The Press

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. By the arrival of the steamer Cahamba from Port Royal, at New York pesterday, we have important intelligence from the former place. Gen. Hunter, the military commandant of the Department of the South, composed of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, has issed a proclamation, declaring that, as the existence of martial law, lately proclaimed in his department, is incompatible with slavery, those slaves who are within the dominion of his department are now. previous General Hunter had been issuing papers to those slaves who were in employ of the rebels, guarantying them their freedom, but the last proclamation of General Hunter, on account of its general terms, had caused a great deal of joy among the contrabands. General Hunter is organizing a negro brigade, and had detailed some officers to train the contrabands to the use of arms. As soon as they are sufficiently drilled it is expected that they will garrison the Port Royal

fortifications. From Gen. Halleck's army we loarn that several of the Border State regiments in Benuregard's army are in a state of insubordina ion, and are anxious to attach themselves to the Union cause. On Monday, two regiments, one from Tennessee and the other from Kentucky, mutinied, and attempted to desert en musse to Gen. Balleck's headquarters but were prevented. Several of our regiments were sent over to their rescue, but only succeeded in capturing sixty of the mutineers, who give a dolefu, account of affairs in Beauregard's army.

The steamers Naugatuck and Monitor, when last heard from, on Monday last, were at beyond City Point, steaming up towards Richmond. The released Union prisoners, who came down that day, passed them on route. The iron-clad steamer Galens, which went up last week, had got off the bar on which she was stopped, and was steaming on after the Naugatuck and Monitor, on the same day, toward Richmond. The Galena had been in range of several heavy robel batteries, but her iron coat of mail saved her from any injury, the balls glancing off her sides.

Eight hundred Union prisoners, who were released from the Richmond prisons, have arrived in Washington. They state that the citizens of Richmond have been holding three or four public meetings, at which they discussed the question about surrendering or burning the city on the approach of the Federal troops. It was, at last, decided to surrender the city on the approach of the Federal forces. Provisions are very scarce and high, and the prison fare was of the most miserable description. The Union sentiment is strong, and its development was on the increase as our troops neared the city.

IT IS PROBABLE that, in the course of this day or to-morrow, we may have two or three days later news from Europe. The Great Eastern was advertised to leave Milford Haven on the 6th. This is a port in the southwest of Wales, somewhat lower down than Cape Clear. the most southern part of Ireland, whence a vessel can steam right out into the Atlantic. The sometimes dangerous, and always dilatory passage from Liverpool, down the Irish Sea, between Ireland and England, is avoided by departure from Milford, which is said to be the finest harbor, the Cove of Cork excepted, in the British Islands, and the Great Eastern will save a day by not having to pass through the intricacies of the passage from the Mersey. If she sailed on the advertised day, she is almost due now.

Important intelligence may be expected by her mails. Perhaps something definite as to the rumored interference of France and England in our nearly-finished civil war may have ford. Perhaps, also, Sir Geonge C. Lewis, even in that brief interval, may have fulfilled bring in a bill for increasing the National day's later news may startle us. Not more, however, than the intelligence of our recent Yorktown, and Norfolk,-will astonish Europe, in a week or ten days from now. The of the Sea perpetually clinging to Sindbad the Sailor, in the Arabian Nights, that its falsehoods and sneers against this country have been widely credited. It cannot say, at all events, that New Orleans, Norfolk, and Yorktown have become ours by "a drawn battle."

in the State of Connecticut, is a merited compliment to a long-tried and faithful public desire to do their duty, and who serve the State from patriotic, and not from personal, motives. As a Senator, he has been honest partisan-acting with his party when he conact than return him to his soat in the Sanata-

that he will be chosen. WE ARE VERY GLAD, indeed, that the members of the Common Council t bled the resolution of Mr. Councilman Quin with reference to Col. WM. F. SMALL, commanding the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, but now at home with his family suffering from a slight wound. We do not doubt the bravery of Colonel SMALL, and we know of no reason why he should not be a brigadier general. nicinal hody like the City Councils to force a gallant soldier upon the attention of the Commonwealth or the Administration, by a series of fulsome resolutions. Colonel SMALL need not fear any neglect at the hands of the President or of Governor Curtin. He has done his duty in this last fight, and those whose province it is to reward and to promote will

Now that the atrocious barbarity of the rebels at Bull Run and Yorktown has become a matter of record through official investigation, and is testified to by such witnesses as Governor SPRAGUE, it was but reasonable to expect that not even the Breckinridge organs rence. These reasonable expectations have remptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four not, we regret to say, so far been realized.

Against the wickedness of war, conducted in precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Against the wickedness of war, conducted in strict conformity with the laws of civilized warfare, they have omitted no opportunity to inveigh. They have not failed to fill their sheets with doleful lamentations whenever the slave of a rebel has discovered the road to freedom and followed it. They have constantly protested against visiting upon " our deluded Southern brethren" any of the rigors of war. But where is their indignant protest against the fiendish atrocity of these rebels at Bull Rnn and Yorktown?

We learn that Adams' Express Company will commence sending freight to New Orleans on the 20th inst. The company will also open an agency at Norfolk in a few days.

IN MR. MARK HASSLER'S grand farewell en will be given to-morrow.

THE PREDICTIONS which are not fulfilled constitute an overwhelming majority of all that are delivered. We have repeatedly shown what a bad prophet Mr. Russell was. The Times itself, "thunderer" though it be, has not been more successful. On the 28th ult. it published a long anonymous communication, purporting to have been written in Liverpool, but evidently a communication from Mr. Russell himself. This has some statements and predictions which subsequent evouts have played the mischief with. Let us see. First, this letter assumes that New Orleans

was to be approached only by the Federal troops being transported from Memphis, when reached, down the Mississippi, a journey of seven hundred and eighty miles, with Natchez, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge to pass, and with the country on both sides of the river in the and will be hereafter, free mon. For some time Dossession of the enemy. Secondly, supposing New Orleans to be reached, there is no hope for the Unionists, in this letter-writer's opinion. His words are: And the end of this unpromising voyage would

be New Orleans—a city of 160.000 inhabitants, fire-enters to a man, spurred by a Vigilaco Committee, with large resources, inspiriting traditions of successful defence, and a large French element in its population—a race little likely to hold back from a barricade or any other kind of fighting. Here, in addition to its own resources, would be accumulated all the steamers and combatants driven dewn the river by the Federal advance. It is not improbable that the fleet of gunboars, ironofed batteries, and stoom rams, under the comrooted batteries, and stoom rams, unfor the com-mand of such men as Moury and others of the best officers of the former navy, will exceed in number and power the force coming to attack them. On land, fortifications, prepared long-since, will be defended by numbers equal to those of the assessibants. What the probability of success in such an enterprise is, the reader may judge for himself. Great stress is, indeed, laid on the effect of the mortar boats; but shells, a powerful auxilor the mortar-boats; but such as powerful statu-iary in an attack, cannot deaded a contest. There has been simple time to provide for them, and, wherever earth, bagging, and timber can be found, shelter may be provided; the supply, also, will be limited, as it proved to be at Sweatorg, and here will be no means to replenish the magazines.

On the contrary, New Orleans was not atacked by an armament transported down the river from Memphis, but surrendered without a blow-without more resistance than a stupid letter or two from a rebel Mayor-on the advance of a naval force steaming up instead of down the river. The vaunted rebel force, warranted not to shrink from any kind of fighting, did not fix a bayonet, pull a trigger, fire a cannon, or make any but what Sir BoxLE Roche would call a retrograde advance! Most probably when news of the bloodless surender and occupation of New Orleans and of Norfolk reaches England, the Times will say, as it did of Pittsburg Landing, that each was s a drawn battle.

THE PROCLAMATORY efforts of General P. J. T. BUAURECARD, both in matter and style, deserve to form a literature by themselves. The nearest approach to them which occurs to us just now is the literature which a long succession of revolutionary leaders in Mexico have left behind them, sole reminders of their existence to posterity. Unjustifiable revolution would seem prolific in bombast and unmitigable "highfalutin." We presume, however, that BEAUREGARD is greatly indebted to his clever adjutant, Captain Thos. Jordan, in the production of his addresses and proclamations. Jordan, if he is to be believed, would have annihilated the opposition to King Cotton, and proved the divine right of that personality in the autumn of '59, had the editor of the North American Review not been afraid to publish the Captain's argument. A specimen of his grammar and style may be seen in his letter of condolence to General STONE, soon after the fall of the lamented BAKER. The reader of that letter may find some resemblances in style between it and many of BEAUREGARD's lucubrations. If the latter wished for a worthy coadjutor in transforming mole-hills into mountains, he found one in Jordan. No man can make the most of little things so successfully as he, and the conjunction of Beauregard and Jordan may be considered a happy adaptation of means to

THE RIGHT MAN in the right place is one of transpired between the departure of the Ni- the happiest coincidences possible in these agara (from Queenstown, on the 4th) and that times; and that Andrew Johnson's adminisof the Great Eastern, two days later from Mil- tration of affairs in Tennessee is one of the happiest illustrations of such a coincidence, will be conceded by all save the deluded folhis promise-amazingly like a threat, all things lowers of JEFF DAVIS. If his proclamation considered—of asking Parliament for leave to of five-fold restitution and retribution is not the embodiment of a new idea, it is good. Debt of England by another loan, to defray which is more than can be said of every new the cost of national defences, and may particu- idea. It is necessary to subject such men as larly state their nature. We may hear, also, he has to deal with to great rigors before of Napoleon's new policy towards Rome, their minds open to conviction. The arnow dimly shadowed out, by the last advices, gumentum ad hominem is the only blade that as less protective of Papacy than heretofore. | can pierce the callosities which wrap In truth, there are so many interesting subjects around and overlay their understandings. now on the tapis in Europe that even one As soon as they understand that they cannot purchase civil absolution by the cheap investment of the oath of allegiance, they will successes,-the re-occupation of New Orleans, set about mending their ways. A strong infusion of Andrew Johnson justice into the ud- Government in the prosecution of the war. In preministration of affairs in other localities will senting the resolutions the Rev. Prof. Sternberg Times so occupies Europe, like the Old Man | have a like beneficial effect. Appeals to the and the Rev. Dr. Pohlman, both of the State of humanity and gratitude of traitors who hang New York, made brief addresses, to which Presiunresisting men, and maltreat women and | dent Lincoln responded as follows: children, are the extreme of folly. The instigators of and actors in the scenes of outrage, involving the lives of non-resistant citizens in rebel neighborhoods, cannot be reached by such freatment as obtains between civilized men. Let them be scourged into decenev.

THE RENOMIZATION Of the Hon. JAMES DIXON, by the Republican and Union caucus THE SECESSION ARMIES are as cruel as they are cowardly. Each battle field affords a new servant. Senator Dixon is one of those men | illustration of their savage and inhuman spirit. who go into political life from a conscientious | They commenced the practice of shooting our pickets along the line of the Potomac, and dolighted in the cold-blooded murder of the brave guards of our outer lines. At Bull Run they and unostentatious; a Republican, but not a killed defenceless prisoners, and made drinking cups of the skulls of their defenceless vicsidered it in the right, and bold enough to tims. At Pea Ridge they employed Indians, differ when he considered it in the wrong. who repeated all the atrocities of savage warfare, During this war he has been undeviating in At New Orleans they fired upon an unarmed the support of the Administration, and the crowd of Union men, women, and children. State of Connecticut can do no more grateful At Yorktown, recently, they followed the practice they adopted at Columbus, of leaving Mr. Senator Dixox is now in the 48th year | behind them torpedoes and infernal machines. of his age, having been born in the town of for the purpose of wounding or killing a few Enfield, Connecticut, in 1814. He was edu- of our soldiers. War, at best, is horrible cated at Williams College, in Williamstown, enough, but the unnecessary slaughter of Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1834. human beings, against the rules of warfare He adopted the law as his profession, and rose which all civilized nations respect, or to gratify to eminence as a member of the Connecticut a mere blood-thirsty spirit of revenge, without bar. He entered public life in 1837, when he aiming at or expecting any military results, is was chosen to the State Legislature-serving as essentially sheer murder during the existin the State Senate in 1849 and 1854. From ence of hostilities as it would be in time of 1845 to 1849 he was a member of the National profound peace. The enemy have displayed House of Representatives, and in 1857 was all the instincts of rude and reckless barchosen to the Senate of the United States. barians, and few or none of the traits of gal-His term expires with the present Congress, lant soldiers. They are as sanguinary where and as a candidate for re-election he has now their power is unchecked as they are timorous been placed in nomination. There is no doubt in the presence of equal or superior force. They are as ready to commit outrages, which noble spirits would prevent at the hazard of

their lives, as they are to flee at the approach f danger. MR. SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, has written a letter to a friend in Boston denying the charge, which many newspapers had made, that he has attempted to embarrass the operations of General McClellan. As chairman of the Senate Military Committee, Mr. But we think it is in wretched taste for a mu- Wilson, to use his own words, "acted upon the belief that it was his duty, as a member of the Senate and chairman of the Military Committee, to support General McClellan and other military commanders, and to place at the disposal of the War Department the resources of the country, and to leave the responsibilities of action with the Executive Departments and the military commanders." Those who know Senator Wilson, and have watched his patriotic course, will not need this assurance as to his patrioti-m and devotion.

SALE OF CARPETING, MATTING, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the general assortment of 200 pieces velvet, Brussels, ingrain, cottage, hemp and list carpetings. Also, superior would permit the disgraceful fact to pass with- white and red-checked Canton and cocoa mattings, out some werds of condemnation and abhor- including 150 pieces partially damaged, to be pe-Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

> THOMAS & SONS' SALES THIS DAY .- ELEGANT WALNUT-STREET RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE OR the premises, No. 1219 Walnut street, at 10 o'clock. LAW LIBRARY, at 40'clock, at the auction rooms. See catalogues and advertisements of both sales. STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY | NEXT-Comprising a number of building lots, &c., (late Kensington) by order of Orphans' Court; several other estates, by order of executors, &c. See advertisements. Pamphlet catalogues to morrow.

NEW READINGS BY MR MURDOCH -Mr. Murdoch, we are pleased to learn, will give three of his readings in this city next week. The programme will have the attraction of embracing resh selections from Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Longfellow, Dickens, Read, Boker, and others. tertainment, which will shortly take place, a rich | The entertainments will be given at Concert Hall, treat is promised the public. The announcement on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and bespeak growded houses.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Van Winkle," who went to sleep in the reign of George III, and awoke under the administration of George Washington, unconscious of the change, might be read with profit by many who, in every one of their acts, show that they are unconscious of the transformations and reforms of the hour. They sleep on through fore, a change of Administration has been of the Collectors of the Ports of Philadal vernment they find themselves overthrown. contempt upon the means by which they have been rescued from the consequences of the Rebellion. Unfortunately, however, they are

States, and do not hesitate to exhibit their affection for Treason in the midst of the most undoubted manifestations of its tyranny and its downfall. Insensible alike to the selemnity of the issues involved in this struggle for Liberty and Law, and to the sufferings of those who are making this struggle the grandest that has taken place since the beginning of the world, their hearts are only filled with respect and veneration for a cruel and ungrateful aristocracy. For, after all, it is just such an aristocracy against which our armies are now contending. Look around you, in Philadelphia, and you will easily perceive that those who lead in these demonstrations of sympathy with treason are the lead. ers of coteries and cliques, who have always been reg rded as desirous of being considered "the better classes of society. I do not wish to particularize, but is it not so? There are many honorable and patriotic exceptions; but wherever a man has assumed a superiority over his fellow men, and has gloried in his exclusiveness, that man is, at this moment, doing everything to embarrass the war, and to show his sympathy with the rebellion. There is, indeed, a natural harmony between all such persons and the aristocrats who have flourished upon slave

The marvel is that these aristocrats should attempt to wear the cloak of Democracy in the hope of deceiving the honest masses, who are, in all things, progressive, intelligent, and liberal. Can it be that these masses will follow leaders who continue to reverence and to contend for the armed traitors to the Constitution and the Laws? OCCASIONAL. THE New York World, of Wednesday,

sation against the integrity of Hon. CALEB B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior: have made a careful examination into the truth of these allegations, and have been satisfied that the

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD ON THE WAR .-- A com mittee of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, were on Tuesday introduced to President Lincoln by the Secretary of State, and communicated the resolutions of that body, adopted at the late session in Lancaster, Pa., commending the course of the

dent Lincoln responded as follows:

Gentlemen: I welcome here the representatives of the Evangelical Lutherms of the United States. I accopt, with grantude, their assurances of the Symathy and support of that enlightened, influential, and loyal class of my fellow-citizens in an important crisis, which involves, in my judgment, not only the civil and religious liberties of mankind in many countries and through many ages. You well know, gentlemen, and the world knows, how reluctantly I accepted tihe issue of battle forced upon me, on my advent to this place, by the interpal gramies of cur country. You all know, the world knows the forces and the resources the public agents have brought into employment to enstain a Government against which there has been brought not one complaint of real injury committed against society at home or abroad. You all may recollect that in taking up the sword thus forced into our hands, this Government appaled to the trayers of the pions and the good, and chelared that it placed its whole dependence upon the favor of God. I now humbly and reverently, in your presence, reiterate the agencyled patterns of that dependence, not doubting that, if it shall please that this skull prevent a more food. ase the Divine Being who determines the destin please the Divine being was determined the destines of nations that this shall remain a united people, they will, hundly seeking the Divine guidance, make their pro-longed national existence a source of new benefits to

The New Governor of North Carolina Hon. Edward Stanley, of California, arrived in New York on Wednesday, by the San Francisco steamer. Mr. Stapley is en route for Washington, where he will receive his instructions prior to entering upon his duties as Governor of North Carolina, to which position he has een appointed by President Lincoln. Mr. Stanley is North Carolinian by birth, and at one time represented the Newbern district in Congress. He was subsequently Afforney General of the State, and while in that position dis inguished himself by his great legal abilities. He at-terwards removed to California, and was elected the City Attorney of Ean Francisco, a position which he held at Sian ey was formerly a conservative old-line Whig, but very prominent part in politics. The following reply of

formia, asking him to accept the compliment of a public

very prominent part in politics. The following reply of Mr. Stanley to a letter from prominent citizens of Callfornia, asking him to accept the compliment of a public dinner, is especially interesting at this time:

San Francisco, April 17, 1802.

To Hers, S. J. Field, W. W. Cone, E. Norton, Letand Stanford, J. F. Chillis, Opden Hoffman, and others: Gentlemen; I have received, with deep sonsbility, your communication of vesterday, expressing, in terms too flattering, your approbation of my peat-public curver as a firm friend of the Union, and your conference in my reture good conduct; in discharging the great responsibilities of the trust confided to me.

Believe me, gentlemen, this expression from men of clevated position, the purity of whose ermine has reflected honor alike on themselves and on their State, and from citizens of well-approved interity, will be cherished while I exist as the greatest honor of my life.

The short time atlowed me since I received notice of my appointment of mands every moment I can apare, and forbide my acceptance of your invitation.

I am tully impressed with the great importance of the task assigned me, but I go from this Heaven-favored land with a heart overflowing with gratitude, to the Author of Peace, that there is a hope even so humble an instrument as I am may contribute a mite toward a restoration of the blessings of peace to millions of my countrymen. I go with a confidence "that knows no such word as fail," ready, I humbly trust, to do all that becomes a pariot in behalf of his country.

I go to a people long loved by me, for many ovidences of confidence, which, though undeserved, were always gratefully remembered, and whose interests, though feebly, were always faithfully served. I go to a people whose for fathers, with mine, poured out their blood and treasure to Ecusive he remanence of our institutions; whose forefathers, with mine, poured out their blood and treasure to the Union, and never freely yielded to evit influences, or consented to a separation, until made

glad tidings of great joy to all mankind," has man had a nobler mission than that of one called te aid in re-storing unnumbered blessings to millions of his fellow-But in leaving friends dear to me, I discharge not only a duty to my native land—to North Carelland men?
But in leaving friends dear to me, I discharge not only a duty to my native land—to North Carolina—but to California. Though my name would not have been thought of for this honorable trust, bad I not brought here the evidences of an honorable discharge from my constituents, in my old home, yet this would have availed nothings, had I been deemed unworthy the confidence of the people of the State of our adoption.

Without the manile of their approbation I should have now been pursuing the even tenor of my way, in the walks of private life.

To them, and especially to you, my gratitude is due and is sincerely offered.

Believe me, gentlemen, the heart of California, justify proud of the "brilliant achievements of some of her sons," shall not be grieved by any disposition to do my whole duty to our country and to her.

Believe me, I will come back "with my shield, or on my shield."

With the highest respect, very truly yours,

of public service.
Since the day that men were sent forth to preach

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT WILL SIGN IT.

A Vote of Thanks to the Heroes of New

Origans Recommended,

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers from Yorktown

GEN. DIX TO GRANT PASSES TO GO SOUTH.

The Homestead Bill—Final Passage of the

A committee of conference agreed this morning on the

omestend bill, and both houses have adopted their re-

Act-The President will Sign the Rid

out any limitation. The other features of the act simply

relate to the legal course to be pursued in entering the

There is no doubt that the President will sign

Great credit is due to Messrs. Aldrich and Potter,

avo ever been among the most active laborers in behalf

who were on the committee of conference, and who

Mr. Lovejoy's Bill for the Prohibition of

Stavery. Mr. Browning, from the Committee on Territories, in the Senate to-day, reported back the House bill de-

claring "that slavery or involuntary servitude, in all

cases whatsoever, other than in the punishment of

crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall

penceforth cease and be forever prohibited in all the

Territories of the United States, now existing or here-

after to be formed or acquired in any way," with the

following as a substitute for the bill: That from and

avery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Ter-

ay at any time bereafter be formed or acquired by

he United States, otherwise than in the punishment of

r'me, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Mejor PARGEORNE, of the arms, who has just returned

as been improvised for the bonefit of contrabands dos.

re in cultivation by them under the supervision of suita-

by their owners, but one has been protected by the mili-

lary on account of its being the property of descendants

on which it is located was granted to him by the State of

South Carolina, for his great service in freeing the South

As General McCLELLAN is reported to be at Cumber-and, on the Panunk-y river, it looks as if he goes not

intend to advance directly upon Richmond by the old

route, which has several swamps near the point on the

iver where the bridge crosses. Cumberland is above

the "White House, on the Pamunkey. To the latter

place our gunboats have already reached. If General McClellan takes a detour south of the Pamunkey, it

will be favorable to his junction with General Mo-

The Heroes at New Orleans.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day, re-

commending the passage of a vote of thanks to Captain

long and racommonding a shillar testinonial to Can

LEE, SWARTOUT, SMITH, BOGGS, CAMP, ALDEM, POR

manding HARRELL, DONALDSON, PREBLE, NICHOLS

CROSBY, RANSOM, SMITH, RUSSEL, QUEEN, BRENSE

The Arizona Bill.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, in the

Senate to-day, reported back the House Arizana bill.

with the simple amendment requiring the Governor to

vitbout extra salary, and providing that the capital

shall be at Tucson, and that the session of the Territorial

The Intentions of Generals McClellan

Legislature shall not exceed forty days.

resterm the duties of Superintendent of Indian Affairs

ains Bailer, Morriss, CRAVEN; Commanders Bell,

WAINWRIGHT, RESSHAW; Lieutenants Com-

Dowell's corps d'armée, should it advance.

The Position of Gen. McClellan.

of Canaral GREENE, of Revolutionary fame. The land

slands' after the close of the war.

after the passage of this act there shall be neither

of this measure, which has been pending in Congress

this bill.

WASHINGTON, May 15

Enecial Desnatches to "The Press

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1862. Washington Irving's favorite story of "Rip great organic social earthquakes, or adhere to the faded theories of two years ugo, amid the blossoming orchards of a new ereation. Heretomerely a change of men in place-a change phia and New York, and the removal of one set of clerks in the departments so that another might come in. And when Abraham Lincoln was chosen President, little more would have resulted from his Administration if the slaveholders had not willed it otherwise. Indignant at what they themselves had prepared for and invited, they began a revolution. which, however expensive to the Government they attempted to overthrow, was in no one element so effective as in its operations upon slavery and all the owners of slaves, and advocates of slavery. In trying to revolutionize the Government they revolutionized themselves. In laboring to overthrow the Go-How strangely unconscious these classes seem to be of the unparallelled innovation! Here in Washington they appear to forget that all things are undergoing the process of a magical metamorphosis. They will not believe that they are passing into a new world. Although surrounded by practical proofs of the presence of agencies which are upturning customs and usages which have been held to be immutable, they maintain the same air of self-assumed superiority, and look down with

no longer a majority. The truths they reject, the changes they will not recognize, are seen and accepted by the people; and it is on this that all good men may build their best hopes in anticipation of the Future of the whole South. But the Bourbons are not confined to the South. They are scattered over the free

thus candidly withdraws its deliberate accu-6. Our readers may remember that some few weeks ago charges of malfeasance in office and interior were current in Washington and this city, and were repeated in this and other journals. We

and Hatteck. It is considered here, by those qualified to speak on military points, that Generals McCLELLAN and Har. LECK are advancing slowly and strongly, from the fact that they consider that the enemy is in front of them in strength. Where fortifications are encountered, they charges arose from a misapprehension of the facts in the case upon which they were based, and that the Secretary of the Interior has administered his also throw up fortifications, to the and that the advan The Census Office. department with as much purity and economy a

BALDWIN.

A late resolution of Congress contemplates the kee ing, at the Ceneus Office, of a registry of all heads of cessful against us. The Federal army and navy are families in the United States. It is through the Census Office that the residences, &c., of great numbers of persons are found, who, from misfortune, become temporarily lost to their relatives and friends. Oath Required.

take the oath of allegiance on being challenged by any legal voter on the question of localty. Educating Colored Children.

The House passed the Senate bill to day setting aside the taxes collected of colored property-holders for the establishment of schools for their own use in the District

President to become a law. The Telegraph to Fortress Monroe. The wire for a submarine cable from Fortress Monroe eroes the Chesapesko Bay has been shipped from New York.

Passes to Fortress Monroe. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY Ordered. That all applications for passes to visit For tress Monroe, Norfolk, Yorktown, or other places on the waters of the Chesapeake, be hereafter made to Major

E. M. STANTON. Secretary of War. Arrival of Rebel and Union Wounded.

In addition to the steamers Hero and Kent, which brought hither the released Union prisoners from Richmond, last night, the Kennebec has arrived, with upwards of 450 wounded rebels from Williamsburg. These men are, for the greater part, slightly wounded, and are is kept over this boat, and no visitors are permitted. The steamer State of Maine has also arrived, with 230; tha J. P. Warne, with 400; and the Elm City, with 450 They are being removed to the various hospitals to-day The Latest War News.

The news received at the War Department to-day, by despatches which are dated yesterday, from the armies of Gens McClellan and Halleck, indicates that active preparations are being made in both commands, but no movement or engagement of importance had yet Miscellaneous.

The Christian Banner is the name of a paper published in Fredericksburg, Virginia, which was suspended of the well-known Union sentiments of its editor. The first number, since the occupation by our troops of that remarkable city, was issued on the 9th inst., and conloyalty and devotion to the Republic, and condemns, in their cowardice in leaving the city to the mercy of those whom they denounced as heartless savages.

The President has recommended to Congress the page. sage of a vote of thanks to Captain Farragur, and also to thirty other officers by name, for their gallactry and ervices in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the city of New Orleans, and destruction of the various rams and gunboats. The Navy Department has appointed the following as ting master's mates: BENJ. F. RITTER, of Philadel-

phia; John L. Robin, of Hampton Boads; James Houg and JOHN L. STAPLES, of Washington, and TREDERICK F. BAURY, of Boston. The House Committee on Commerce has reported bill to facilitate the collection of customs at New York, and establish the office of Solicitor of Customs there, the consideration of which was postponed. The sick who arrived to-day in the steamer Elm City, under the charge of the Suntary Commission, are re-ceiving every attention, and prompt providion has been

passage was made with comfort. There have arrived. within the last two days, about fourteen hundred of our sick from the South, and others are soon expected.

The War in New Mexico. KANSAS CITY, May 10 .- The Santa Fe mail has arlived, with advices from Fort Craig to the 28d of April. it was presumed that he would move to Mesilla in a

The Texans were in full retreat down the river. They tome of their guns. When they crossed the Puerco river, near its junction with the Rio Grands, they sepated into small parties and fled to the mountai doning their sick and all those who could not travel with the requisite speed. It is thought that the enemy will not make another stand in the Territory, but would endeavor to get home. A hundred wagon loads of provisions, which had been ollected at Santa Fe, were sent to Fort Union on the 231.

The Pennsylvania Troops-The Line of Promotion. HARRISBURG, May 15 .- The following general order

us just been issued : GENERAL ORDER No. 21 .- General Order No. 17, of there headquarters, is so modified that—
First, All promotions of line officers shall be made in
the order of seniority in the companies in which vacancles may occur.
Second, Sergeant majors of regiments shall not, by reason of their appointment as such, lose their right of reason of their appointment as their previously seniority in the company to which they were previously market be accessed in A. G. OURTIN.

From California.

San Francisco. May 12.—Sailed, ships Lotus, for Hong Kong; Joseph Peabody, for Callao, and Sunshine, for Valparaiso. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY. Two Rebel Regiments Attempt

Final Passage of the Homestead Bill. to Desert. MR. LOVEJOY'S BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

A MUTINY IN BEAUREGARD'S ARMY. lorder-State Troops Anxious to Join our Army

CRICAGO, May 15 .- A special despatch by the steamer Oity of Memphis, from Pittsburg Landing, says that, or Monday, two rebel regiments from Kentucky and Tenessee attempted to desert and come over en masse to the United tiates army. The enemy held them in check and a mutiny ensued. A strong force from our advanced lives was sent over to interfere, and in a short time re turned with sixty prigoners, mostly from the ranks of the stilling tegiments. They gave a deletal account o affairs in Beauregard's army, and confirm the previous accounts that the troops from the Border States are anxious to return to their former allegiance. The deserters may there is plenty of subsistence

CAIRO, May 15-[Special to the Tribune.]-West port, thus securing the passage of the bill. It provides that any person who is the head of a family, or who has General Mitchell joined forces with General Pope, he brought with him 2,500 prisoners. They will be sent to arrived at the age of twenty-one, and is a citizen of the Cairo as soon as transportation can be obtained. United States, or who shall have filed his declaration o In the battle of Farmington, one rebel general (supposed to be General Bragg) was killed. is intention to become a citizen, and who has never borne arms against the United States, or given aid and Fifteen deserters, who came into our lines from omfort to the enomy, shall, after January 1, 1863, be en-Corinth, report that several more regiments in Beaure titled to enter one-quarter section (160 acres) of the unappropriated public lands, upon which said person pard's army have mutinied—among them the First Louisians, First Alabama, and Second Tennessee Regimay have filed a pre-emption claim. It is also provided that all commissioned, non-commissioned officers, musi-CAIRO, May 15 .- An expedition, consisting of six cians, privates, &c., in the military or naval service of quadrons of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, from Cape ed States, during the present war, shall be enti-Girardeau, went to Bloomfield on Saturday. Early on tled to the right of homestead secured by the act, with-

Souday morning they fell upon Col. Pholan's rebel camp, scattering the enemy in every direction. A large number of horses and a quantity of cam equipage and ammunition were taken. A robel force, numbering six hundred men, infes Chalk and Poplar bluffs, impressing all the men, and weeping the country of its horses and cattle supplies which are sent South. That section of country is repre-

GEN. BANKS' ARMY. STRASBURG, May 15 .- The rebel cavelry, in small par

conted to be in a state of great terror.

ties, appear in our front occasionally, their purpose bei apparently to watch our movements and hunt no de An attempt to flank our advanced post at Narraw Pas see creek was frustrated last night by Gen. Hatch, chie of cavalry, without an engagement. There are no later advices from Gen. Milrov than have been put lished. The skies are clouded and threatening rain. The railroad bridging is progressing rapidly, and through com-munication will be established this week.

ritories of the United States, now existing, or which The Latest from Gen. McClellan's Army CEMBERLAND, VA., May 14 .- Gen. McClellan's bead quarters were established here yesterday, and are now loggantly located on the banks of the Paminkas steer The Educational System in Vogue at Port Royal The main body of the army is rapidly concentrating a the point designated by the commanding general. The quartermaster and commissary supplies are in abundance from Port Boysl, states that the educational system that The advance-guard of the army, under Gen. Stonema still remains at White House, within sight of the enemy ot work well, but that some two thousand acres of land A contraband who arrived from Richmond yesterday de business persons. Major P. states that bundreds of states that between that city and the Chickshominy the army intend to locate themselves upon the "Sea river, a distance of some seventeen miles, the enemy a encamped in large force, where they expect to await the Anid regions of swamps are found large and fertile arrival of the army of the Potomac. Ar the rebels fall back they drive before them most o plantations, which are as blooming gardens of fruits and flowers. The grand old mansions have been deserted

the cattle, sheep, and hogs, leaving only such things as they cannot remove.

Two explosions were heard yesterday in the direction of the Unickahominy. They were supposed to be caused by the blowing up of the railroad bridge. From Fort Wright. FORT WRIGHT, May 13, via Chicago, May 15 .- Las evening the rebels commenced shelling a place behind Craighead Point, which, until yesterday, was occupied mortar boats. They kept up the fire during the

night, the shells exploding wide of the mark. The robels are provided with mortars equal in weight of motal to those used by the United States fleet. Captain Winslow was despatched by the mail steamer, vosterday, to St. Louis, for the purpose of bringing our rams to this place as soon as possible.

The gunboat Louisville, which has been stationed at Hickman, has joined the fleet. Preparations have been completed on all of the gunboats now here, which, in the opinion of the ablest engineers, will most effectually render useless any rebel con-

trivance of the ram species A Curious Document-Jeff Davis' Confidential Circular. the Tribune, says! The subjoined circular explains

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.] CAPITAL CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND. April 18, 1862. Sin: It cannot be denied that the prospects of succe for the Southern Confederacy are gloomy and foreboding on every hand. Whether through lack of skill, or the open treachery of officers of our army and navy, it matters not, we meet with disaster and defeat. With ontinuance of such results, ere three months shall clarge and pass away, our boasted Confederacy will exist only in history.

The past shows that we need larger displays of patriotism, military skill, personal bravery, and firm spirit of devetion to the just cause in which we have enlisted. Unless these requisites develop themselves to a fighting extent, we fight in vain. Unless we have more clear indications that the great heart of the people is with us, our efforts will be futile. The Government is impatient to retrieve the dieasters that have befallen us, and that yet stare us in the face on every hand, unless the people rally to its standard.

McClellan is already moving on the Potomac. Halleck's operations in the Southwest are at every step sucalready menacing the metropolis of the Southwest and

the key to our granaries. Florida is overrun by Northern invaders, while wherever we look we gaze upon them, and they are advancing. In this trying emergency, the Government appeals to the peo-The House passed Senate bill, to day, requiring all voters here, who vote at the ensuing election in June, to the South. It cries, Awake! Your hands have been put to the rlough. Will you now look back and repent your past act? You have struck nobly for independence, pledging your lives and fortunes to its procurement; will you submit quietly to the invasion and desolation of your homes, the destruction or confiscation of your property, the abandonment of your Christian institutions? Arise, and convince the world that the boasted chivalry of the South is more than a mere

This appeal is made to the country, not openly for olivious reasons. We make the appeal to the people through the Governors of the States comprising the Confederacy, and the officers in command of our armies To these mediums the circular is sent, with the urgent request that its spirit and intent, if not its letter, be conreved to every citizen of our struggling Republic. First of all, we sek for material aid in money, or such n equivalent therefor as will enable us to maintain our army. Clothing and provisions will be acceptable as substitutes for money, when the latter cannot be ob-

Second. We need men. The ranks of our army in the field are fast being thinned by the casualties of battle, the sickness incident to camp life, and the expiration of the terms of enlistment. We cannot close our eye to the fact that the places are not filled so promptly as they should be. Let us see the desire to help our cause by their willingness to fight its battles, and, if need be, pour out their blood in its support. Third. We need the encouragement of the people by a more liberal display of patriotism than has yet been made. The tame submission yielded to the invader wherever he appears is in striking contrast to the boast we have hitherto heard, of the readiness that prevailed, on every hand, to welcome the hirelings with bonfires composed of the property of the people. If our land is to be overrun, and our people subjected, let us be our own conquerors, and leave a smouldering waste to reward them for their toil and pains. Burn every hamlet, village, and city! Give the terch freely to your cotton and houses! Let the product of your lives be laid waste! Fly yourselves

before the invaders where resistance shall no longer avail! Thus, by determination and spirit in the cause for which we are all enlisted, you will give encouragement to continue the struggle! Wherever the enemy gains a victory, let it be a bootters one, so that the bands now, led on by the hope of plunder will be disappointed and discouraged, and we shall be cheered by the manifestations of patric Once mere we expect you to awake! Shake off the lethurgy that hange over you. Strike for the freedom of yourselves and your families, and for your homes.

Strike promptly and holdly, and our Confederacy may yet This is our last and only recourse. Those who receive this circular will also be commissioned as agents of the Government to advance the purposes indicated. Full tters of instruction will be furnished them. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the C. S. A. The circular is said to be a hoax.

CHICAGO, May 15 .- The Times' special Cairo despatch says the famous " Secret Circular," purporting to ema-The Destruction of Property in the South.

Louisville, May 15 .- A gentleman living in Augusta, Ga., who left there on the 5th, says the property owners of that State have advertised a circular relative to the destruction of their goods, saying that none had been destroyed as yet, and that nobody favors such destruction but reckless persons who are without property themselves, and whose designs will be thwarted by the From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—Major (not Colonel) Coffey, who was released by Morgan on his parole, arrived here to day, on his way to Washington, to endeavor to effect Connecticut Politics. New Haven, May 15.—The Union and Republica aucus of te State Legislature unanimously nominate

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CANALS.—The recent set of the Legislature of New York, placing its canals at the service of the Government, so far as to allow the enlargement of its canal locks to a size adequate to the passage of vessels able to defend the lake from hostile attack, was placed on the table of Congress yesterday, accompanied by a letter from Captain Ericsson, and also by evidence furnished by extracts from the London Times, showing the defenceless condition of American Times, showing the defenceless condition of American commerce on the lakes, and the ability of England at commerce on the lakes, and the ability of England at any time to take immediate and complete control of them. Governor Morgan, acting under a joint resolution of the State Legislature, has especially appointed the Hon. Samuel B. Enggles, late canal commissioner, to attend at Washington and invite the attention of the General Government to the great importance of the national interests involved in the measure.

OUR READERS will be pleased to learn that Mrs F. Kemble will give a few readings in this city, the first of which will be for the benefit of one of our valuable benevolent institutions, the Union Temporary Home. Due notice will be given of the time and place.

"SENIX," whose advertisement for a partner appears in another column, is known to us as a merchant of honor, large acquaintance, and thorough business habits. The connection which he seeks could, no doubt, be accepted with advan-

tage.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. The Georgetown and Washington Ball-

read Bill Passed by the Senate. CLAIMS OF LOYAL CITIZENS UPON THE GOVERNMENT. Their Proposed Adjudication. THE BILL POSTPONED.

Death of Representative Bailey Announced ressoning. WASHINGTON, May 15. SENATE.

Petitions Presented, Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohlo, presented petitions in

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ter-Mr. WADE, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the House bill, providing a ten rary Government for the Territory of Arizona. RIIIs Reported.

MI. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Milmesota, from the same committee, reported back the bill to amend the act providing a Territorial Government for Colorado. The bill, which makes the Government's veto qualified instead of abdute, was maned.
Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, from the same

committee, reported back the tiques bill to secure free from to the people of the Territories, with an amend ment which changes the language of the bill to that of ne ordinance of 1787.

Mr. MURKILLI (Rep.), of Maine, from the commit-ee of conference, reported the bill for the incorpora-ion of the City Rullroad from Washington to George-Musers GRIMES, FESSENDEN, and others, opposed he adoption of the report, but, after a long dis t was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 13. A Message from the President.

A message from the President was received, recom-histoding a vote of thanks to Captain D. G. Farragut and other officers commanding the expedition against New Orleans and the forts on the Mississippi. The Homestead Bill.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Inwa. from the committee of conference on the nomestead bil, made a report, which was agreed to.

Resolutions Offered. Mr. DOOLITLE (Rep), of Wisconsin, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Fay to report to the Sense what number of iron clad gurboats were nader contract, what armaments they will have, when they will be ready for service, &c. Laid over.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of State to report to the Senato what are the rights and obligations of the United States and Great Reitain in regard to the maintenance of armaents on the northern fres. Laid over.

The Appropriation Bill.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and idered at some length. The Death of Representative Bailey. A message was received from the House, announcing a death of Gold-mith F. Bailey, of Massachusetts, Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, thelivered a ief eulogy on the character of the deceased, paying a bute to his worth, purity, and pure devotion to free The Senate passed the customary resolutions, and ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Claims of Loyal Citizens. motion of Mr. FENTON (Bep.), of New York, th On motion of Mr. FENTON (Bep.), of New York, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill introduced by him for adjudication of claims for the loss and distruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and the damages done thereby by the troops of the United States during the present rebillion. It provides for the appointment by the President and Senate of three commissioners, together with a cierk and marshat. The commissioners are prohibited from taking contizance of cosine for slaves, while the bill is guarded to prevent disloyal citizens from being benefited by the fact. The claims ascertained are to be reported to Congress, to the end that such provision may be made for their relief as shall be deemed just and proper.

Explanation of the Bill. Explanation of the Bill.

Mr. FENTON (Rep.) said this bill had been maturely considered by the Committee of Claims, and was based on the principles of equity and justice. While sincerely cerictors or independing the Union men for the losses sustained, he was enxious that Congress should pass the confiscation bill previding special pans and penalties against the leaders of the rebellion, who, having plundered loyal men and sequestered their estates, should not escape punishment. Their property and substance should be used to pay the expenses incident to the suppression of this most wicked and causaless rabellion. ression of this most wicked and causeless rebe Amendments Offered. Mr. WEBSTER (U.), of Maryland, moved an amond ment, making it the duty of the commissioners to take cognizance of the losses of slaves, which the bill, as re-

The Report Adopted. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.) of Vermout, mayed a post conement of the bill till Monday week. It should b maturely considered, as it involves an expenditure of a hundred millions of dollars, and, if passed, might superhave to be reported to Congress, who is to control th appropriations.

Mr. Morrill's motion was adopted.

dential Circular.

Chicago, May 15.—A special despatch from Cairo, to the Tribune, says: The subjoined circular explains the algorithms and the Coinage Department in the United States Assay Office.

Mr. Morrill's motion was supplied.

A Coinage Department in the United States Assay Office.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD (Dem.), of New York, from the Coinage Department in the United States Assay Diffice. committee on Commerce, reported a bill establishing a coinage Department in the United Scates Assay Office at New York. Ordered to be printed and recommitted to

> Medical Storekeepers. The House passed the Sonate bill authorizing the ap-content of medical storekeepers for army, and hospital chaplains. District of Columbia Business.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order—namely, business pertaining to the District of Columbia. trict of Columbia.

Among the measures hassed were the following:

The Senate bill setting spart 10 per cent: of the taxes
paid by colored persons to be appropriated to educating
colored culdren in the District.

The Senate bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be
administrated to remone offenting the select beats of the colored to remone offenting the select beats. distered to persons offering to vote, whose lovalty

shall be challenged.

The House bill requiring the oath of allegiance taken by attorneys and solicitors in the courts within the District of Columbia. Report on Homestead Bill. Mr. POTTER, (Rep.) from committee of conference on the homestead bill, made a report, which was adopted Death of Representative Bailey. Mr. THOMAS (Rep.), of Massachusetts, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Goldsmith F. Bailey, in terms of fitting cloquence, and submitted the usual resolutions of condolence and respect.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep.), of Phio, and TRAIN and ELIOT (Reps.), of Mussachusetts, also paid a tribute of vegetat.

espect.
The resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned Important Proclamation of Gen. Munter He Declares the Slaves in his Department to be Free Men.

New York, May 15 .- The steamship Cahawba, which arrived at this port from Port Royal to day, brought the following copy of a proclamation issued by Gen. Hunter, cimmander of the Department of the South :

cimmander of the Department of the South:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, }
HILTON HEAD, B. C., May 9, 1862.

"GENERAL ONDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florids, and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and noving taken up arms against the sold United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 26th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are attended incompatible; the persons in there three States—Georgia, Florids, and South Carolina—herefolder held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

"Ed, W. Smith, Acting Assistant General." An Important Proclamation of Governo Johnson of Tenuessee. On Friday last Governor Johnson, of Tenne

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

NASHVILLE, Tenn, May 9, 1862.

Whereas, Certain persons, unfriendly and hostile to
the Government of the United States, have banded
themselves tracther, and are now going at large through
many of the counties in this State, arresting, maitreatmany of the counties in this State, arresting, maitreating, and plundering Union citizens wherever found:
Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim, that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maitreated by the marauding bands aforesaid, five or more relisfrom the most preminent in the immediate neighborhood shall be arrested, imprisoned, and otherwise dealt with, as the neutre of the case may require. And further, in all cases in which the property of citizens loyal to the Government of the United States is taken or destroyed, full and ample remuner-tion shall be made to them out of the property of such rebels in the vicinity as have sympathized with, and given aid, comfort, information, or encouragement, to the parties committing such depredations. dations.

This order will be executed in letter and spirit. All citizens are hereby warned, under heavy penalty, from sattertaining, receiving, or entertaining, receiving, or entertaining, such porsons so banded together, or in any wise connected therewith.

By the Governor,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON. EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

The Gubernatorial Nomination-The Grea Eastern Looked For-Officers of the Na tional Academy of Design-Parson Brown low at the Academy of Music: The Parson's Story of a Methodist Preacher South-List of Passengers by the Cahawba-Republican Correspondence of The Press.]

There is much excitement here in reference to the coming political canvass. It is supposed by those whose ent we may accept as authoritative that there will cans on the State ticket. In this event, I shall not be at chester county, will receive the nomination for Governor He was one of the bravest in the anti-Lecompton light, and among the truest friends of the lamented Douglas. His nomination will be acceptable to the Union men of all parties. night, or early to-morrow morning. Arrangements have been made for visitors to go on board and visit her

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the National Academy of Design for the ensuling year: D. Huntington, president; Henry Pettis Bray, vice president; T. Adeison Bichards, corresponding secretary; J. B. Stearns, recording secretary; T. B. Cummings, treasure: The gathering at the Academy of Music to_night, to hear Parton Brownlow, will be very large. Permit me to give you a story, which I heard the Parson tell last night, at the Astor House: A Rev. Mr. Harrison, in Temessee, in preaching, had declared that the Saviour and all his aposles were Southeeners, excepting Judas, and he was a Yank'e. The same preacher had also stated that he would never preach from a text in a Bible printed north of Mason and Dixon's line; he would rather use a Bible printed in hell. The Parson said that two members of his own family heard the preacher make use of the language while he was in prison.

The United States steam transport Cahawba arrived here this morning from Port Royal. She had on board 6,982 bags of unginned cotton. She brought the following passengers: see, in preaching, had declared that the Sav passengers:
Colonel Noble, Colonel Woodman, Captain Hemmingway, Captain C. Perry, Captain Baum, Captain Hemmingway, Captain C. Perry, Captain Baum, Captain C.
Smith, Captain A. Blancy, Captain Moore, Dr. Mullford,
Lieutenant J. H. McDonald, F. W. Wheeler, Mrs.
Beard, Mr. Longfellow, of United States Coast Survey;
N. Bellows, Mr. Dnllevare, Mr. Wright, William D.
Urann, acting master United States navy; Dr. Houghton and servant, United States army; S. I. Smith, E.
Aborn, E. Bilton, Captain Ackerman, William H. Degraw. Mr. Rates, Dr. Remdyyth, United States army.
The Ftate Republican Committee and the Legislative
Union Committee incubated, at the Astor House, from
seven o'clock last evening till two o'clock this morning,
at which time they "fused."

at which time they "fused."

STATUR OF QUEEN VIGTORIA IN MONTREAL.—They are about to erect in Montreal, in the Place of Armes, a statue of Queen Victoria. The last royal statue that stood there, a fine marble effigy of George III., was thrown down by the Americans during their occupation of that city in the Revolutionary War, but the head was subsequently found in a well, and is now preserved in the Library of the Natural Bistory Society.

IN Switzgrland Roulish travellers will hereafter be 6%. In Switzerland, English travellers will hereafter be exempted from the passport laws.

THE CITY.

POR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTE FARM. DECEASE OF HON. CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL.—The Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll expired at his residence in this city on Wednesday morning, at half-past 2 o'clock. The deceased was in the 80th year of his age, and was well known as a patriot, statesman, lawser, and literateur. He was a loading member of the over its sessions. He was a most able and interesting orator, claiming attention by the force and attractiveness of his manner, and the depth and clearness of his

He was born in Philadelphia, the 3d of October. 1782. His father, Jared Ingersoll, though belonging to a family who, for the most part, adhered to the royalists in the Revolutionary contest, this father, Jared Ingersoll, of Connecticut, being Stampmenter General under the act of Parliament which provided the American Bevolution,) was an active advocate of the popular side, and a member of the Convention which formed the Federal Consti-

Mr. Ingersoi! received a liberal education, and on it or clusion visit d Europe, where he travelled in company with Mr King, the American minister to London. In 1812, at the age of 30 years, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. He took his seat at the special sersion called in May, 1813, to provide for the bers of that body, and more youthful in appearance even than in years, so that at his first outrance the door-keeper refused him admittance. He was an earnost adrocate of every measure brought forward for the vigorous prosecution of the war. In 1814, in an elaborate neech, he proclaimed and enforced the American version of the law of nations, that "free ships make free geogly"_ contrine, now generally recognized as a great peace mearation of his term of service, the same year, he was no re-elected to that position, but was appointed by Preident Madison District Attorney of this Stute-an office which he held for fourteen years, until his removal by Gen. Jackson at the commencement of his first Presi

dential term. In 1826, at a Convention of the advocates of State internal improvements, Mr. Ingersoll presented a resolution in favor of the introduction of railroads worked by steam power, similar to those which had mat made their appearance in England. The plan was rejected by a large majority. As a member of the Legislature in 1830, one of the first railroad bills in the United States was nacted on his motion and report. He was also an active member of the House of Representatives from

His writings and speeches showed an accomplished and cultivated mind. In debate, his irony was overwhelming and his sarcasm scathing. Until within a few years past, he has been engaged in public life in various capacities. The following is a list of his principal literary oductions which have given him fame both in Europe and America: A poem called "Chlomara" was published by him in 1800, in the Port Folio, edited by Joseph Deunie; in 1801 a tracedy in five acts, called Edwy and Eleivo, nova

formed at the theatre formerly on Chestnut street; is

1808 a pamphlet on the international disputes, called the Rights and Wrongs. Power and Policy of the United States of America; 1910 a volume entitled "Inchiquin the Jesuit's Letters on American Literature and Politics." A review of this in the London Quarterly was answered by James K. Paulding in his United States and England, published in 1814. From the years 1811 to the Democratic press of this city, and the National England, which produced the war declared in 1812. From 1813 to 1815 several of his pamphlet speeches Congress, concerning the then existing war, appeared In 1823 a discourse before the American Philosophic Society, on the influence of America on the mind, which was republished in England and France. In 1827 the address of the Assembly of Friends of Domestic Manufacture, and (1829) most of the address of the National Assembly. A translation of a French work on the freedom of navigation and commerce o pations that free ships make free goods, was published in the American Law Journal in the same year. Iu 1830, a review of Bourrisans's memoirs in the American Quarterly Review, and in 1831 a dramatic-tragic poem, in five acts, called "Julien." In 1838, an article on the Supreme Court of the United States, its judges and mriediction, in the United States Managine and Democratic Review. In 1835, a pamphlet entitled A View of River Rights, and, in 1837, in the Convention to reform the Constitution of Punnssivania Reports on currency, speeches published in pamphlets. on the judiciary and legislative power over bank charters. In 1841,-42, '44-48 reports and speeches in Congress published in pamphlats on the facility the hand Mexico, Texas, and Oregon, with numerous other discourses and orations on various subjects. From 1845 to War of 1812-15, between Great Britain and the United States. The London Athenaum says of this work that 4 it is a rough, energetic style, not deficient in hanny and vivid expressions, but we have rarely met with American writing more contemptuous not only of English rules. is hard to read because of the uncontinues of

its forms." The general character of this history is that of a book of memoirs strongly influenced by the Democratic partisan views of the narrator. It contains numerous details of the principles and measures of publie pelicy in which he was an eminent participant, with undalle in his account of the Bousparte family, of whom frem his long triendship with Joseph Bonaparts, he had original sources of information. Some three hundred pages of the History are thus occupied with the fortunes of the Napoleon denasty One of the most noteworthy of the American topics discussed is the defence of the system of privateering, which has been since substan-Mr. Ingersoil, at the time of his death, was engaged on a History of the Territorial Acquisitions of the United States, commenced in 1856.

Mr. Ingersoll's last appearance in public was at the Breckinridge meeting in 1861, held to endorse and ratify the nemination of that distinguished traitor. In the that he had moved the resolutions in favor of the second war for independence, at a mass meeting held in Independence Square in 1812. Mr. Ingersoll was one of the parliest to embrace the Brackinridge cause, and was among the most sincere supporters of that ill-fated states-We are glad to know, however, that in the closing years of his life he was open and earnest in his devotion to the Union of the States.

Yesterday morning a large meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar was held in the Law Library, to take proper action to testify the respect entertained for Josish Randall, Esq., presided, and Peter McCall, Esq., acted as accretary. Gen. Hubbell, in introducing the following resolutions, gave a brief review of the life of Mr. Ingersoll, and paid an eloquent tribute to his literary ability and love of country. The resolutions were as

follows:

Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret of
the death of our venerable fellow-citizen, the Hon.
Charles Jared Ingersoll, long an eminent member of the
Philacelphia Bar.

Resolved. That we hereby tender the tribute of our
high respect to his falents as a statesman, a lawyor, a
writer, and as an accomplished scholar and worthy
nattice. writer, and as an accomplished sender and worthy patriot.

Resolved, That his memory belongs to the political and literary history of his country.

Resolved, That while we sympathize in the social loss of his friends, we feel a satisfaction in the fact that his valuable life has been protracted to the age of eighty—that he has been garnered like a ripened shock, and that his name is associated with the moral dignity of an upright and useful career. right and useful cureer.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the family of the deceased, with the hope that they may find consolation under their melancholy but inevitable bereavement.
William B. Reed and Peter McCall addressed the

meeting.
The committee appointed under the resolution, consisted of Hon. Garrick Mallory, General Hubbell, St. George T. Campbell, William B. Reed, and Charles Gibbons. The chairman and secretary were added. DEATH OF GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D.-Rev. Dr. Bothune, an eminent anther and divine somiof religion, and for deep learning and varied acquire--has departed this life. We would that this sad intelligence admitted of a reasonable doubt. It reaches us by the last steamer, having been telegraphed from Florence to Paris; and although no particulars are given but the date of the melancholy occurrence-April 28-we apprehend that it is true.

apprehend that it is true.

We mourn Dr Bothune as a Philadelphian. For fifteen y, ars he labored in our midst with unabated zeal, and found a sweet reward in the consciousness that his toth had reared up a flourishing and extensive congregation. No prowder tribute to the ability and worth of any pastor exists anywhere in our city at the present day. The death of a distinguished divine is always a sad event, and fraught with rolemn lessons and reflections; but when his memory is endeared to us by local associations, we cannot fall to be impressed with a feeling of solemnity and awe. We gather wisdom from his death, as his life was to us continually a rich fount of precept and example.

death, as his life was to us continually a rich fount of precept as dexample.

If. Bethune was horn in the city of New York, in March, 1805, and was consequently in the fitty-culatily year of his age. Though past what is termed the primo of life, he had not exceeded the primo of his ascfulaess, and was in as full enjoyment of vigorous mental faculties as at the commencement of his clerical carrer. In the year 1826, he entered the ministry of the Preabyterian Church. A few months afterwards he became connected with the Reformed Dutch Church, and was settled at the village of Hinicebeck, on the Hudson river. This field, however, was too centracted to afford room for the exercise of those talents which shortly after displayed themselves to such advantage, and yet without a semblance of ostentation. A few years having clapsed, he removed to Utica, N. Y., where he took charge of a large congregation, Under his pastorship it rapidly arose to a hourishing condition.

In the year, 1834, he accented a call to this city, and tion. Under his pastorship it rapidly arese to a flourishing condition.

In the year 1834 he accepted a call to this city, and succeeded to the Third Reformed Dutch Church, at the corner of Tenth and Filhert streets, recently made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Taylor. His labors hera were specially required with the tullest measure of success, for the reason that his abilities were appreciated and acknowledged. Dr. Bethune possessed the rare merit in a chergypan of being an artistic reader. He road poetry with unsurpassed grace and spirit. We might hoad a lying a hundred times from less cloquent lips, and fail to notice its beauties. But the rich elocation of Dr. Bethune unfolded to the ear exquisite harmonies till then unrecognized, and wholly unappreciated. His postical reading was, in fact, *partistic, that it had been said to be "a running commentary on the sense of the verse," In 1849 he went to Brooklyp, where he assumed control of a church. Under his care it was reorgalized, and a new edifice erected, now known as the Church on the Heights. He resigned the pastorate of that church allittle In 1849 he went to Brookly n, where he assumed control of a church. Under his care it was reorgalized, and a new edifice erected, now known as the Church on the Heights. He resigned the pastorate of that church alittle more than three years since, to visit Europe for the fourth time, in search of health; and on his return became associate pastor of the church in Twenty-first street, New York. His health becoming more precarious, he left again for Europe during the last year, and was on his way to Florence at the date of the last published advices concerning him. Mrs. Bethune, who has been an invalid for many years, was also with him. Dr. Bethune has been favorably known as an author. Among his prose works are the "Fraits of the Spirit," t. Early Loat.—Early Sayad," it History of a Panitant, and exercal volumes of sermons, orations, and occasional discourses. An elegant edition of Izask Walton's adverse. An elegant edition of Izask Walton's alves from his pen. In 1848 ho published a volume of poems entitled "Lays of Love and Faith," and he has alvent of the church some beautiful hymns which will live as long as music is a part of worship.

As a scholar, he was also must weelectanted. Ho had hearty love for the classics, and was an especial admired of the old Greek poets. He read the modern Europeen of the old Greek poets. He read the modern Europeen languages with great fluency; and spoke Frouch with more clegance thanmany natives. But it was as a bridge languages with great fluency; and spoke Frouch with more clegance thanmany natives. But it was as a bridge languages with great fluency; and spoke Frouch with more clegance thanmany natives. But it was as a bridge languages with great fluency; and spoke frouch with more clegance thanmany natives. But it was as a bridge languages with great fluency; and spoke frouch the clegant of the process of the clear fluency and spoke frouch the clegant of the process of the clear fluency and spoke frouch with more clegance thanmany natives. But it was a bridge language with

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE MONTILLY MRETING.—The monthly meeting of the Franklin institute
was held last evening at the building, in Second instreet,
opers Chestuut. An interesting an hillitim was unade of
a new instrument called "Warner's Brecounsile Tables,"
It is to be used for the computation of earthwork. He stace
exhibited a certor models explanatory of his method of
classiff inglish sulfided earthwork. These morteds are not
contrived that each one represents a section. Weak
placed together they form part of a time of rathwark. The
object is to inciditate the comprehension of fibryshous
may readily form an idea of the immore and form of fibparts into which any section must be subdivided for
accurace computation. parts into which any section must be subdivided for security computation.

W. W. Wood, Esq., Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, exhibited a model of his improved arrange for ships of war. His method of plating ships has believed in the leading engineers and ship-bulliers of the city, who have declared it superior to any of the numerous plans proposed for accomplishing the same object; the plating being stronger in proportion to the weight of metals more accommend, and can be attached to the sides with mitch greater facility than by other methods. The most important feature is the method by which the plates are bolted to the vessel, without exposing the heads of the bolts, where they can be struck by shot, thus reporting the stripping off of the plate by this means impossible. means impossible.

Mr. Howson exhibited a bowle knife taken from Fort
Donelson, two days after the battle, and sent to W. F.
Hail, Esq., of St. Louis. Mr. H. said that the weapon
has Well worth the attention of the members on account
of the peculiarly of une workmanshipulapha, od in its con-

Franklin Institute Monthly Meet-

struction; that it was orbinally an ordinary file, and had a rough bickory handle and a guard attached to the chank.

Mr. Howson also exhibited apadimens of the fibres of a plant telmid the Hibiscus Moscheulos, or Palustris, It would be a difficult matter to distinguish the specimens of rope made of this fibre from the best hemost rore, which it equals in strength and durability. Serviceable matting and excellent paper can be made from the fibre, which, it is believed, can, by the aid of proper machinery and apparatus, be converted into valuable textile fabrics.

The hibitacus most eutos grows wild in the marshy granteds of most of the Northern States, and is especially abundant in New Jersey.

A breech loading cannon, the invention of W. O. B. Merrill, of this city, was exhibited by Mr. Eowson.

Mr. Fleury exhibited and explained desprings of an ited and explained drawings of an Arparatus for producing carbonic acid gas, the invention of M. Ruschbaupt, of Berlin.

George McIlvain, Esq., of this city, exhibited a case for gas such hydrant-stops in pavements, made of terra cotts, such much more durable than wood, and not liable to swell, to BE to cause the ton of the sure to meatends Jacob Ruth, Esq., exhibited an apparatus for removing

valids. It is an apparatus by which the heaviest per-on can be moved with ease by one person, with no pain

o the invalid.

Prof. Ny strom of hibited specimens for castiron, made by himself, according to the Ressmer process. AN ELEPHANT IN A FIX.—The mon-AN ELEPHANT IN A FIX.—The monster stephant Hamidial, belonging to Van Amburgh &
Co.'s Mengerie, came near losing his tife, a few days
since, while travelling from Keyport to Freehold, in New
Jersey Hiskeeper had taken him off from the road in
order to avoid an unsafe bridge, when, in crossing &
trac, of awange land, the ground gave way beneath him
and the enormous an mal sank up to the middle of his
sides in the yielding mud, where he floundered away for
some time without being able to extricate himself; his
struggles, on the contrary resulting in rendering his
struggles, on the contrary resulting in rendering his
strugthes, on the contrary resulting in rendering his
strugthes, the immend, more dangerous, until it was
feared that it would be impossible to save him. The
beavy shackles, with which he was fettered, proventing frightened, trumpeting londly, and struggling wildle, but o work more as stematically, and exhibited much intelligenee in his subsequent operations, depending princi-pally upon his usks to raise himself. When exhausted pally upon his "usks to raise himself. When exhansed by his exertions he would throw hunself over upon one side, in order to sain all the buysacy possible until he became so mewhat reated, when he would resume an uperishtees in and go maptuly to work Bgain. His elsors were finally crowned with success, no less to his own satisfaction than that of his owners, to whom his loss would have been irreparable, as he is much the largest elephant ever seen in this country.

AID FOR THE SOLDIERS .- Yesterday, AID FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Yesterday, the ladice of the Soldiers' Central Relief Association, irrespective of religious set, met at Grace Church, corner of Twedth and Cherry streets, to make up such material set was provided for shirts, drawors, and other comforts that the wounded soldiers who have been brought here almost invarially need. Canton flannel, rot flannel, drugget for slippers, seeks, lemms for the fever patients, and money, are among the prominent requirements of the cociety of ladies who have need to this sacred mission of mercy towards the disabled defenders of our Government as dhomes. They meet weekly, on Friday, at Grace Church, and though they have already furulated thousands of articlastic Felicias those wants that the War Decartment does not simply, the constant arrival of new sufferers from the batth-sheld invites the centinued lib rality of our citizens towards the humano and patristic effort in which these ladies are engaged.

NOT YET ARRIVED .- The bodies of NOT YET ARRIVED.—The bodies of Terrence II. Murphy and John Proctor, formerly of 601. Gostline's regiment, who were slain at the battle of West Point, have not yet arrived in this city, although they were expected here several days sline. We learn that both the unfortunate young men were buried at Fortress Monroe, in spite of the remonstrance of their friends, who offered to defray all expenses in having them forwarded. The members of the Washington Engine Company, with which the decased were formerly connected, held a meeting, and have authorized Henry B. Bobbs, Esa, to go to Fortress Monroe, secure the hodies, and bring them to this city. Mr. Bobbs has secured two air-tight coffins, and will leave this morning.

ITALIAN OPERA. The best of Rossini's comic operas,

namely "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," was played here last night with two novelties,—the part of Rottini by a contraito, for which voice it was written and Don Barilie Rosind, with the exception of Albani in 1853, whom we have heard sing without transposing the music. The best sourano who has placed Rosind here was bagrange, as Doctor Bartolo, and Artavini as Basilio. Last night. the cast was better. D'Angri slugs as well that one forgets that Rosinal aught to be a young girl. Brignoll. into a falsettod) was the Count. Maneusi was lively, has little to do as Bartolo, did that little well. Amodlo, who teek the part of Basilto, in which his late brother excelled, is about half his size-a slight, thin man, indeed, with good eyes, expressive but rather sharp features, and a very good voice, having in execution what it wants in volume. He can act, which his brother of his colchrated solo " La Calumnia " is a tidne to be praised and remembered. We must say that D'Angri also acts better than singing ladies in general. In the duets and other concerted pieces, she was effective, but the gems of the night were her opening solo, " Una voca poco fa," and in the singing lesson. In the last she sub-stituted the "Elena" waltz, written by her husband, Troon Abella, who played the faccompaniment. Brig. noll, as we have said, was in good voice, but we cannot coint out any solo by him worthy of especial remark. n the concerted pieces he was even and melodious. Managette H Taras Bl factofills. I days promise of an exellent Figaro, which was fulfilled. To-morrow evening, "La Favorita" will be played, with this cast : D'Augri as Leonora; Brignoll as Fernando; Mancuel as The King; Susini as Balthasar. This performance

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .- " Diana, the Loveless." new play, by Mr. Barton Hill, the actor-author, who is indeed an addition to the strength of the company, wil produced here on Wednesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Conway taking the leading characters, and completely identifying themselves with them. It was played again last night, with considerable success. Mrs. Conway, M a lively Par sian of rank and fashion, inclined to oc-quetry, made a decided hit. This was followed by the livev furce of " The Governor's Wife," with Mr. Juhnson, fr. Yining Bowers, and Mrs. Cowell in the leading parts Mrs. Cowell, as Letty Briggs, adds to the attraction by singing her popular song of "Dixle,"—emphatically it is hers, for we believe that each stanza in the present version is her own composition, and, night after night, she introduces a new verse or two upon the telegraphed new events of the day.

To-morrow evening, Mr. Conway takes his benefit, appearing, not us John Mildmay, in which he is inimitable, but as Sir Harcourt Courtley, in "London Assurance." Mrs. Conway as Lady Gay Spanker, Mrs. Cowell as Grace Harkaway, and Mr. J. S. Wright as Dazzle. The after-piece will be "Rob Roy," in which Mr. and Mrs. Conway will appear. Considering Mr. Conway as

will be the last, this season, we are informed.

Philadelphian, in some manner, for his best stage experience was gained among us, he has very special claims as an artist of assured ability. His ongagement is near its close, and his old friends and patrons should not lose this opportunity of rallying to greet him. ARCH-STREET THEATHE.-This evening, that genuine ing as Caleb Cushman, in "Nationalities," and Maza in the buflesque of the "Bride of Abydos," Frank Prew, in his own line, which is by no means limited, has scarcely gungring now. In some characters he has no conal, and entinently deserves, what he expects, one of the fullost houses of the season.

Jour Darw.—The friends of Mr. Drow meet, thi

giving him a complimentary benefit ere he return to ful ill engagements in Europe. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

evening, at Barney Field's, Arch street, to arrange about

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1802. United States 7 2-10 per cont. loan and the six per cent. Joan of 1881 both sold to-day at 195, and the certifi-cates of indebtedness at one-eighth of one per cent, above par, Pennsylvania fives were steady at 80%. Oity sixes of the old issue declined 1 per cent., selling at 98, and the new issue sold at 102%. Pennsylvania Railroad shares recovered and sold again at 47. Lehigh scrip was steady at 40. Elmira seven-per-cent, bonds advanced &. Reading Railroad shares advanced to 21%, and Schuvlkill Navigation proferred to 15%. Mesers. Drexel & Co. furnish us with the following

New York exchange......par @1-10 prem-AGGERT funda

The sale of the Land Grant and of the La Oroses and hilwaukee Railroad has been adjourned to the 28th July. This has been done for the purpose of allowing issigners to apportion the earnings of the road and

As a scholar, he was also justly celebrated. He had a hearty love for the classics, and was an especial admirer of the old Greek poets. He read the modern European languages with great fluency, and spoke Freuch with more elegance thannary mutves. But it was as a keduse scholar that he was most widely known, and we helieve, he had no superior in this country in that department.

For thirty-six years he has been connected with the Reformed Putch Church, and prominent in every movement to advance its interests. In social life, he was universally beloved for his warm friendship, his genial hunter, its playful fancy, and his ready sympathy in all that affected the welfare of those wound him. He had a twankfalle sense of propriety, and could entertain the gayest circle with a fund of wit and repartee that seemed exhaustless, without once forgotting the dignity and sacredness of his calling.