of G. W. VLIET

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Some interesting items of rebel news are telegraphed us from Chicago, whither some Memphis papers, of the 11th inst., have found their way. The provest marshal of Memph's, for the sake of the Government credit, has ordered the arrest of all persons who refuse to take Confederate scrip in payment for goods. The Appeal has " certain intelligence" that General Halleck has lost over five thousand men by desertions. General Halleck's army is so large now that five thousand men would scarcely be missed from it, but the story is a fabrication. A report is published that General Curtis has begun to advance upon Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas. The city is located on the southern bank of Arkansas river, about 300 miles from its mouth, and 155 southwest of Memphis.

Our sailors in Capt. Davis' flotilla are expecting another attack from the rebel fleet. The ram, instead of being sunk by our gunboats, as first reported, was only injured. The rebels are busily reparing their fleet, and it is expected that they will make another attack. Our forces are ready, and confident that they either can destroy or capture the

whole " mosquite navy." We are glad to learn that some of the most distinguished citizens of Tennessee have united in issuing an address to their fellow citizens of the same State, inviting them to meet at the capitol, in Nashville, on the 12th inst., for the purpose of taking such steps as will restore Tennessee to her former status with the Federal Union. The call is signed by such prominent citizens as Andrew Johnson, Wm. B. Campbell, Bailio Poyton, Wm. B. Stokes, and Wm. S. Cheatam. This is a move in the right direction, and as it is in such capable hands we are confident it will succeed.

It appears from despatches and newspapers from the West that a part of General Curtis' army has gone to reinforce General Halleck, while another portion has taken up its march for the capital of Atkansas. General Sigel and his division passed up the Tennessee river, on their way to Corinth, on Friday last, and parts of Generals Davis, Asboth. and Steele's division had already left for the same place. It is now probable that they have by this time all joined their forces to those of General Halleck.

if the members of the Philadelphia bar persist in their present undertaking. It seems as if every attorney-at-law in our midst was engaged upon a pamphlet, setting forth his peculiar views about the condition of the country, and showing Mr. Lincoln and his advisers how they have been mismanaging the affairs of the nation. These gentlemen have taken complete possession of John Campbell, our friend over the way, who seems to have rashly assumed the responsibilities of publishing their lucubrations. How many pamphlets Mr. CAMPBELL has already printed we do not know; how many he will print if he continues in his present amiable mood it is impossible to estimate. With all due respect to the learned attorneys of the bar, they have the most intense anxiety to get into print. They never get tired of looking at themselves in a typographical looking-glass. We have had our own experiences with them, and can never think without regret of the multitude of unappreciated manuscripts in a bold round hand we have doomed to the waste-basket since the comcement of our editorial career. They have scorned the newspapers now, and become

pamphleteers. Their topic is the habeas corpus and martial law. Thirteen of these pamphlets are before us, and at the risk of an early visit from our medical adviser, certainly with the comfortable assurance of a good night's rest, we have given them an attentive perusal. Some are anonymous, and some appear with the anthor's name. Some are very stupid, and others display great ability. The first idea that impresses us is the harmony of tone pervading these pamphlets antagonistic to Mr. BINNEY. There is not one word of sympathy with the country; not an unconditional or hearty sentiment in support of the war for the Union. One would think that JEFFERSON Davis had read the proof-sheets. He might have improved the rhetoric and chastened the style, but he could have had no objection to the sentiments. The leading pamphleteer is WM. B. REED. His brochure is the ablest and most entertaining. Possessing a high-sounding name, Norman in richness, and indicating a line of ancestors as illustrious as a Pency or names as Food and Pike and CLAY, for their plebeian etymology. The example of such a man should have deterred any lover of his country from engaging in this ungracious and degrading task. But these miserable attorneys find inspiration in the illustrious and highblooded aristocrat, and deluge the community with their treason and nonsense. In the absence of a newspaper organ they resort to the pamphlet, and find a resting-place, with other and better men, on the bookshelves of John Campbell.
G. M. Wharton furnishes an ingenious and calmly-written essay of twenty pages, attacking the President, of course, and assuring his readers that he is "ardently attached to the Union of the States. 23 Mr. J. C. Bullitt has a "Review," numbering fifty-six pages, which he has written, be says, without "educational bias," a mysterious phrase which makes us regret our ignorance of Mr. BULLITT's biography. When we state that this pamphleteer makes Sir Boyle Roche one of his principal authorities, and quotes his jokes in support of his assault upon Mr. Lincoln, the merit of his elaborate effusion will be appreciated. Mr. TATLOW JACKSON gives us two pamphlets possessing the exquisite merit of brevity. Madame DE STAEL would call frozen music), Mr. Jackson writes like a gentleman, but takes the extreme ground that neither the Executive melody. Rossini's Burber of Seville, in spite nor his subordinates can proclaim martial law of the tonsorial title, is a grandly comical without subverting the principles of the Constitution. Mr. John T. Montgowery is violent and rhetorical. He quotes MILTON in order to compare Mr. Lincoln to Lucifer, and speaks about walking along the "broadening banks of the stream of liberty," and wonders whether for its fullest compass; but with BRIGNOLI the "Western Giant" "will disown his long lineage," by not giving traitors the benefit of the habeas corpus. There is another pamphlet signed "Common Sense," but it is so obscurely written that we have not been able to make up our mind whether it is for the President, or against him. Among these pamphlets, is one entitled "The Suspending Power and the Writ of Habeas Corpus. It bears no name, but the friends of the author take especial pains to give publicity to his name in connection with it, and it is no liberty we take in alluding to bim. Mr. James F. Johnston is one of those gentlemen whose record has a manifest and shameless inconsistency. He belonged to the school of reb llious Democrats who protested sgainst the encroachments of the South, and the infamies of Mr. Buchanan, until he was banished from the Democratic councils, and driven in contempt from a Democratic Convention. It is strange that such a man should now prove false to his record and his pledge, by becoming the advocate of the South in the time of its treason. He places his ar- BURNSIDE at Newbern, established the examgument on the most extreme ground, and deals with the President as though he were a tyrant and usurper, and not the chief magistrate of an imperilled republic. The inspiration of

cisely the same impression. sion, by Professor Joel PARKER, of Harvard servedly influential Republican. College. The arguments of the venerable and eminent Mr. BINNEY are familiar to all, having He meets the legal question of right or wrong, and discusses it simply as a matter of law. We could ask no more convincing defence 522 Commerce streets. of the President's course in suspending the writ of habeas corpus than this brief We are indebted to Mr. Coleman, of Adams treatise of the Professor. He quotes Express Company, for Nashville papers, in advance the opinions of Mr. Adams, in 1843, on of the mail.

these attacks is the venerable Horace Binner,

who is beautifying the closing years of a long

and illustrious life, by devoting his splendid

intellect and scholarship to the defence of his

hat his efforts should awaken the resentment

and the manner in which he defends his posi-

us of a number of village politicians in a bar-

room, reviling and denouncing HENRY CLAY

the question of remitting Gen. Jackson's fire, and the opinions of Senators BUCHANAN and Berrien on the same subject, to show that those men considered the extreme course of Gen. Jackson, when in occupation of New Orleans, perfectly justified by the necessities of war. The law of necessity which Mr. Monrgo-MERY dismisses by a scornful quotation, Professor PARKER sustains and defends in a masterly manner. He presents, what every author on the opposite side has failed to present, the extreme danger existing at the time of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the sudden call for speedy, energetic, and effective ection. He illustrates the case of John MERRYMAN by supposing his arrest and trial before the Secession Chief Justice of Maryland and a Secession mob on the jury. In that case the forms of law would have only led to the

the civil and military power.

sented in these pamphlets, does not possess any intrinsic importance. As we took occasion to say at the time of the publication of Chief Justice Taney's opinion in the case of Mr. MERRYMAN, the necessity for the action of Fresident Lincoln was so great that he would have been criminal to have permitted any law or provision to bring injury to the Republic. We do not think that even Mr. WHARTON will deny that great danger existed in the month of May last, when John Merryuan was theowainto Fort McHenry, for tearing up the railroad tracks leading to Washington. President Lincoln might have sent for Attorney General BATES and his law books, and spent days in considering the authorities quoted by these pamphleteers, and the ingenious theories of the anonymous author of "The Suspending Power." It is not at all improbable that he might have arrived at the same bewildering conclusions. But in the meantime, Mer-RYMAN would have kept on burning bridges, and BEAUREGARD would probably have disturbed his investigations by shelling the White House from Arlington Heights. President Lincoln and his authorities would have been sent on to Richmond in charge of a corporal's guard, and the capital would have been the rebel's seat of Government. In the few weeks of peril we then passed through, days were ages, and the fate of liberty depended upon the action of an hour. The tenacity with which such gentlemen as some of our pamphleteers cling to the rebels is very extraordinary. We can think of only one parallel instance of infatuation. DEAN SWIFT relates that when Gulliver returned from the country of the Houghnhaus, he was so much in love with the monsters WE DO NOT know what is to become of us, and so much disgusted with humanity, that for six years he compelled his wife and family to sit at the farther end of the dinner-table. The monster of Secession has made as sid work with the friends of BRECKINGINGE in the North, and the devotion with which they cling

> We can very easily see to what pernicious purpose this h beas corpus question can be turned. These pamphleteers will not be satisfied with burdening the shelves of Mr. CAMP-BELL's bookstore. We expect to have these arguments from every hustings in October next, in the voluble and violent declamation of the Breckinridge politicians. The habeas corpus will be a rare theme for these sympathizers with Secession, and they have audacity enough to use it. We are glad that we have such men as Mr. BINNEY and Professor PARKER on the side of the country -their great talents could not be employed in a better cause. The errors of these busy and industrious writers will be perfectly harmless. when combatted by scholars of such patriotism

to it would be amusing if it were not lamenta-

THE DEPRESSING influences of the war, which for a while tipped down the scale-beam of public confidence and energy with a leaden weight, have been counterbalanced by the clevating effects of successive victories to our arms, and the removal of many ill-omened and oppressive fears that haunted us. Trade has already begun, with the opening of spring, to rebound to its former courses with its latent elasticity. Speculation is cropping out from its torpidity like the budding verdure that never heeds the war. Our enterprise can no more be compressed within fixed limits than the water in the golden sphere of Archimedes, but is bursting through a thousand pores, and trickling down upon society with its gladdening, grateful freshness. The public palate, sated with the feast of horrors that has been regularly served up to it, in various tompting shapes from day to day, and month to month, now seeks relief and relaxation. It demands new sources of recreation as a right and a necessity. The foundation and support of these is innate in our nature; and cannot come from education, or the force of habit, or a mere whim to follow the behe-ts of fashion.

It is this fact, and this alone, which has given to the Italian opera that instinct of vitality which has never failed it in the past three centuries. It is at once an evidence of popular refinement, and an exalter of the popular taste. It is a cultivating, civilizing agency, that has made the human intellect its debtor for a vast amount; and, although the first to suffer from disturbing causes in the social system, it is likewise first to reassert its claims to recognition and encouragement when such causes have been removed. Here, then, we find the opera to have another value, being unmistakably an evidence of the healthy state of public affairs; and, like a good barometer, its indications may be trusted. We have not commenced to write an essay on this subject. We have simply undertaken to show that the opening of the Academy of Music this evening by manager GRAU, is a cheering sign of the times. The cannons may roar, but we will be merry-we shall dance and sing, and hear sweet sounds. The stately edifice on Broad street, with its many architectural beauties, (which will echo once again rich strains of liquid

temptation for a people who have heard of nothing but DE Jomini and strategy for upwards of a year. In the exacting role of Rosina, D'Angri's voice, "so soft, so sweet, so delicately clear," finds requisition (as Almuviva), and Mancusi, and Susini, and Amonio, (a brother of the distinguished deceased,) it will find ad quate support. Shaks-PEARE says: "Look to the players; see them well bestowed." With a most profound obeisance we hasten to comply, and find them very well bestowed, indeed, for this evening. We cannot afford to ignore the abstract and brief chroniclers of the time, even in the excitement of having taken Norfolk, and of expecting every moment to hear that Richmond has succumbed. We ask for Mr.

Marager Grav large and appreciative houses. THE COURSE pursued by General BUTLER since he has occupied New Orleans, towards the Secession press, should be imitated everywhere else by the leaders of our armies. The newspapers of the South have been the organs of the rebel leaders, and have done more to mislead and disaffect public sentiment than any of the other agencies of Secession. An-DREW JOHNSON at Nashville, and General ple, which has been so fittingly followed by BUTLER at New Orleans: The Nashville Patriot and Newbern Progress are conducted with great ability, and cannot fail to do much good. The New Orleans True Delta, which is now a Union paper, was the organ of the Douglas Democrats in the late Presidential campaign, and the editor, a bold and gifted country. It is to the honor of such a man Irishman, JOHN MAGINNIS, Esq., resisted the traitors to the last, and, even in the midst of of these busy traitors and brieffess barristers, the reign of terror, continued to denounce and ridicule them. It is to be hoped that care tion, in the second pamphlet, shows the has been taken to indemnify him, if, as we strength of his cause, and his ability in sus- believe will prove to be the case, he has been taining it. Their assault upon him reminds steadily loyal.

On several recent occasions we have inador DANIEL WEBSTER, and leave upon us pre- vertently enrolled the name of Hon. WILLIAM Morris Davis, Representative in Congress In desence of the President we have Mr. from the present Fifth district in this State, HOBACE BINNEY's first and second parts, and among the "Union" members of the House. an elaborate review of Judge TANEY's deci- Mr. DAVIS is a decided, conscientious, and de-

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .been discussed at length in the journals. Pro- The attention of purchasers is called to the large fersor Parker's essay exhausts the subject. and desirable assortment of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, &c., to be sold, by catalogue, this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their salesroom, Nos. 525 Market and

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1862. There is a marked difference between a cader of the Democratic party in the army, and a leader of the Democratic party in private life. [When I speak of the Democratic party, mean that known as such when Buchanan vas elected President on a principle which he betrayed as wickedly as he had solemnly sworn support it, not the counterfeit and sham, the prazen preparation for disunion which, under the banner of Breckinridge, with the aid of Buchanan, hurried the Republic into civil war.1 The soldier-Democrat has tasted the sweets of life in the Seceded States. He has summered and wintered among the F. F. V.'s the F. F. M.'s, and the F. F. K.'s and T.'uand now he is having a new enjoyment among the first families of Louisiana. He injury of the State, and the embarrassment of inds that all those who have willingly accepted treason, like men who com-The question of the habeas corpus, as premit murder, or rob banks, or fire houses have parted with remorse and repentance, and have put their lives upon the issue of the rebellion. That there are thousands in the South who have been forced to yield to, and are ready at an opportunity to break from, these murderers, is probably very true, but the leaders and the masters of the rebel movement are alike inhuman and desperate. This practical judgment of the contrivers and controllers of the rebellion is pronounced by every Democrat in the army that I have met in the last year. If it were proper, I could name to you many who, in view of these facts, do not hesitate to advocate the most exfreme measures of legislation as a just and deserved punishment upon the traitors As to the escaped slaves, they almost universally concede that they have been faithful and useful; and as to the cry against the Abolitionists, so patent among the Democratic leaders not in the army. that is best answered by the remark of a brigadier general, for years a leader in the ranks of the Democracy, a few days ago-When I think what they are doing to my poor soldiers, and to the Union men of the South, who, like some politicians in the loval States, think the Abolitionists the worst of men. I feel like waging a war to the knife

against overy disloyal slaveholder." Two days ago, I met, on the streets, an old friend in the uniform of our country. He had frequently quarreled with me for my own pinions. "Now, I tell you," he said, after an explanation, "I am for anything to punish and put down these traitors. I see there is a great row about not legislating for white men : that everything that Congress does is done for the negroes. I am sick of this humbug. Do not these legislators know that our best information comes from the contraband blacks? Do they not know that this intelligence, often conveyed at risk of life, has saved thousands of our Union soldiers? And will they not see that all the atrocities committed upon these soldiers are committed by the orders. or under the sanction, of the white leaders of the Rebellion? Yes, I am for arming the blacks to save the free white men of the army, and to crush out the white rebels of the South." A case directly pertinent is presented in the following extract of a letter received, a few days ago, by the Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Senstor in Congress from Michigan. The writer is a Democrat of high standing in Detroit, and is connected with a well-known Democratic family in Western Pennsylvania. that especially represented by the Hon. William

Wilkins, of Louisiana: The following is the mandate referred to by Capt. Wilkins:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF To the Marshal of the Western District of Vir-You are kereby commanded to summon The

Bank of Rockingham, if it be found within your district, to appear before the District Court of the Confederate States of America for the Western district of Virginia, at the court room of the said District Court, in the town of Lexington, on the 4th day of November, 1861, and then and there to presser under nath what property or effects of any answer under cath what property or effects of any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America it had at the time of the service of this process, or since such service has had under its possession or control belonging to, or held for, any alien enemy of said States, or in what sum, if any, it is, or was, of said States, or in what sum, if any, it is, or was, at the time of the service of this garnishment, or since has been indebted to any alien enemy of said States; and further to do and perform what our court shall in this part consider and order, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of the Confederate States aforesaid, entitled "An act for the sequestration of the estates, properly, and effects of alien enemies, and for the indemnity of confederate States and provisions of the Confederate States. citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war with the United States," approved August 30, 1861, and thus it shall

witness, hon John W. Brockenbrough, Judge of the District Court of the Confederate [SEAL]States of America for the Western District of Virginia, at Lexington, this 25th day of October, 1861. J. W. Caldwell, Clerk D. C. C. S. for the W. D. of Va. HRADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION. FIFTH ARMY)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION. FIFTH ARMY CORES, DELACTMENT OF THE SERMANDOAM, HARRISBURG, VA., May 3, 1862.

I sent you a few days since the mantate of the (so-called) Confederate Court of Virginia to the Rockingham Bank; a measure preliminary to the confiscation of all the property of loyal citizens that could be reached. Every loyal citizen in the "valley of Virginia," through which our column is now moving, has been stripped of everything the rebels could carry away. Hunderda of prosperous farms have thus been laid desolate, hundreds of loyal men stripped of all they had, hundreds est farms have thus occur had desounte, funtriens of a loyal men stripped of all they had, hundreds east into loathsome prisons. When Jacksen retired before us from Winchester, he arrested and took with him over fifty Union men of that place, whose only offence was loyalty to their country. And these men, many of them aged, and holding highly respectable positions, were driven on toot behind his bagginge train, through rain and mud, donied shelter at night, and were often obliged to go all day without a meal. I speak of what I do know.

Lenty to these rebels only makes them believe that we are afraid of them. They imply from our forbearance that we dare not punish. Let us make haste to convince them that "our eagles have the correy of punishment as well as the bear the sorrows of punishment as well as the

shield of protection."

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

WM. D. WILKINS, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General. These are the expressions of Democratic leaders in the army. How the Democratic leaders out of the army speak and act, has already been shown. With rare exceptions, they content themselves with embarrassing the Administration, abusing the Abolitionists, and avoiding all allowances to the great struggle in which their country is engaged.

WE APPREHEND that all current attempts to regalvanize the late Democratic party into existence as a distinct organization, will signally fail. There can be but one object held in view by the several individuals who have taken the job in charge, and that object is to embarrass the Administration. Whether it be the "simon pure" Breckinridger, under the lead of Mr. BUCHANAN, or the mischiefmaking sort, under the auspices of VALLAN-DIGHAM & Co., the object aimed at is one, and the end of each will just as certainly be one-defeat. Neither conservatism, as such, nor radicalism, as such, is destined to extricate the country from its perilous situation. But the party which embodies the strong common-sense of the country is bound to control the destinies of the Republic henceforth. No sourcd and vindictive heretofore partisan can construct a successful party organization in these times. Such men have private grudges to wreak, and will not be permitted to wreak them at the expense of the country. Their legitimate field of operation is in bar-rooms and corner groceries, whose

frequenters are commonly actuated by like motives in the performance of public duty. We do not here refer to honest differences of opinion, which are always sacred and to be respected; but to the grovelling spirit of faction which moves certain members of all organized parties in some degree. Earnest and true men will not stop just now to split hairs, or settle mooted questions of political economy. The men who propose to deal with such wise distinctions, and who cannot conceal the evidences of a soured and embittered spirit, are just fitted to the work of disorganization. In no other way can they so signally testify their hatred of order and progress. They have a constant regard for the constituional rights of men who have repudiated the Constitution; but who has ever heard them devote one hundred words consecutively to the condemnation of the high-handed treason which has filled the land with tears and blood?

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, Hosiery, &c .- The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, hosiery, housekeeping linen goods, fancy articles, &c. Also, goods for account of underwriters, and a stock of dry goods, notions, jewelry, &c., embracing about 1,100 lots woollens, worsteds, linens, coltons, and silks, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, the sale commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued, without intermission, all day and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

PEREMPTORY SALE ALDERNEY CATTLE-THIS MCCLELLAN and HALLECK and turn back the tide of war DAY-Thursday, on the farm of S. R. Morgan, Esq.

FROM WASHINGTON. THE SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGREE ON A CONFISCATION BILL

Slaves to be Freed and Rebel Property Sequestrated.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF NEW ORLEANS MR. LATHROP'S NOMINATION WITHDRAWN ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS.

The Provisions of the Army Appropriation Bill. Special Despatches to "The Press."

The Senate Special Committee Agree on Confiscation-The Slaves to be Freed and Rebel Property Confiscated-Important Provisions of the Bill. Mr. CLARK, from the special committee of the Senate, to which were referred all the bills, memorials, etc., beore the Senate, on the subject of confluenting the property and freeing the slaves of rebels, made their repor

o-day, having agreed on the bill this morning. It is

WASHINGTON, May 14

quite long. The first section provides that every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be found guity thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free.

The fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the person was the owner at the time of commiing treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary

otwithstanding. The second section forfeits all the personal and real property and slaves of any one who gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States in any rebellion or asurrection. The third section provides that every person guilty of either of the offences against the United tates shall be forever is capable and disqualified to hold istely fellowing providing that this act shall in no way te construct to alter the prosecution or conviction of any one guilty of treason against the United States prior to

the passage of this act. The fifth section provides that, to insure the more wedy termination of the rebellion, and the apprehension, conviction, and punishment of the persons engaged in it, the President is authorized, by the marshals of the respective districts, or such commissioners and other officers as he may appoint for that purpose, to seize, and sequester the property, real and per-sonal, of every kind, including choses inact ion, of such persons as shall have been actively and notoriously engaged in this rebellion, and especially of persons hereafter acting as officers of the army or na by of the rebels, now or hereafter in arms against the Inited States; persons acting as President or Vice President, member of Congress, head of Departments, civil ticer, judge, foreign minister, or commissioner of the soca:led Confederate States; persons hereafter acting as an licer, whether civil, military or naval, of any State or Territory, who, by the Constitution of the so-called Con federate States, is required to take an oath to support that Constitution; persons who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States, shall hereafter take up arms against the United States; persons owning property in the loyal States, or territories of the oyal portions of the disloyal States, shall hereafter assist or give aid and comfort to the present rebellion, and to hold and possess such property for the United States to secure the appearance of the offender to take his trial and bide such punishment as shall be assigned against him. No slave shall be seized under this act, but the United States thall have a lien on all the slaves of the persons here described, to answer such order as may be made in

regard to them for their liberation, and no sale thereof

shall be of any force or effect after the commission of

The sixth section enacts that the property so salvad and acquestered shall be held, possesses, occupied, or rented by the officers aforesaid until the owners thereof an be proceeded against by legal process convicted, the property can be forfeited. All perishable property to be immediately sold by the commissioners, in the same manner as goods are sold in a State under exe milen, the proceeds of the same to be paid over to the United States; and if the owner of said property shall be discharged by the court, the proceeds of the property, if it shall have been sold, shall be returned to said owner. Wha seventh section provides that, if any person fle so that he cannot be brought to trial, an order shall be made requiring him to attend, upon pain of forfeiture of all of his property and the freeing of his slaves; and his legal representatives are debarred from making any ciaim for them; and the eighth section enacts that the Presisonal property seized by the army or navy, and the act, have engaged in the rebellion or given aid and ceedings in rem to be instituted, as in admiralty; and if said property shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid and comfort thereto, the same shall be forfeited and become the pro-porty of the United States. The ninth section enacts that it, in the suppression of the rebellion, the President is-sues a proclamation commanding all persons to lay down afterwards, all of his slaves shall be forever free. stores to any owner, unless he has always been loval. the validity of such claim on the pain of dismissal The eleventh section authorizes the President to em pley as many persons of African descent as he may may arounize and use them as he may deem best; and nization of such persons of the African race as may be made free by this act; while the thirteenth section au

such conditions as he may propose. power to make all necessary orders under this act. The opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad gave They freely predicted that the track would be constantly torn up, but it has not so turned out. The fact is, the plain people in the region desire to live again like civilized beings. They want the comforts, if not the luxuries of life, in exchange for the products of the rich valley of Virginia. Trade will soon blunt the keen edge of fecession asperities, and with the general disarming of the people, there will not be much need for a great army of occupation of the slave States. Planters who own large numbers of slaves are the last people in the

thorizes a postamation of pardon or ambesty at any

Officers who have been in regions lately reconquered by our troops testify that the "men can be got along with well enough," but the women are exceedingly violent and insulting. This sort of malignity doubtless arises from sympathy for "their boys," who were first to take up rebellious arms, and with whom the counsels of age and experience went for nothing. These boys were to the great conspirators like clay in the hands of the potter. The mothers and daughters are continually this king of these "young Southern gentlemen, every one of whom could drive twent; Yankees." Some woman p Georgetown has threatened to shoot President Lincoln, it her son in the rebel army shall be killed.

Nonlination Withdrawn.

o-day formally withdrawing the nomination of CHARLES L. LOTBEOF, lately named for Collector at New Orleans. The President has made no new appointment as yet. Arrival of Released Union Prisoners. Nearly nine hundred released Union prisoners arrived here to day from the South, by a boat from Fortress

From Gen. McCiellan's Army. The information from the main bedy of Gen. Mocles-Lan's army at Cumberland, Va., is up to 9 o'clock yesterday. In the course of the day, they had several in-considerable skirmishes with the rebels, who were in

The Army Appropriations. The army bill, which passed the House to-day, appro printes \$421,000,000 for the year ending with June, 1863. Besides this, \$208,000,000 have been voted during the present session for current army expenses and deficiencies for the present fiscal year.

The Senate to day confirmed the appointment of Col.

ERASTUS B. Taler, of Ohio, as brigadier general. The President has nominated STEPREN G. BURBUIDGE, of Kentucky, for a similar position. Merchandise for Rebel Ports-New Law. The Senate has passed the House bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the clearance of any yessel which may be suspected of going to a port in the hands of the insurgents when her apparent destina-

tion is elsewhere; and also to prevent the transportation

of merchandise in any manner on land when he may have satisfactory reason that it is intended for the rebels

though ostensibly directed elsewhere. upon political and military offences. No oath of alle-General STURGIS, of the Department of Kansas, is here. It is supposed that his visit has something to do with his late arrest of Colonel Janutson, for insubordinate conduct, as is stated by Kausas men at this point. The latter is a candidate for a brigadier generalship.
Governor DENNISON, of Ohio, reached the city to day

The Contrabands. The Marshal of the District of Columbia has called upon the Provost Marshal for authority for his deputies to visit the military quarters of contrabands, with a view to identify such as are claimed as fugitives from labor Claimants on this score multiply. Army Intelligence.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 14.
Owing to the storm but one boat came to day from Fortress Monroe to Cherrystone. There was but little news brought, and that was sent forward at noon. There was no change of importance in the position of General Hallnck's army yesterday. The Merrimac. The fact of the destroying by the rebels of their terri

ble steamer Merrimac, looks as if they did not expect to win a battle before Richmond. She could not have wanted for coal, as there is plenty at Rich nond, and she might have waited some time below Nortolk. The Capitol Building.

Mr. WALTER, the architect of the Capitol extension, has made a statement for the Finance Committee of the Senate as to the estimated cost of preserving the incom plete portions of the building. The sum thus required will be considerable, and it is urged that economy requires, as the work is substantially near its completion, that it should go on. The very extensive and expensive machinery for the construction may be rendered valueless by further delay in using it, while materials in a finished condition (dressed marble, iron castings, &c.,) are at hand, and need only to be put in place. The Committees on Public Buildings have ordered the contractors for the massive and complete iron work of the dome to go on. It is argued by them, that it had better be put in place, rather than to lie about exposed to rain and danger of accident.

Arrests of Secessionists. There have been arrests here to-day of Serge men and women. They get more violent as their hopes wane, but there is no lack of the latter quality, for they say that the Confederates have adopted the new line of policy of abandoning the seaboard, and holding on to the mountain regions. In the end they expect to beat upon the North. The se people frequently give out ideas See Themas & Sond ontalogues and advortisements | that really ceme to pass concerning rebel affairs.

Pennsylvania Mail Mesocogers Appointed. At New Hope, A. H. LEFERTS, in place of JACOB At Repy. Pater F. Shumay, in place of C. Bar. At New Mount Pleasant, H. L. STAPLES, in place

Pennsylvania Postmaster. At Double Sale, Butler county, CHARLES MANCHL is appointed postmaster, vice M. WIDENHOFER, resigned. New Jersey. ESTABLISHMENTS .- At Kettle Creek. Ocean county DORNKLIUS HAWKINS, postmaster, directly on the route from Tom's river to Tom's river.

Approximants.—Edward F. Varrisk, postmaster

Windsor, Mercer county, N. J, vice Barchat Perine, Miscellaneous. A clerk of the House of Representatives, left to-day or the headquarters of General McCLELLAN, bonring with him a handsomely engrossed copy of the resolution of thanks passed by the House on Friday last. He will deliver these to the General in person. The Military Department, as recently restored, includes the State of Kansas, the Indian Territory west of Atkansas, and the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado

and Dacotah, the headquarters to be at Fort Leaven

FROM CAIRO.

THE LATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT. REBELS REPAIRING DAMAGES. MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL HALLECK.

CHICAGO, May 14.—A special despatch to the Tribune dated in front of Fort Wright up to noon yesterday A rebel tug, at this moment, rounded the Point to re-

Everything seems to indicate renewed ac

livity, and both sides were expecting an attack momen A deserter, who came on board the flag-boat Benton esterday, states that the rebel ram, in the engagement on Saturday, was not sunk as reported, but was terrial shattered. Our gunners undoubtedly fired most of the shots above the water line, and they struck where the ram is heavily plated. Experienced naval men are of the opinicn that had the same number of shots been fired at he water line, or below, they would have sent every

r-bel boat to the bottom.

The deserter reported that the rebel fleet lay off the fart. busily engaged in repairing damages, promising urn in exactly 48 hours. CAIRO, May 14.—In the naval engagement on Saturay the gunboat Cincinnati was more seriously damaged by the frequent buttings she received from the robel rams than was at first reported. She was compelled to run into shosl water on the Tennessee shore, where sh grounded, and had, according to the accounts received by the last arrival from the fleet, four feet of water on her gun deck. The Government wrecking derrick has gone down to raise her, and it is supposed she would be

afloat again by to-day.

The United States gunboat Mound City did excellent ervice during the engagement. She was struck in a si milar manner to the Cincinnati, but was not so badly damaged. She was run into shoal water, when she set tled to the bottom. She was afterwards pumped out, and arrived here to day in tow for repairs. During the heat of the engagement one of the rebel gun-bosts got hold of one of the United States bomb ketches, and was towing it away, when the Benton bore down upon her, and after a brief skirmish, compelled the rebel

to release the prize.

The following are the casualties on board the Cinc. nati: Captain Stemble was shot through the neck, but the wound is not expected to prove serious. Pourti Muster Reynolds was shot through the abdomen, and ha since died. Two seamen, whose names are not known were slightly wounded in the hands. There have been no arrivals here from Pittsburg Land

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

New York, May 14 .- The Tribune has a special de spatch from Monterey, Tennessee, dated the 12th inst.
It says, "We to-day took possession of a deserted robel camp, 3M miles from Corinth, and the robel pickets were driven in."

MONTEREY, Tenn., May 14 -A reconnoiting party, under Brigadier Gen. Smith, had a skirmish with the rehel platets on our sight yesterday and killed two, would ing three, and capturing five. Our loss was only two The party went within balf a mile of a rebel battery sun ported by a brigade of infantry just outside, the en-trenchments commanding Gen. Moore's division. His camp to-day is four miles from here to the front. Our forces average two and a half to three miles from the en-Although the army is advancing slowly, because of the nature of the ground necessitating the building of corduroy roads and bridges, it is generally course of a week.

Gen. Mitchell forms a Junction with Gen. Pope. CAIRO, May 14 - (Special to the Chicago Tribune.) -Gen. Mitchell's division has formed a junction with Gen. Pope, and now forms the extreme left of our line. (Special to Chicago Times.)-On Tuesday, Gen. Pone moved forward his column to retake possession of the ground which was lost in the skirmish of Friday. The result of this expedition had not transpired up to the time the steamer left Pittsburg. As the steamer Gladistor, with the Fourth Minnesots Regiment aboard, was passing Paris Landing on the Tennessee river, en route for Pittsburg, her upper works gave way, killing five or six of the troops, and injuring

FROM PITTSBURG LANDING. ADVANCE OF GENERAL HALLECK

Beauregard Fortifying Grand Junction. Landing is that it was not expected that an attack would siege guns were not in position. fully, fortifying as he advances. All his movements are predicated on the supposition that the enemy is in large force at Corinth, and that he intends making a stand. Grand Junction is being fortified by Besuregard, with

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The War in Arkansas.

Sr. Louis, May 14.—The correspondent of the

Louis Democrat, under da's of Batesville, Ark., May 10th, say. : A portion of General Davis and General Asboth's

divisions, and two of General Steele's regiments, left here

however, for operations in this direction. Our advance

under General Osterhaus crossed the White river on the

8th, and took the road to Little Rock, the capital of the

State. As many as one hundred and fifty persons per

embracing judges, ministers, and many of the most

influential citizens. The sentiment of the people i

The news of the occupation of this place was received

by Governor Rector, at Little Bock, on the 5th, and pro-

duced great consternation. Some of the citizens advised peace, while others were rampant for defending the city

to the last extremity. On the following day, the Go-vernor issued a proclamation calling on the State militie

to repair to the capital to repel the invaders. Many o

Six thousand Texans were daily expected at Little Bock, but they were under orders for Corinth.

large mobs may be mustered at the county seats, but

Depot, one hundred miles southeast of Fort Smith.

From Strasburg, Va.

STRASBURG, Ya , May 14 .- A northeaster set in las

Deserters and prisoners continue to come in, and are consigned to the care of Colonel Batchelder, the provest

marshal. Several important cases were forwarded to

Washington to-day by order of Colonel Clarke, chief

BALTIMORE, May 14.—The Old Point boat has arrived

The steamer New Kent, which left Fortress Monroe

yesterday, with 855 released Union prisoners, has not arrived, and it is supposed that she has gone directly up

From Mobile and New Orleans.

MONTERET, Tenn., May 12.—The Mobile Register,

the 8th inst., states that five Union gunboats had ap-

The New Orleans Delta, of the 4th inst., records an

Important from Virginia

taken last evening by Major Dodge. All was quiet.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 13 .- To the Hon. Edwin M.

Stanton, Secretary of War: We have Suffolk. It was

Major General McClellan's troops are at Cumberland va. JOHN E. WOOL, Major General,

[Suffolk is 22 miles beyond Norfolk, on the road to

Sick Pennsylvanians in the New York Hospitals.

NEW YORK, May 14 .- The following list of name:

comprises all the soldiers from Pennsylvania regiments

that are in the New York hespital, No. 319 Broadway

ARRIVED PER STEAMER OCEAN QUEEN.

Wm. W. Thompson, Co. B, 32d regiment. James Dongan, Co. H, 62d regiment. J. Hoffman, Co. D, 83d regiment. J. J. Tiffany, Co. D, 83d regiment.

Bichard Davis. Co. D. 83d regiment. Alfred Titus: Co. B. 3d cavalry volunteers.

Merritt Greeves, Co. B, 82d regiment.
B. H. Allwop, Co. B, 83d regiment.
Thomas P, Cowman, Co. G, 83d regiment.
Kowsrd O, Forter, Co. D, 83d regiment
Jacob P. Wemor, Co. B, 3d cavalry volunte.

Samuel Golden, Co. H, 3d cavalry volunteers. Chas. H. Evans, Co. D, 83d regiment.

Chas. H. Evans, Co. D, 83x regiment.
Alpheus Rollenson, Go D, 3d cavalry volunteers.
Francis A. Range. Co E, 38th regiment.
Worten Huntley, Co. L, 83d regiment.
Alexander Coseer, Co. H, 3d cavalry.
Timothy Babcock, Co. I, 83d regiment.

Timothy Babcock, Co. I, 83d regiment.

ARRIVED BY THE BANIEL WEDSTER.

Francis M. Jenkine, Co. G, 56d regiment.
Benj T. Burt, Co. G, 53d regiment.
Blias Van Wigann, Co. G, 53d regiment.
John A. Hock, musician, 23d regiment.
Jas, Clatk, Co. E, 61st regiment, piled.)
Frencis E. Snyder, Co. I, 81st regiment.
David Moore, Co. K, 53d regiment.
Wm. Miller, Co. G, 96th regiment.
John Muller, Co. B, 34th regiment.
Ebenezer C. Daymond, Co. A, 61st regiment (died.)
Henry I. Harper, Co. K, 43d regiment.
Joseph Hildrett, Co. E, 61st Regiment.
Jose G. Bart, Co. A, 104th regiment.

Joseph Hildreth, Co. E, one and Joseph Hildreth, Co. A, 104th regiment.
J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Flag Officer Foote at Home.

Thomas Allen, Co. B, 83d regiment. Thos. A. Bouser, Co. C, 67th regiment.

They are sick, but not wounded men:

night. It is a God-send to agriculture as well as to the

parious obstacles to our advance are found.

sanitary condition of the troops.

peared off Dauphin Island.

Weldon, N. C.]

Guerilla bands are being formed in some sections, and

day have come forward and taken the oath of allegian

3 he number of the rebel forces is estimated at Gene ral Hallick's headquarters at from 120,000 to 170,000.

Names of Citizens. Mr. WALTON (Rep.), of Vermont, reported back, from the Committee on Printing, a joint resolution, requiring the Superintendent of the Census to keep records of the names of adult males, heads of families, and free-holders. The subject was discussed, and the resolution passed.

allow a reasonable time for debate.

The first of the two bills reported by the committee provides that all the estates, property, money, and effects of persons holding, or who may hereafter hold, office under the so-called Confederacy, shall be forfeited to the United States; proceedings to be brought in rem. The President is required to issue a proclamation giving sixty days' warning to the rebels.

Mr. PHELPS (Dem.), of Missouri, suggested that the bills be made the special order for Tuesday, after the morning hour, and the residue of the week be given for obtails.

wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses of suppressing the present rebellion; that is to say:

First, Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the simp or navy of the rebels, now or hereafter in arms against the Government of the United States. Vice President, member of Congress, judge of any court, Cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or con-aul of the so-called Confederate States. interview between Gen. Butler and the Mayor and Council, and says that they continued their functions, except

The second section provides that, if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those stready specified, shall not, within sixty days after the public warning and proclamation by the President, case to aid, countenance, or abetsuch rebellion, sud return to their allegiance, their property shall, in like manner, be forefitted for the use of the United States, and all sales, transfers, or conveyance of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of the warning, shall be null and void.

The Third Section.

CLEVELAND, May 14 — Flag Officer Foots arrived here jesterday. He is quite feeble from the effects of his would and discase.

The Loyal Feeling in Tennesses. The following letter, from one of the most distinguish nen of Tennessee, has just been received by the editor of THE PRESS, now in Washington; TENNESSEE, May let, 1862.

DHAR SIR: It may be of interest to know the state of feeling in Tennessee. Since the occupation of the Federal army, there has been a marked change in the sentiment of the people. It is the first opportunity since the fall of Sumpter that loyal nen have been permitted to anvass the causes and consequences of the war, and the result is startling to the robels, and highly gratifying to the patriotic citizen. Unless the progress of our arms is checked by unlooked-for disasters, calculated to give new vitality to the desponding spirit of the rebel cause, you may be assured that Tennessee in a few months will array herself in harmonious fraternity with Kentucky and Missouri, ready to vindicate the integrity of the Union, and give a hearty and cheerful support to the President, elected by the people in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. We hope to have a full representation in both branches of Congress in a few months, ready and willing to contribute to the maintenance of the Government, free from all past party prejudice. I keps to hear from you.

News from Rebel Papers. CHICAGO, May 14 .- The Memphis papers, of the 11th. contain a despatch from Natchez, which states that the Federal fleet had returned to New Orleans. The Appeal, commenting on the growing disposition in the part of citizens to refuse Confederate notes, characterizes the parties as traitors. The same journal sags that the only condition upon which the South will accept peace, is a recognition of the independence not only of the Cotton States, but of every Border State whose cople desire alliance with the Confederacy. The following despatches are taken from the Appeal:
The Provest Marshal of Memphis has ordered the arrest of all persons refusing to take Confederate money in

onyment of goods.

The Appeal, of the 11th, says that we have certain e that Gen. Halleck has lost over 5,000 men by lesertion, the country between the Tennessee river and Kentucky being full of them. The whole of the Fortieth thio deserted, and were disbanded after the battle of the 7th of April, and a number of Kentuckians and Mislisaffection produced by the late anti-slavery movements

A report is brought from Little Bock that Gen. Curtis'

division of the Federal army have commenced their march upon the capital of Arkansas. General Steele is parching for the same point from Pocahontas The following official despatches are published: THE ARC. Ark. May 10 .- The enemy are reported t ave been at Augusta, in Jackson county. They took ossession of all the cotton in the neighborhood. They are reported in considerable force at Jacksonport and Batesville. Their destination is unknown. They are reported to be from 8,000 to 10,000 strong. CORINTH, May 10 .- Since the terrible thrashing administered to Pope's command, yesterday, by Price and Van Porn, we have had no further demonstrations, and utters are accordingly quiet this morning The following characteristic message from Jeff Thoma

son is published:
"FORT WRIGHT, May 10.—We, Missourians, con cluded to celebrate, to-day, the anniversary of the Gamp Jackson massacre. We have shown the enemy that we still own the Mississippi river, and can run the blockade whenever we choose. We gave them a few bullets this morning to show them our power, and, after a handsome skrimmage of thirty minutes, we backed down the river with two killed, eight slightly wounded. Our officers are all safe, and our gunboats uninjured. Al', from the commodore down to the powder-boy, beliaved

The Appeal publishes the despatch without con

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. The Army Appropriation Bill. THE HOUSE PASSES IT WITHOUT AMENDMENT. Confiscation Bills Reported from Committee. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. What Retronchment is Possible in its Expenditures?

WASHINGTON, May 14. SENATE.

Petitions.

Mr. WRIGHT (U), of Indiana, presented a petition from citizens of Indiana, asking Congress to leave off the agitation of the negro question, and attend to the business of putting down the rebuilton. He said he believed these entiments of a large majority of the people of Department of the West. On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the resolution to suspend the payments under the act for the payment of troops actually employed in the Department of the West was taken up He stated that, under the act. areat frands are reported to have been perpetrated,

estigate the claims. After a discussion the resolution Arrests in Kentucky. Arrests in Kentucky.

The resolution offered by Mr. Powell of Kentucky, seking the Secretary of State to furnish the number and names of the persons arrested in the State of Kentucky, how long they had been imprisoned, where they are, &c., was taken up; the question being on the amendment of Mr. Sunmer, that the President be requested to inform the Senate, if compatible with the public interests, concerning the arrests in Kentucky, which was adopted—year 30, mays?.

Mr. POW ELL offered an amendment to Mr. Sunmer's amendment, which the Chair said was substantially the

mendment, which the Chair said was substantially the same as the original resolution, and therefore not in order, Mr. POWELL appealed from the decision of the hair.
The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 34, ays 1 Mr. POWELL read a letter concerning an interview with citizens of Kentucky with the Secretary of State, when he refused to give them any information, and said he did not care a damn for the opinion of Kentucky, but

eant to hold her in the Union, &c. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of Rh. de Island, from the special committee on Confiscation, reported a bill. Foreign Interference.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, offered a resolution that the President transmit to the Senate, if consistent with the public interests, any information of any design on the part of any foreign Power to interfere in the contest now existing, and whether any foreign nation has made any errangements with the impargents, or has it in contemplation to do so. Laid over. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and, after ts consideration and an endment, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Confiscation.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the select Committee on Connscation, reported two bills. He said the time for the consideration of the subject ought not to much longer postponed. He suggested that the bills be made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. COX (15-m.), of Ohle, ionuired whether the gentleman proposed to permit a full discussion.

Mr. ELIOT did not know what the gentleman meant by a "full discussion." He was certainly d sposed to allow a reasonable time for debate.

The first of the two bills reported by the committee

dchate.
Mr. ELIOT (Rep.), of Massachusetts, acquiesced in thir; and further, that the vote be taken on Monday week on both bills.

Department of the Interior.

Figitive Slaves.

Figitive Slaves.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, had ineffectually endeavored to offer an amendment, calling on the Secretary of War to state whether he had provided arms and clothing to arm fugitive slaves in the South.

Army Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Wholeon the state of the Union on the army appropriation bill.

The Confiscation Bill. The first of the bills reported to the House to-day by Mr. Ellot, of Massachusetts, from the special Committee on Confiscation, provides that all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of the person or persons hereinafter named are declared forfeited to the Government of the United States, and declared the lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States

The Second Section.

The Third Section.

The third section provides that, to seeme the possession, condemnation, and sale of any such property, situate and being in any State, or district, or territory of the United States, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the anne of the United States, in any district court or territorial court (or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia) within which the property may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may be first brought, which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeiture arising under the rovenue laws; and the property so seized and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold under the decree of the court having cognizance of the case, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States for their use and hamilit.

The remainder of the sections of the bill provide the necessary machinery for carrying the act into effect.

The Second Confiscation Bill.

The Second Confiscation Bill.

The second bill of the select committee.

"If any person or persons within the United States, or within any State or territory of the United States, shall, after the passage of this act, wilfully engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States or shall wilfully aid or abet such rebellion, or address to those engaged in auch rebellion, giving them aid or comfort, every such parson shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or labor of any persons, commonly known as slaves, and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged free servicude; any thing in the laws of the United States or of any State to the courary notwither-anding Auk whonever thereafter any person claiming the labor of tervice of any such slave thall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a sufficient defining the reto that the claimet wat engaged

in the said referition, or aided or aborted the same, con-trary to the provisions of this act. Whenever any person, trary to the provisions of this act. Whonever any person, claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, establish not only his claim to such service or labor, but also that such claimant has not in sny way affed, assisted or countenanced the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Speech of Mr. Crisfield.

Mr. CRESPIELD (U.), of Maryland, spoke on the general object of conficuation, denying the constitutional power of Congress to pear laws for that purpose, general object of consistance, anyling ine consistance power of Congress to pass haw for that purpose, and arguing that even if the nower exists, it would be imprudent to arrected it under existing circumstances, as it would render the war interminable, and the restoration of the Union impossible. Manny of the measures which had been proposed were framed in a forocious spirit, and, if adopted, would utimately lead to the extermination of the greater portion of the Southern people. Necessity was not one of the constitutional grants. It finds no piace in that instrument. What is necessity? Who shall define its ilmits and scope? "Necessity has no law." Blights have been introduced with the crimes committed in its name more than in any other way. The laws of war are only for the season of war. He protested against the proposed so-called proceedings in rem. No bill can be framed for conflucation which is not unconstitutional. The bill reported by Mr. Bitos proposes a clear violation of the Constitution.

This was not a time of subserviency—a time when the Government has the power to trample on the rights of property and other rights. These confluctation bills proposed to trample on the inestimable rights of the circums and that, too, without the process of law. Suct a law one to trample on the inestimable rights of the citizen and that, too, without due process of law. Buch a law and that, too, without due process of law. Such a law would be a terrible law. Humsnity would be shocked at the adoption of such a gigantic acheme of law. It proposes to ignore the dear safeguards of freedom in a fast laid, and cast saids the protecting power of the Magna Charla, the result of years of experience, and the child of wisdom. Nothing can be forfeited in the name of the law except by due process of law. No goods can be forfeited for treason without judgment. He held thest the re-bel; digit would be their punishment. Flight is weakness—flight is submission. Let them fly. The exiting law is attong and broad enough to satisfy the most vindictive spirit.

Employment of Negroes in the Army. Mr. CALVERT offered the following: Provided, That so portion of the appropriation in this bill shall be applied to keeping, supporting, or equipping negroes or fugitive slaves for service in the army of the Writed States United States

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, for reasons
which hestated, hoped that this would be voted down.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said he had written to the War Department for information on the subject, but received no answer. Relearned that slaves, when they wanted to

answer. Helearned that slaves, which they wanted to return to their masters, had been restrained from so doing by military authority. Eight slaves had been killed or abot by military order, while trying to escape from the control of the military authorities.

Mr. STEVENS trusted they would not be treubled with the difference of the military authorities. with this delicate question about slaves.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said it was no disgrace for any man, black or white, to help to put down this rebellion, and it was no disgrace to employ like as well as white men in the service of the United States.
Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of I-linois, would keep out of Congress all mischievous legislation. The conservative of Congress would meet every time permitious measures

were presented.

Mr. STEVENS. Then let them meet immediately orthwith.
Mr. PHELPS (U.), of Missouri, said this was a war white men, not of negroes nor Indians, so ated the employment of negroes. Mr. Calvert's proposition was rejected. Army Appropriation Bill.

The Honge passed the army appropriation bill without mendment, and then adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX. The French and English Ministers Instructs in Regard to Intervention. HALIPAY, May 14 ... The steamer Niesare lies assisted

from Liverpool with dates to the 3d inst., and by tele-

graph via Queenstown to the 4th. The steamer Hibernian arrived out on the 2d inst. The steamer Hibernian arrived out on the 2d inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, writing on the lat inst., says "it is positively stated today in official circles that the French and English Ministers at Washington have received identical instructions to attempt a moral intervention, in the hope of putting an end to the American civil war."

A meeting, attended by about 6,000 people, was held at Aston under Lyne, to consider the crisis in the cotton districts. A motion calling on the Government to recognize the Confederate States, and adopt Mr. Cobdon's proposed alteration in maritime law, was proposed. An amendment was offered calling on the Governments of America, England, and France, to crush the rebellion, but, on a division, the original motion was carried by a considerable majority. nsiderable majority.
The London Times publishes a letter from Mr. Bussell explaining the difficulties thrown in his way by Secre-tary Stanton, when he sought to visit the British man-of-war Rinaldo. He says the difficulties amounted virof-war kinado. He says the dineutes amounted vir-tually to prohibition, and he thinks that Secretary Star-ton would order away the Rinaldo, if he dared. On the 2d inst. Sir G. Lewis said that the House of Commons would soon bave an smple opportuality to dis-cuss the question of defences, as it would be his duty shortly to ask leave to bring in a bill for another load or national Generous.

Mr. Maguire called attention to the distress and re-ported deaths from starvation in Ireland. He asked what the Government proposed doing.

Sir Robert Feel admitted that distress did exist to gene extent, but the accounts were greatly exaggerated. The Government deeply regretted the distress, but could be account to allow the best of the country o not attempt to alleviate it by indiscriminate relist.
Graphic details are published of the opening ceremonies at the Great Exhibition, which nassed off with ness fect success. The number present was thirty-three thousald, all being season-ticket holders.

The Morning Post, in an aditorial on the opening, moralizes and deplores the sad spectacle presented by the American attendance at the Exhibition.

The second day ine price of admission was one guinea, and the number of people was 32,586

The London Times says our Government has gradually withdrawn even it eoriginally small stake in the millitary part of the enterprise in Stexico, and we have now little beyond a moral participation in the matter. We shall get such redress for the past and guarantees for the future as we found to be obtainable, and we want nothing more.

FRANCE.

It is stated that further reinforcements of French

FRANCH.

It is stated that further reinforcements of French troops and war materials are to be sent to Mexico.

A letter from Mexico in the Moniteur comments on the intolerable conduct of the Mexican Government, and asserts that there is a probability that the Franch army will not delay in marching on the city of Mexico.

It is believed in Paris that Rome will soon be occupied by Piednettes troops. The Constitutionnel reports that the recall of General Guson will not change the French policy in Roma.

ITALY.

The King remains at Naples, and continues to be en-husuastically received. He will proceed in a 1ew days Palermo. It was reported that Prince Napoleon would meet the The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Messina en route for Naples.

At Senos a most startling robbery had been perpetrated. Six thiswas armed with pistels and daggars antered one for the principal banks, garroted the officials, and made off with 800,000 francs.

PRUSSIA.

A commission was a final to collect information relative to iron-plated ships. If sufficient knowledge is not obtained there, the Commission will go to France and America, PORTUGAL. The new Ministry has been finally consolidated. The Ministry of Finance and produced a large restriction is east fish, and a reduction is also projected on the duty on Muscovado sugar,

Muscovado sugar,

INDIA.

A Bombay letter of the 12th says the cotton crop is shorter, and the quality worse, than last year.

The Calcutta merchants had buttioned for, and the Bombay merchants against, the repeal of the import du-THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. LIVERPOOL, May 4.— The King of Italy, in reply to an address presented at Naples, on the 2d, expressed his grating for its reception and said: "The public works will increase in activity. The public safety is not yet re, established because Rome is the cantreal conspiracits. But believe me when I say that as much as Italiaus wish to recover Rowe, the French wish quite as much to terminate the occupation of it."

Commercial.

Livendoll, May 2.— [The weekly cotton report was received by the Jura via Father Point.]

Beradstyffs — Flour is dull at a decline of 6d since Tueday; sales at 24s 64æ30s. Wheat quiet and 2d lower; rec Western 10æ11s, red Southern 11æ21s 2d, white Western 11s 9dæ12s, white Southern 11æ21s 2d, white Western 11s 9dæ12s, white Southern 12æ212s 8d. Corn finner; mixed 27s 6dæ28s, white 32æ32s.

Provisions.—Beef very delt and 2s 6d lower. Pork 186 a downward tendency Bacon it still declining, and is 6dæ1s lower. Lard is active at 41æ43s 6d. Tallow 5t 8d; at 45s 9d.

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Provisions.—Ashessarosteady; Pots, 33s; Pearls, 32s 6d. Common Rosin active at 13s 6dæ1s. Spirits Turpentine irregular; sales at 70s. Sugaris 6d lower, and still declining. Coffee buoyant. Rice firmer, and active. Linstit is still advancing. Linseed Cakes have an upward tundency; onles at 35s.

London, May 3.—Iron durl; Scotch Pig, 53s 6d. Segur quiet and steady. Common Congou Tes has a downward tendency. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet. Spirits Turpentine, 69s 6d. Tallow has a declining tenders; jesles at 46s. Linseed Cakes nominally 5s lower. Sperm Oil dull at 92æ93s. Cod Oil, 40s. Linseed Oil quiet at 36s.

at 36s.
LOYDON, May 2.—American Securities dull.
THE LATEST.
LIVERPOOL. May 3.—Evening.—Arrived steamer Bavaria. Sales of Cotton to-day 5,000; quotations unchanged. Sales to speculators and exporters 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn steady. Provisions very dull and inactive.
LOYDOM, May 3.—Consols, 93% 693% for money. Illinois Central, 476-40%; Frie, 526-52%.

Deplorable Accident—Five Sisters Drowned. From the Toronto Globe, of Monday. About one o'clock, yesterday, William Ward, son of Mr. D. Ward, fisherman, embarked in a sail hoat for a cruise on the bay, accompanied by his five sisters. The eldest girl was about thirteen years of age, and the youngest only four. After sailing up and down the bay for an hour or so, William, who was steering the boat with an oar, attempted to put it on another tack. He sat upon the gunwals in order that he might have a greater purchase over the oar, when the sail suddenly itapped against the must, and the boat capsized. All who were no hourd instantly fell into the water. The boy made every effort to save his sisters, and to right the boat. After considerable effort he succeeded in getting the boat on her keel again, and when the two eldest of his sisters came to the surface he managed to get them into the boat, which was half filled with water.

When about to get on board himself, the wind again caught the sail of the boat, and, in an instant, she was capsized a second time, and the poor girls, along with the lad who had acted so manually, were again battling for their lives in the water. He made another attempt to save them, but they stuck before his eyes to rise no more in life. The boy, although much exhausted, acceeded in getting hold of the boat which was being driven hither and thither by the wind and waves, and should lustily for assistance. His father's house is situated about a thousand yards from where the accident occurred. From the Toronto Globe, of Monday.1 attuated about a thousand years to an account occurred.

His painful cries for assistance were not heard by the inmates in the father's but, but a young man named Earnest had observed the accident from the Espianada and put off in a boat to render assistance. He for unately succeeded in recenting the lad in a very exhausted state, and conveyed him to his father's dwelling. The grief of the parents may be imagined when they learned the melancholy intelligence that their five daughters, who had left them in health a short time before, had all met

Military Claims. ment of certain military claims until the nec forms for their settlement shall have been p hotics of which by publication will be given sehall have been propared, due From Ship Island.

BOSTON. May 14—The ship Undaunted, from Ship Island, with dates to the 21st uit, brings 30 officers and 520 sick and disabled soldiers, leaving 300 more for the next separateg vessel. She also brings 700 bales of cotton and 1,699 bbls, turpentine.

There were two batteries and six regiments on tha

Arrival of the Steamer Champion. New York, May 14.—The steamer Champion has are rived from Aspinyanil, bringing \$184,000 in treasure, from California. Assong her passeaugers are Edward Stanley, Capt. Hunt, of the navy, and Lietuenants Data, Alenson, and Lisker, of the army. The Panama papers of the 5th instant contain not a word of news.

Arrival of Cotton at Baston.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

leneral Birney's Brigade on the Move-Quartered on an Uncommunicative Man-The Brigade Band-The Price of Land in this Victoity-Marching Orders.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]
IN THE FIELD, NEAR DARHAMMYFORM,
13 MILES FROM WILLIAMONERG,
Bluy 10, 1862. My last letter, dated Williamsburg, informed the readsu of The Press that the brigade commanded by Gen Birney, and attached to the division of Gen. Kearbery, was just about to move. Early on Friday morning, the column was put in motion, and after a march through the forests, the division bivorunked for the night in a field, while the staff and your special found quarters in . house, the proprietor of which comed the farm which was occupied by the troops.

Marston, but as regards most matters he was very un-communicative. He seemed much displeased at what he termed the unceremonious quartering of the Federal troops upon his property. However, on being told that be paid, and in good United States momey, he softened down considerably. He said that he had been a Union man from first to last; that he was been in the Union, and wanted to live and die in the Union. Late in the evening, the brigads band came up and ntertained the occupants with a number of patriotic and operatic airs, among them the Marsellaise and Youkes Doodle. But the Jemale portion of the family hope aloof, and did not show themselves during the evening while the master of the house kept complaining of the great inconvenience to which he was put by the soldiers. Later in the evening be gave us some curious facts with regard to the price of land in that section of the

country. His farm, he said, was six hundred acres in extent, some under cultivation and some timber, and that

t was worth \$2.50 to \$25 per nore. Thus much has the

We had a long talk with the owner, Mr. Thomas P.

dighting influence of slavery done for this fertile region At the North the same land would be thought cheap at 330 to \$40 per acre.
In the morning, after a refreshing steep upon the floor, we had breakfast. While busily engaged in discussing the meal, orders came for the division to march imme listely. Directions were at once given to the command ers of regiments to gut ready to move at once, while we settled with the host for the entertainment. He did object to treasury notes, and seemed hugely delighted being the recipient of a handful of silver. Wishing

strike a further bargain, we inquired for rebel shinple

ters, but he had not got the articles.

This morning, in ten minutes after the receipt of rder to advance, the division was in motion, the brigade of General Jameson taking the advance, and that of deneral Birney immediately following The murch was far more pleasant than the one of Friday, as the country day your special, finding himself some distance shead of the division, stopped for a short time at a house near the road from which a white flag was flying. The only occupants we saw were a woman and two or three children. Feeling the aching void within, we asked her if she could procure us a meal, but received for answer that she had nothing to eat, that the boy had gone to mill and lost the horse, and that she could give me nothing We then asked her where we could replenish our canteen, and received directions where to find the spring, On the way thence we passed the cook house, where we found a brace of Africans who, for a consideration, made us a batch of hoe-cakes. The silver pleased these children of Hum mightily, and one said, " Lor' mas. a, wa haben't seen one of dem tings for de Lor' knows how long. All we hab is de Secesh shinplasters, and dere of no account, 'cept to hight de fire.''

They also gave us the informath a that the rear guard of the rebel srmy, under General Earley, passed their house on the forenoon of Thursday, and that they had a number of Union prisoners with them. They were going n quick time, and serbed to be much alreid of the ankees. But tattoo is being sounded, and all lights must be xtingulahed. As I close my letter the candle goes out

and we are in darkness. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

The New York State Republican Committee-The Legislative Union Committee-Candidates for Governor and Sepator-The Chame ber of Commerce and the Troy Fire—Subma-rine Triegraph for Portress Monroe—Important from Granada-Portrait of Dr. Mott Arrival from San Francisco-Emigrants Arrived Last Week-Captain Bailey and Purson Brauniaw Refers the Merchants Cattle Market-Stocks-Markets, &c. Sewespondence of The Press.]

New York, May 14, 1602, To-day the State Republican Committee met at the stor House. After a short session they adjourned till evening. Quite an array of politicians are on hand. The race for Governor and U. S. Senator is new open. The candidates for Governor are Judge Pringle, of Genersee county; James M. Cook, of Saratoga county; H. Wadeworth, now in the army. The candidates for U. S. Benater are Henry J. Baymond, Wm. M. Evarts, David udley Field, Preston King, the present Senator, Edwin D. Morgan, Borace Greeley, and James Curtis Noyes. The Legislative Union Committee also met to-day, at the Astor House, and organized by electing the Hon. Lyman Tremaine, of Albany, chairman; John S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, secretary; and Mosse H. Grined, of New York, treasurer. This committee also mijourned, after a brief session, till this evening. The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting for the purpose of taking measures in behalf of the suffe

Resolved, That the citizens of New York deeply sympathize with the people of Troy in the heavy mistortune with which they have been visited, and regard it as a prion a sister community. Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair to relicit and receive contributions in aid of the suffering

relieving the wants of the destrate, the sintering and the deserving.

A subscription was started at once.

The schooler Colorado, how here, has on board twenty-five miles of submarine telegraph cable for Fortress Monroe. She will be towed through the Bartan canal.

Private letters from the Isthmus and official documents show beyond doubt that General Monquers is now erising the first private letters from the Isthmus and official documents and in all probability must, ere this, have negotiated terms of peace with the former and the latter of his opponents.

terms of peace with the former and the latter of his opponents.

The artist Wentler has just completed a life-like portrait of the celebrated physician and surgeon, Dr. Mott.
The United States mail steamer Champion, from A-pinwall, arrived here this morning, bringing \$454,019.94 in
treasure. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs.
Edward Stanley. Mr. S. is the newly-appointed military
governor of North Caroline. The United States ship
Filmouth and brig Ferry were at Aspinwall on the 9th
listant.

The number of emigrants arrived at this port from
May 7 to May 14 was 1,026. Total since the 1st of Jahuary, 12,982.

Captain Balley, the second officer in command at the
capture of New Oileans, was rucelyed by the Chamber
of Commerce to day.

Tarson Brownlow was present at the Chamber of Commerre also, and returned themiss for the honor conferred Parson Brownlow was present at the Chamber of Commerce also, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the hattering remarks of his hienor, Mayor Oldyke, who introduced him.

For Boeves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep an Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourt avenua and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's, Hudson River, Buil's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's in Sixth street, near Third avenue, and also at C'Brion's Central Buil's Head, sixth street; for Swino, Allorton's yard, foot Thirty-seventh street, N. R.

The current prices for the week at all the markots are so follows:

s follows :	
BERF CATTLE.	
First quality ewt.	\$8.00 a 8.5
Orginary quality	7.50 æ8.0
Common duality	THE POPULATION
Interior quality	6.0007.0
COWS AND CALVES.	
First quality	845 @ 54
Ordinary quality	40 20 4
Common quality	30 <b>a</b> 3
Interior quality	
THAL CALVES.	
Trinet analyte 39 th	5 @5%0
Ordinary quality	4%05
Common quality	3 - 04
Ordinary quality	2 × 03 1
SHEBP AND LAMBS.	- /-
Prime quality head \$	85 00æ6·0
Ordinary quality	
Common quality	3 50 404 0
Inferior quality	3 00@3.5
SWINE.	

week, and the market was accordingly rather dult, in view of which prices to day were from & to &c & b. lewer. A large number of prime steers sold at &c & b. and the best brought only &h. The quality of the offerings was fair, though not so good as was hoped changed. Yeal Calves are very plenty, and the supply being Yeal Calves are very plenty, and the supply being to 303% cents. The quotations above represent the rates.

5000 Hug R S B ... 1043 360 Eric B Pret'd .. 66 3 100 do ... ... 810 68 3 50 Hudron B .. 810 42 3 20 do ... ... b30 43 50 do ... ... b30 43 50 do ... ... b30 43 50 do ... ... b30 43 to Pacific Mail.

THE MARKETS. ASERS.—The market is steady with a fair demand; sales of Pots at \$5.62½; Pearls are tenses.
Frown And Mext.—The market for the low grains of Western and State Flour ogened with more steatiness, and with less offering and a good demand, closed better; reads branch are still irragular and heavy. and with less offering and a good comming, considered when the strade brands are still irragular and heavy.

The rates are 17,500 bills at 5% 5024.55 for superfine, state and Westeni 55,7005.05 for the low grades of Western extra, 54,7024.50 for extra State; 54,502 for fancy do; 4502 for for shipping brands of round-loose, extra Ohio, and 55,5026.25 for trade brands do.

Canadian Flour is a shade figure; the demand fair for the low grades. The sales are 1,500 bils, at 557,004.00 for shipping brands of Spring Whost extras, and 5520.25 for extras. for extrus.

Southern Flour is a shade firmer; the low grades particularly. Saien of 1,500 bbis, at \$500,65 for mixed to good superfue Baltimers, &c., and \$5,7000,775 for extrus.

Ryo Flour is in fair demand. Sales of \$9, bbis at

The mand 1,030 bbls, turpentine.

There were two batteries and six regiments on that island. The weather was very hot:

Municipal Election at Providence, R. I.

Provinced, May 14—Jabez C. Knight was to-day re-elected Mayor of this city without opposition. The other Republican municipal officers on the ticket with him were also chosen.

Rye Flour is in fair demand. Sales of 29, bbls, at \$2.30 for Start, and \$3.15 for Brandywise, and start \$2.80 for Jersey, and \$3.15 for Brandywise, and start; School, a \$2.60 for Start, and 24 & 6 for Start, and

fulury delivery; the arrivals are larger, and the market closes firmer for choice qualities.

The saids are 163,000 his at \$1,00 \tilde{a}1,13 for Milwaukes Cinh—the latter rate for choice amber, the former soft; \$1.05 \tilde{a}1.08 for Canada Ciub; \$1.16 for red State (winter); \$1.16 \tilde{a}1.08 for Canada Ciub; \$1.16 for red State (winter); \$1.16 \tilde{a}1.18 for red Westera; \$1.02 \tilde{a}1.25 for alsolve Michigan; \$1.30 \tilde{a}1.36 for with Michigan; and Milwauke Ciub, to arrive, on private terms.

Bye is steady; sales of 4,000 bushels at 80c. Oats are rather farmer, with sales of Oansainn and Nosthern at 38 \tilde{a}40c, and Nather at 41 \tilde{a}420. Barloy is fine; sales of 800 bushels State, at 1 \tilde{a}1 \tilde{a}240c, and 1 \tilde{a}260c, and 1 \tilde{a}260c Boston, May 14.—The ship Undaunted is below, from Ship Island, with a cargo of cotton.