamer Allambtra has arrived. She left Lisbon April 21th. The Portuguese Minister of Finance had proposed a large reduction in the duties of sait and fish. A reduction is also pro-iecting in the duty on Minacovado sugar. Trade is dull, and exchange on London at 54. The Areamer Pera, with the heavy portion of the China and Calcutta mails, has arrived. The Pera brings 1,531 bales of silk, valued at 2140,000. **Commercial Intelligence.** 

LIVELPOOL, May 2.—"The sales of Cotton to-day were 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters The market closed quiet and unchanged. The authorized quotations are : Fair, Middling New Orleans.....

Uplands. 1.116 Flore of control in part is on you doe y of miles 1.08,500 hales are American. LONDON. May 2.—American socialities are dull. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £82,000.

LEHIGH COUNTY POLITICS .- It is a crime in Le-

mention, as a fact so fixed as to be underiable that Lord PALMERSTON had seriously made overtures to the French Government to obtain it to enter into joint action with England, to interfere with American affairs, so as to put an end to the war, with the least possible delay. As if to place this beyond doubt, the Paris papers re-affirm it, positively announcing that "negotiations, with the object of a diplomatic intervention of the maritime Powers in America, and the recognition of the South by the principal States of Europe, have been carried on between Paris and London throughout April: and instructions in this sense had been cont to M. MERGIER, the French minister at Washington, when the late battles are said to have decided France to abstain from intervention for the present." Also, that M. MER-CHER'S recent visit to Richmond, the motive of which has been veiled in so much mystery, was connected with this precious intrigue.

Should it turn out that the Cabinets of England and France have thus been plotting against us, we can only say that it is precisely what we ought to have anticipated. Mr. GLAD-STONE'S recent speech at Manchester, in which he strongly affirmed his opinion that the North must succumb to the South-an opinion different from what he entertained and expressed two mosths before-was actually a semi-official declaration. As such it was viewed by THE PRESS, while few other journals took any notice of it.

It was to have been anticipated, we repeat, that not alone England and France, but most of the European sovereignties would feel and act hostilely to the United States. For, it is unquestionable that the greatest antagonism and the Liberalism of young America. There fading dynastics and tottering thrones indi- this moment to a Union victory. cate decay and approaching changes. Here, the eternal principles of Freedom and of Progress have built up, in four-score years, one of the greatest nations the world ever knew. In this exciting duty he has already had quite Not Rome in her 1 roudest days-when, for a an extensive experience, and we must say he brief time, the people governed-showed more has obtained a very gratifying success. Anmighty than the United States, fighting for the napolis he brought to its knees by a regiment Right against Treason, and maintaining 700,000 gallant men, sudenly converted into efficient | sand soldiers and forty thousand rations. New warriors by the impulse of love of country, Orleans he deals with in a more elaborate and and not asking one dollar from the wealth of thorough manner. He takes the proper course Europe to do this. The true greatacss of our to vindicate the dignity of our flag, and at the country is shown by this fact, and that excites same time to encourage the Union sentiment, alarm in the conscious hearts of European stifle the rebellious intrigues, and maintain politicians.

PALMERSTON and NAPOLEON have separate land being hereditary and limited; that of Nashville, France elective and arbitrary. Looking across the Atlantic, they see us, a new and composite people, mighty in arts and arms, in commerce and trade, in natural produce and ingein a fruitful soil, vast territory and irrepressible man has an equal voice in the elections, has built us up a great nation.

We are too independent, too bold, for the canism is too real to suit them. For our in- the position taken by "Fair Play." At any stitutions are thoroughly republican, which, except for a short time, is more than can be said, at any time, of such oligarchies as the mock-republics of Venice and Genoa.

It may be expected that the Anglo-French intrigue, "to put an end to the war" by joint interference, has already been shaken by the reports of recent successes. When the news that the safer, as well as the more honest policy would be not to interfere. As Hudibras

truly says: s : • Those who in quarrels interpose Will often wipe a bloody nose."

France that we have a strong dislike to any

MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER seems to under-

stand the way of dealing with rebellions cities. against the corporation or the Government of the United States, or shall meet together for the puror two of infantry-Baltimore by ten thouby our city fathers! peace and order in that not generally peaceful

and orderly metropolis. If General BUTLER reasons for desiring to humiliate, by weakening, only carries out his programme with energy the power of the United States. They seve- and firmness, we shall very soon have New rally govern two monarchies-that of Eng- Orleans as practically loyal as Baltimore or

WE CALL ATTENTION to the article of a correspondent entitled "extra services." It is from a reliable source, and we therefore print nious manufacture, in literature and science, it. It will be seen, according to our correspondent's statement, that Mr. GEORGE F. enterprise ; above all, in liveral institutions Gonnon's case is somewhat different from that and popular government. What has often commented upon by us. We wrote from inbeen said in jest, that every American citizen formation which we deemed reliable, and in is himself a s vereige, happens to be true in doing so, we took occasion to criticise what fact, and this united sovereignty, whereby each appeared to be a useless expenditure of money. We give Mr. GORDON's champion the benefit of a hearing; and those who have read the comments we have printed, and the monarchical tastes of Europe. Our republi- facts presented, will very readily understand

gan, Esq. ELEGANT WALNUT-STREET RESIDENCE AND rate, we have done with Mr. Gonney, and with his appropriation bill. We do him the said of ancient Rome, which could not be truly justice to print his friend's version of the Walnut street, on Friday. See Thomas & Sons' catalogues and adver matter, and now dismiss the subject. uements. 

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER, of May 1, has this o'clock, of stationery and fancy goods, clocks, paragraph: watches, jewelry, entlery, silver-plated ware, &c., "The Earl of Dunmore, who ran the blockade in Also, hosiery, neck ties, patent thread, &c., at M

the steamer Nashville, on her last inward trip, arreaches Europe that Norfolk has fallen, and rived in this city on Tuesday, and is stopping at that the Merrimac has literally committed felo the Exchange Hotel. The Earl will spond a few de se, it is just possible that PALMERSTON and days in Richmond, and then leave for Canada, via NAPOLEON may become impressed with the idea Nerfolk and Fortress Monroe. He says the Nashville brought twenty tons of powder, seven thousand Enfield rifles, and a great number of blankets and shoes.

It is to be hoped that the Federal authorities will not permit Lord DUNMORE to go to Let us, in conclusion, assure England and Canada via Fortress Monroe. If he entered

By the President : WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Regulations relating to Trade with Ports opened by Proclamation.

OPENCE DY FROMMINGATOR. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12. First To vessels clearing from foreign ports, and der ined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States, of this date, viz. : Beaufort, in North Carolina, Bilton Head, in South Carolina, and New Orleans, in Louisiana. Licenses will be granted by the consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no per sons, property, or information contraband of war, either o or from the said ports, which license shall be exhibit to the collector of the port to which said vessel may be respectively bound immediately on arrival, and, if re-quired, to any officer in charge of the blockade, and on leaving either of said ports, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collector of the customs, according to law, showing no violation of the condition

Any violation of such conditions will involve the foreiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any future rivilege of entering the United States during the war for any purposes whatsoever.

Second. To vessels of the United States clearing coastwice, for the ports aforesaid, licenses can only be ob-OCCASIONAL. sined from the Treasury Department Third. In all other respects the blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and main-

tained, nor is it relaxed by the proclamation, except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation by that nstrument expressly applied. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury. A Department of Agriculture.

pose of inciting rebeliious conspiracies or riots, shall Representative LOYSJOY'S bill, which has passed both pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars. Houses, establishes a Department of Agriculture, with a This is the measure meted to traitors by Commissioner at a salary of \$3,000 per annum, as chief Southern municipality, under the counsel of a executive officer. It is separate and distinct from any Southern statesman, ANDREW JOHNSON. What ther department, and exclusively devoted to the interests a shrick of agony would go up from these of agriculture. The Commissioner is required to report to the President and Congress. men, in this quarter, who continue to ex-

A Mine Skilfully Countermined. hibit their sympathy with the rebels, if any The new Secession plot to induce an intervention by the Powers of Western Europe, on the ground of the exsuch ordinance were passed as against them

naustion of cotton, which comes to light in this country o-day by the arrival of the steamer Etna, is felicitously met by the President's proclamation, announcing the opening of New Orleans and other cotton ports on the 1st of June. Thus fails the second grand conspiracy abroad.

### The Norfolk Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Berry, of the Fifth New Jersey Regi-A Richmond paper states that the Federal arms are t ment, attached to General Frank Patterson's bri gade. He was killed while gallantly contesting e overwhelmed near that city ; but if such is the thought of the rebel generals, they would scarcely have ordered the attempt of the rebels to overcome his regiment. the destruction of the Norfolk navy rard, including the Among the young men of his native village he was great dry-dock, workshops, &c. Had these remained. universally popular, and esteemed by all for his our Government would have inclined to occupy them as maply virtues. It will always be a consolation to of eld, but it is not now to be expected that much expenhis honored parents to know he had the moral as diture will be authorized except for facilities to repair well as physical courage to dare to do his duty. versels, &c. In a word, the grand old navy yard at Mor-folk is a "thing that was." Washington is the most ARTEMUS WARD, THE SHOWMAN .- We Derceive Southern point at which it will be entirely safe to have that G W. Carleton, successor of Rudd & Carleton, a creat naval depot. Pensacola will hereafter be only a New York, intends publishing, in book form, the lace for sate harbor, or repairs. Brunswick, Georgia, humorous sketches written by a gentleman calling ditto, The New York Canal Project himself Artemus Ward, which have appeared in

The recent act of the Legislature of New York in Vanity Fair and other popular journals during the placing its canals at the service of the Government, so far as to allow the culargement of its canal locks to a PEREMPTORY SALE ALDERNEY CATTLE. TOsize adequate to the passage of vessels able to defend the lakes from hostile attack, was placed on the tables of MORROW (THURSDAY), at the farm of S. R. Mor-Congress this morning, accompanied by a letter from Cantain ERICSSON, and also by evidence furnished by extracts from the London Times showing the defence. FURNITURE, by order of executor, at No. 1219 less condition of American commerce on the lakes, and the ability of England at any time to take immediate and complete control of them. Governor MORGAN, acting under the joint resolutions of the State Legislature has specially appointed Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, late AUCTION NOTICE .- Sale this morning, at ten

Canal Commissioner, to attend at Washington, and in-vite the attention of the General Government to the great importance of the national interests involved in the measure. The Norfolk Post Office.

T. B. TROTT, of the Contract Office, Post Office Department, left Washington to day for Norfolk to open a post office at that place. The mails will be sent by the old route, via Fortress Monroe.

The Conservative Members of Congress. AN ADJOURNED MEETING.

Jotty-Lines wounded soldiers of New York regiments, forty of Wisconsin, twenty-eight of Maine, six of Mas-sachusetts, and the following of fanneylvania regiments: 106th Pennsylvania Hegiment, G. H. Fritchman and S. F. Fellows; 69th Pennsylvania Hegiment, D. Mc-Donald; 56th Pennsylvania Regiment, W. Garcina. THENTON, May 12.—About two hundred of the New Jersaw Wounded arrived lung to day, and ware taken to WASHINGTON, May 13 .--- The adjourned meeting, under the call of the "Conservative members of Congress from all the States to defeat the schemes of the Abolitionists and Secessionist," was held to night in the hall of the House of Representatives, Hon. Mr. Crittendon occupying the chain and Hon Mr. Cor acting as constants Jersey wounded arrived here to-day, and were taken to

From General McClellan's Army

Progress of Com. Rodgers' Expedition up the James River.

SEVERAL REBEL BATTERIES SILENCED.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The fellowing deepatch w received at the War Department this more ing HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP AT ROPER'S CHURCH, May 12, 1862. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretury of War.

Commander Rodgers writes me to-day that he went with the gunboats, yesterday, past Little Brandon Everything was quiet, and there was no sign of troop crossing the river. Be found two batteries of ten or twelve guns each or

the south side of James river-one uppeale the mouth of the Warwick river, and the other about southwest from Mulberry Point. The upper battery on Hardin or Mother Lince's Bluff, has heavy rilled pieces. Between the batteries lay the Janiestown and the Yorktown Commodore Rodgers offered battle, but the gunboats moved off. He silenced one battery and ran past the G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General Commanding, FROM FORTRESS MONROE DIRECT

885 Réleased Union Prisoners en route for Baltimore.

REBEL PRISONERS REFUSE TO ACCEPT A RELEASE.

THEY TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

nor legitimate child, nor mother, but has left, or may leave, an orphan sister or sisters, under eighteen years of age, who were dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part, they shall receive the pension, to continue undit they severally arrive at the ares of eighteen years, and no longer. The whole of any volunteer who shall hereafter, be killed, or die of wounds or disease contracted while in the military service during the present rebellion, and before re-ceiving the bounty herein provided for, and if he has no widow, the minor child or children, if there bo any, and if no minor child or children, if there bo any, and if no mother, but herein provided for, and if he no mother, then the father of such deceased soldier shall receive, in addition to all arrearages of pay and allowances, a less bounty of \$100, and no money shall be yield to such, or to any heirs of such deceased soldier, on account of FORTRESS MONROR, April 13 .- Right hundred and eighty-five released prisonors from Richmond, on parole, leave to-day on the steamer Wm. Kent, for Baltimore. leave to day on the steamer Wm. Kent, for Baltimore. Ninety rebel prisoners, who were to be returned to Richmond, positively refused, although earnestly urged bounty of solo, abe the induces shall be plut to such, of to any heirs of state decreased soldier, on account of bounty, back pay, or pension, who has been in any way engaged in, or who has added or abetted the existing rebellion in the Unites States; but the right of such disloyal heir or heirs of such soldier shall be yested in the 1-yal heir or heirs of the decreased, it any there be, in the order named. Frauds Against the Laws. A special sect thould be amounted to decrease and threatened by their officers, and they took the oath allegiance to the United States.

Another Account. FURTRESS MONROE. May 12 - A flag of truce want up he James river yesterday morning, and returned at 2% o'clock this morning. Three hundred and five prisoners of war were sent up to be released on parole, but eighty,

A special agent shall be appointed to detect and prose-cute frands against the pension laws. five of them refueed to give their parole, and they will be The Baltimore Route to be a Military and Post Road. sent to Washington. The flag of truce brought back 855 Union prisoners Post Road. Mr. MALLORY (C.), of Kentucky, reported back, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, the bill to fa-cilitate the transportation of troops and mails between Washington and New York. It deciares the several di-rect lines of railroads between Baltimore, Philadelphin, and New York, together with their connections and such shanges of location as may be necessary, to be military cluding a large number of those taken at the battle o

Williamsburg, but consisting mainly of the troops captured at Bull Run, who have been waiting their release Richmond for some months. They also include the men captured on board of the Congress at the time of he and New York, together with their connections and such changes of location as may be necessary, to be military and postal roads. The railroad companies are an-thorized, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, to make such regulations as may be prescribed to estab-lish ferries and construct bridges, and to use steam power in those cities. Full compensation is to be made for any damage enetained in these arrangements Mr. M.A.L.O.RY explained that, owing to the want of such facilities as were now proposed, the Government had experienced much difficulty and inconvenience in they were most needed. Mr. 1011 VS(MV, th V, of Daimeelbalds of the Units surrender. There were no officers among them. The prisoners are all still here, but will be sent North immediately. The muster-rolls have already been sent

to Washington. Obstructions are being placed in the James river, welvemiles below Richmond.

The Monitor and Naugatuck were seen seventy-five niles below Richmond. The Released Prisoners.

Returns infinite stores etc., to washington at a time when they were most needed. Mr. JUHEKON (D.), of Pointsylvania, of the Roads and Canals Committee, differed from Mr. Mallory, be-lieving that Congress had no such power as was claimed for it under this bill. Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.) regarded this as one of the most remarkable bills ever presented to the House. It did not guard against the mode and place of erecting bridges which might seriously obstruct the navigation of streams, and besides, the power to construct railways in these ci-ties was unlimited. The Bill Tobled BALTIMORE, May 13 - There are no tidings of the boat rom Fortress Monroe with the released prisoners, and i possible she will not come till morning. All the New York wounded in the hospital here are

loing well, and all are expected to recover. AFFAIRS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK

500 REBELS DESERT THEIR CAUSE,

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE ADMINISTERED TO THEM

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The steamer Wyandank an rived this morning from the Rappahannock. Her officer eport that the Freeborn and Island Beile went up the Paankatank on Saturday and out out two rebel schooner. one with a valuable cargo of whisky and other stores. The Belle proceeded up the latter river some distance

and discovered a body of about five hundred rebel de serters, from the Gloucester Point batteries, who stated that when the order was given to evacuate, they being disgusted with the service, determined to march to th Federal lines and surrender. They belonged to a Virgi-

N. P., on the 20th ult, reports that the British steamers Stella, with arms, and Minnie, with self, from Southemp-ton, were in rort, besides the Orieto, awaiting a chance to run the blockade. nian regiment. They offered to lay down their arms, and expressed willingness to take the oath of allegiance, which Capt Harris, of the Belle, administered to all of them.

## FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

RAILROAD OPEN TO THE SHENANDOAH. BALTMORE, May 13.—It is and that 800 released prisoners are coming from Bichmond, and will arrive here this afternoon, to proceed to Washington. Dr. Nathan S. Jarvie, surgeon of the regular army, died here this morning. His body has been taken to New York

STRASBURG, May 13 .- The cars on the Manassas ros eached the bridge over the North fork of the Shenandoah this morning for the first time. A large number I hands are engaged in rebuilding the bridge over that stream, which, when completed, will make the railroa

connection complete to this point. A rumor is in circulation through the army that Arbby was captured by Con Halch, of the cavalry, yosterday, but it is discredited in official quarters.

The Late Naval Engagement Above Mem phis\_The Damage to Our Fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The following despatch has een received at the Navy Department : CAIRO, May 12 .- News from the fleet has just been

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1862. EDITOR PRESS: On passing the Continental Hotel to Hight at a late hour, curlosity led mo to enter, under eceived. The Mound City, which was injured in her tarboard how by a ram, is on her way to Cairo for re-

York

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SER FOURTH PAGE. Anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union.

Thirty-two witnesses in all were examined by the com-mittee, of whom, twelve were called in support of the charges, and twenty on the part of Professor Maguire. The fact that Professor Maguire had, for a long time, been a successful teacher in a grammar school, cannot be denied, but the committee submit that there is a vast difference between conducting a ward grammar school of 250 pupils, with four female assistants, and administa-ring the affairs of the High School, containing more than 600 pupils, with twelve professors and two assistants. The committee, therefore, upon consideration of the charges brought against Professor Maguire, and of the partition adauced, both in support and, in denist of those charges, are of the opinion, as expressed by eight members of the High Scho Faculty, the oldest and most experienced among them, "that the interests of the The thirty-eighth anniversary of the American Sun isy-School Union was held, at Concert Hall, last evening The audience was large and the proceedings were highly nteresting. The chair was occupied by John A. Brown. Erg., president of the society, and the exercises were opened by singing the first hymn on the programme

commencing "Thou, God. hast decked the earth with flowers Of varied form and hue." The platform was chiefly occupied by the officers of

ts direction, has been 64.

movement he drew from the labors and exp

he "Union," the speakers of the evening, and a large uniter of clergymen, of various religious denominations ring her widowhood, or to her children until they seve-rally attain to the age of eighteen years, and no longer. Where any officer or other person named shall have died subsequently to the 4th of March, 1861, or shall here-after die, and has left, or shall not leave, a widow or la-gilimate child, but has left, or shall leave, a mother who was depending upon him for support, in whole or in part, the mother shall be entitled to **specive the pension**, pro-vided the pension given to a mother on account of her Prayer was offered, and the Scriptures were read by the Bev. James Cooper, the ninetcenth Pealm being selected.

members of the High School Faculty, the oldest and most experienced among them, "that the interests of the High School would be advanced by the removal of Pro-fessor Magnire from the principalship." The nutrity report is sputch by Meests. Wm. J. Read and John Holland, and sets forth that, in the third charge made by Professor Gerard against Professor Ma-guire, the former says: "There were about a dexam-boys whom I could not note for disorder without incur-ring the displance of the principal." He then gives the names of seven of those boys. There was no evidence submitted to show that this was the case. ANNUAL REPORT. annual report of the American Surday-school Union was next read by the Secretary of Missions, Mr.

was the case. The fifth charge says: " Mr. Maguire, himself, dono-relized division D by withdrawing eighteen boys limply because 1 noted them for disorder;" and then he says "they played cards in the observatory." The evidence does not show that Professor Magnire withdrew any boys from the French department of his own acdod, or simply because they were moted for dis-order, but where they were relieved of the studies of that department if was at the removed of their more of M. A. Wurts, of which the following is the substance: From March 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862, the whole num-ber of persons holding the commission of the American Sunday school Union, and acting as missionaries under that department, it was at the rejuest of their for various reasons, as will be seen, on referen

During relation of the off a data acting as mission affects inder its direction, has been 64. One theusand and seventy five new schools have been orgenized, and three thousand two hundred and dify-five visited and added. By this labor, the influence of our missionerise has been brought to hear on some 30,000 teachers and upwards of 250,000 children. Add to this the religious influence of 22,000 visits to families; several thousand public addresses on parental dury and religions education, and the distribution of hundreds of thousands of Bibles and Testaments, library and toxt boaks, and periodicals, and we have the basis of an estimate of tho The committee treat each of the charges separately, as The committee field car of the energies separator, as above, and in conclusion state that they would give it as their outpion that many of the difficulties which have exleted in the Certral High School were caused by the want of homony in the Faculty, by the petty jealouses which existed among the prof sors, and by the employs ment of these who were theorements for the reminors ment of those who were incompetent for their positions, and offer the following resolutions: Resolved, That the charges contained in the commuvalue of such an agency in these districts where it is principally employed.

rications of Professors Voges and Gerard, arsting the Principal of the Central High Scool, presented to this Boatd Jaiutary 9, 1929, Lave hot been surtained. *Resolved*, That the committee be discharged. On motion, the consideration of both reports was post-poned until Friday two weeks, when the Board al-journed. After singing another hymn, there was an ADDRESS BY THE BEV. DANIEL MARCH.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c .-flomus & Sons' sale yesterday, at the Exchange, was argely attended and the bidding quite spirited. They old the following real estate and stocks-viz 5. shares Bc

ADDRESS BY THE REV. DANIEL MARCH. Mr. March is the recently-installed pastor of the Clin-ten-street Pre-byterian Church. He opened by saying that the society which was then and there holding its thirty-eighth anniversary, had too ancient and hono-rable a name to require commendation from him. Tao question, whether this great Sunday School enterprise was worthy of our confidence, he was not called upon to decide; but he would cite the testimony in the case, and leave the jury before him to decide. He then proceeded to relate individual instances, in which this society had been doing a noble work. It was its mission to sow the steeds of Ged's Word, and to ameliorate the temporal condition of the poor and the afflicted, and he thanked God that in hunds de of instances this mission had been filled. 81.550. Three second mortgage bonds 7 per cent. Camdon and 400 chares Ithaca (New York) Gas Light Company, filled. Another testimony in favor of this great Christian

\$16...\$6.00. I share Ocean Sican Navigation Company\_\$70. 20 shares Millylite and Glassboro Railroad Comp

Eunday-Echool missionary. Some of the scenes encoun-tered by the latter were graphically sketched by the \$20-\$400. Two and a half story frame dwelling Paschall street. teria by the latter were graphically sketched by the spraker, in which he gave prominence to the fact that the Gorpei may be disseminated more effectively in many localities through this than any other agency. It was the mission of these laboters to call forth thousands of new workers every jear. Then he found another testimony in favor of this soeast of Market House Inne, Twents-fourth ward, 25 by liandsome modern residence. No. 1616 Chostnut street

with our army. The evidence given by the latter was, that the truest and bravest soldiers in the firld were the

men who had learned the great lessons of duty and obe-dience on the boards of a Sunday-school. The address of Mr. March was received with applants at the close. Another hymn was then suns, after which the chair-man inroduced the Kev. T. De Witt Taluage, the new pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh

pastor of the Second Account is a second sec

by termine and an reference, No. 1616 Chostnut street, 20 by 160 feet—\$300.
liandseme modern refidence, No. 1616 Chostnut street, 20 by 160 feet—\$300.
Ground rent of \$30 a year, issuing out of a lot of ground, Federal street, seast of fouth =\$250.
Ground rent of \$109 a year, issuing out of a lot of ground, Federal street, seast of fouth =\$250.
The story brick dwelling, east ide of Twenty-theorem and the street.
Three story brick dwelling, east ide of Twenty-theorem and the street, if \$10 year, issuing out of a lot of ground, by 56 feet—\$1,500.
Three story brick dwelling, east ide of Twenty-theorem at the street is the street is issuing out of a lot of ground, Beeket street \$1,500.
Three story brick store and dwelling, No. 53 north Bighth street; 15 by 90 feet—\$13,000.
Three story brick store and dwelling, No. 53 north Bighth street; 15 by 90 feet—\$13,000.
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Three story brick store and dwelling, No. 53 north Bighth street; 16 by 90 feet—\$13,000.
Three story brick store and dwelling, No. 53 north Bighth street; 16 by 90 feet—\$13,000.
Three story brick store and dwelling, No. 53 north Bighth street; 16 by 90 feet—\$13,000.
Three story brick store and dwelling, No. 53 north Bighth street; 16 by 90 feet—\$13,000.
Three story brick store and dwelling, No. 53 north bighthe ground rent of \$21 a year, issuing out of a lot of ground, Beekett street—\$200.
Three store and be ground rent of \$24,66 a year, issuing out of a lot of ground, Foely stires=\$1,120.
Two neat modern three-story brick dwelling, South Thid street, below Federal, 17 by 95, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$90.500.
Two neat modern three-story brick dwelling, South Thid street, below Federal, 25 (so forth; subject to a yearly ground rent of \$90.500.
The street below Federal, 15 by 25 (so is, subject to It proceed a upon principles of charity and toleration, that ignored sectarianism, and it had but one common aims, the utivitial diffusion of the Gospel. Its draw a thuilling pleture of the effects of neglecting the moral culture of children growing up in the more degraded sec-tions of our large cities. For this work, of educating the outeast, there was no institution better calculated than thus. While supathizing people wild pity three wretched and nucard-tor, and the fashidious would turn away from them horrintd, this institution appr ached these fifthy and downtrodden with 'the brood of Josus Christ, which cleanseth us from all sin." Friend as he was to reforms, he felt that one drop of the blood of Jesus Christ had more power to Aellyer ino world from sin and sorrow then whole oceans of mere human quackery. Among other striking things narrated,

human quackery. Among other striking things narrated

gant brown stone-residence, No. 246 west Logan Elecas:t

quar-S13,400. Handsome country place, 52 acres, Delaware county-\$5.400.

Public Amusements.

public, the proprietors having expended chormons su

of money during the past six months in adding to its at-

EUPPOSED MURLER.- Yesterday the bedy of a man was found floating in the Schurjkill at Coatre-street wharf. From papers found on him, he was supposed to be one Jacob Läwfeins, who was to have opened a tavien of reslaurant at 1003 Chestant street. An agreement was found among his papers dared Hay 7th. Hiere are encapiclous that ho was foully dealt with. His arms were found tied behind his back, and heavy stone attached. The left side of his head was

human quackery. Among other striking things marated, in the peccliar, striking and attractive style of the spoaker, was the case of a boy, who had entered this strong of the striking and attractive style of the spoaker, was the case of a boy, who had entered the spoaker, was the case of a boy, who had entered the strong of the strong of the object of the strong ind ask if the loan of five objects, for the purpose of set-ting bimself up in the nowspaper business, in order that he might earn an honest living for himself and muther Though ragged, and unknown to the merchant, on the boy's fair promise to return the money in six months from that date, the five dollars were hanced to the spil-cant, and, by the giver, scon forgotten. True to the time, however, the boy returned to the store, and, after reminding the merchant of the forgotten obligation, he expressed himself as follows: Wist months ago. I was a por ragged boy, and my mother was staying in a miss-rable garret, with not half enough to eat. With the itwo dollars which you lent ms, I set up in the newspaper business, and here is your money. I am now dressed as well as you are, and have got my mother in a connortable home." heavy stone attached. The left side of his head wan much bruised and battared. The coroner will hold an Mr. Talmage's remarks elicited frequent applause, and inquest to-day. the impression made by his address was evidently farotable. As a first introduction to a promiscnous VAN AMBURGH'S GREAT MEXAGERIE .- This mam. Philadelphia audionce it was regarded as a decided suc-

moth establishment, which opens in this city, upon Arch, street, on Monday next, is said to be, beyond compari-There was also a stirring and characteristic speech ade by the Rev. B. W. Ohidiaw, a chaplain in the condition most magnificent and complete collection at living wild animals ever brought before the American

BOSTON, May 13.-- A destructive fire occurred last night at the junction of Broad and Milk streads, com-mencing at No 66 Broad street, Daniel Webster & Co.'s, army, and one of the best known and most ollivient mis-zionaries in the interest of this institution. dealers in paper, twine, and cordings. It extended to Nos. 150 and 153 Milk street, French, Wells & Oo., large dealers in crockery waro The three buildings and stocks were destroyed. The other stores were crushed by the falling walls. Lost \$260,000, ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS .----

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.-Last evening, the steamer W. Whilliah arrived from Yorktown, with 160 Philadelphia soldiers, wounded from the late Williamsburg fight. Chief Buggles having been graphic despatch from New Castle, ordered a strong guard of the expected arrival of the boat by a tele-graphic despatch from New Castle, ordered a strong guard of nen to Vines-street wharf, where it was intended the men should hand. He also engaged some 40 furni-ture cars for their removal. After considerable detay, the beat was had slongside tractive qualities. The advertisement will be found in mother column, and it is but fair to state, that all that the proprietors there claim for it, in point of extent and spletalor, is fully endorsed by the press of New York, in which city it has recently been exhibiting to overwhelm ing crowds of visitors.

MARK HASSLER'S great farewell concert on the 22d