SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862. THE LATEST WAR NEWS. It will cause a thrill of juy throughout the loyal portion of the land to know that the Union cause has sustained a new triumph, and that the stars and stripes float over another "Gibraltar" of the rebels. Pensacola, the boasted stronghold of the rebellion on the Southern coast, has been taken from the hands of its despoilers and restored into the hands of its rightful owners. The intelligence to this effect comes to us from Southern sources, Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Buchsnan, and now on the staff of Beauregard, being the bearer of the joyful news. This will be another stunning blow to the rebel cause, and from the effects of which it will not soon recover. Ever since the day Pensacola was evacuated by the little band of United States soldiers, and subsequently occupied by the rebels, it was the common vaunt of the latter that they would make it impregnable against any force that could be sent against i, and would ultimately take Fort Pickens from the hands of the Union soldiers; but by the vigilance and bravery of our officers, seldiers, and sailors in those parts-for the army and navy worked in unison—the latter boast was prevented from being carried out, and the former has at last been thrown back like a lie into the face of its utterers. No doubt a large amount of cannon and ammunition have fallen into the hands of our troops, but we hope that the loss of life has been slight. General Halland and stating that no officer or soldier will be permitted

front. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines, who agree that the rebols are still at Corinth strongly fortifying then selves. From Fortress Monroe we learn that Secretaries Seward and Welles, and Attorney General Bates, have gone to Norfolk. Stringent orders have been issued by General Wool prohibiting the sale of newspapers, the transportation of supplies and morchandise, and the visit of citizens or soldiers to Norfolk. It is stated that the embargo on travel to

to pass to the rear of the army, and no citizen, in-

Fortress Monroe will soon be removed. General McClellan has sent a despatch to Secretary Stanton, complimenting Generals Hooker's and Kearney's divisions of Heintzleman's corps, for their gallantry in the battle of Williamsburg. The general promises to notice other commands for their brave conduct in the same battle, when all the facts about said battle are known to him.

Gen. Mischelt's little army has made another of those exploits for which it is everywhere famous. He despatched an expedition on the 13th, under or skill, but in the consciousness that the Rigersville, but before Gen. Negley reached there the rebels fled. Gen. M. sent an expedition against the requisite strength to make itself feared Shadd creek which was more successful, destroying and respected by its enemies. The property the forrybeat and the bridge at that place. There of the United States, day after day, is being are some rebel cavalry in that vicinity which Gen. Mitchell promises to destroy or capture.

Frem Gen. Banks' headquarters at Strasburg, we learn that the Union people of that region are pouring into town, under the belief that Gen. Banks' army is retreating. Three hundred rebel guerillas made a dash upon a number of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, and killed or took fourteen prisoners. It is rumored that Gen. Fremont's commend have occupied Staunton,

Congress Yesterday. SENATE.—The Indian appropriation bill was

enclosing a report from Gen. Geary, in relation to the murder of Hon. Robert E. Scott. was presented. The House gave Mr. Wood, of New York, permission to print a speech on the present condition of the country, which that gentleman did not wish to

IN REPRINTING the letter of Mr. Borda, we desire to recall some of the facts connected with the recent outbreak at Pottsville. Mr. BORDA is so very general in his letter that we has evidently lost his temper. He forgets that newspapers are very human in their feelings; that they do not care to be assailed and insulted any more than Mr. Borda himself. Mr. Borpa tells us that he has a reputation for fair dealing. We do not doubt it. We may say it as a question that causes us little concern. We do not ask Mr. Borda for any certificates of good character; we are glad to think that he is a good citizen, pays his debts, possesses the respect of his fellow-citizens, and manages the Forest Improvement Colliery. But this does not give Mr. BORDA any pretext for flying into a passion, and shaking his fists at THE PRESS. It does not permit him to call the gentlemen connected with this paper "designing individuals," to cha-

racterize their statements as possessing "not one word of truth," and to speak of their "imposing upon the community." With all due respect to Mr. Bonda, and even remembering his ten years' connection with the collieries, he must permit us to say that we have as much confidence in the gentlemen associated with us on this paper as we have in his own angry and impertinent letter. It is too much the custom for gentlemen like Mr. Borda, who have newspaper grievances, to appease their wounded feelings by indiscriminate abuse of independent and unoffending journalists. Our reporter had no possible motive for misrepresenting the condition of affairs at Pottsville. He went there to see, and tell us what he saw. He went into anticipated danger, followed by armed men and companies of drilled soldiery; came back with certain convictions, and impressed with the truth of certain statements. And having accepted and printed them in good faith, we are indignantly warned by Mr. BORDA to beware of an associate and a friend whom he accuses of a design to impose upon the community.

If Mr. Borda had quietly sat down and told us his story, without excitement or anger, we should have accepted it with pleasure, and read it with attention. should, perhaps, have reversed our own judgment, and, had we found it necessary, admitted the justice of Mr. Bonda's position. But he must excuse if we are unable to do so now. He talks about his character and "contemptible plotters," and wages being a "pretext," but this is very indefinite and unsatisfactory. We are compelled, therefore, to fall back upon the "designing individual" who furnished the article which excites Mr. Bonda. Our reporter tells us that, about two weeks ago, some twelve or fifteen hundred miners quietly stopped work and took possession of the Forest Improvement Mines, near the town of Minersville, in Schuvlkill county, and the different mines in various parts of the country. The disaffection extended over miles of territory; it was managed with caution and prudence; there was no blood shed, no tumult, but a quiet and earnest determination to assert what the miners believed to be certain threatened rights. The sheriff came out with his posse, but he found it the part of discretion to go home again. Then the military were summoned, and Philadelphia sent two or three companies of her local militia. These troops succeeded in quelling the disturbance,-quiet reigns in Minersville, and Mr. Borda is vent-

ing his rage in epistles to the newspapers. The miners had certain objects in making their strike. Mr. Borda says that " the dissatisfaction arose from other causes-the wages were a pretext." Our reporter says they insisted on an advance, as follows: "Miners ten cents per wagon; laborers twenty-five cents per day." Our reporter's statement is certainly very definite, and he supports it with other statements, which we print at the risk of exstatements, which we print at the risk of exciting another display of indignation on the part of Mr. Borda. "No class of men,"

"Never, since the terrible scenes of La Vendee, under the rayaging hordes of Republican France, has the old heathen war cry Væ Victis! (woe to the conquered been more unmistakably sounded by an army of inveders. be said, delve so laboriously, live so wretchedly, and are paid so pitifully as the coal miners and laborers of this State. They are not only paid scantily, but paid in a manner that reduces their wages to the bare price of bread and fire. The mining corporations carry on mercantile establishments, adjunct to the mines, and the miners are partially paid in "orders" upon these stores. Here they are charged excessively, in many cases twice the current value of groceries and dry goods; but as there is no atternative between such pay and no pay, they usually submit. They are not paid definite gums for definite work. In the spring, when navigation opens upon the canals, their wages rate comparatively high. Toward the fall and through the winter wages are reduced, and as the capitalists seldom make voluntary offers of advenced may the mon (strike) every spring. he said, delve so laboriously, live so wretchedthe capitalists seldom make voluntary offers of

advanced pay, the men 'strike' every spring, and thus compel compliance." This is a sad state of things, if it is true, and ... Mucariny, or the Poop-o'Day."

we faithfully believe it. Mr. Berda, it will be seen, is silent on the subject. His ten years' experience in the colliery business would have enabled him to speak with an air of authority. He might have given us an idea of how he managed affairs in his own particular colliery. We should be very glad, indeed, to know that such things do not exist where he is in command. He passes over all this, however, by saying that our reporter is "imposing on the community!" This will never do, Mr. Bonda! Here are certain facts printed by a responsible man in a responsible newspaper. Are they true or false? How is it in the colliery over which you have control? Do your miners live wretchedly? Are they paid scantily? Do you pay them the bare price of bread and fire? Do you give them orders on grocery stores controlled by the company? Do you pay definite sums for definite work, or are you arbitrary and unreasonable? Do you reduce the laborer's pay in the winter and refuse to advance it in the spring? These questions may be impertinent, but the fault is Mr. Borda's, and none of ours. He might have told us all about it in the beginning and thus saved us the necessity of making unpleasant inquiries. We are glad to see that he voluntarily tendered his men "a big advance" on the first of April, but whether the advance was accepted or re-

jected he does not say. We are no advocates of mob law: we do not defend the system of striking, especially when it is carried to excesses as violent as the excesses of the miners at Pottsville. If hundred of them had been slain by our soldiers, we should have felt that they died a just death. But the very fact that we do not ance, compels us to take measures to remove any cause for resistance. These miners must not be unjustly treated merely because we have regiments of Home Guards, with loaded cluding correspondents of the newspapers, to the muskets within a day's ride, to restore them to order. If we would maintain the peace, we must remove any incentive to break the peace, and we must admit there are strong incentives for disorder in the statement of our reporter. This reasoning may not please Mr. Borda, but we are in hopes that when that gentleman has recovered his usual amiability, and looks at this thing as calmly as we are looking at it now, he will admit the justice of the position we have taken, and do what lies in his power to ameliorate the condition of the poor and unhappy people around him.

THE DECLARATION of President Lincoln in his first call for troops, that the forts, arsenals, and dockyards of the United States Government seized by the rebels should be repossessed, is being carried out to the very letter. With each new triumph of our arms we have especial cause for congratulation, not so much in the tribute to our superior prowess command of Gen. Negley, a Pennsylvanian, against Government is gradually reasserting its supremacy over all its territory, and possesses wrested from the grasp of the rebellion and decked with the flag of the Union. Ere we had fully chronicled the capture of Gosport navy yard, intelligence reaches us that another naval station has been restored to the national custody. The fall of Pensacola is admitted by Colonel JACOB THOMPSON, formerly Secretary of the Interior under James Bu-CHANAN, but now an officer of BEAUREGARD'S staff, who lately accompanied a flag of truce to our camp near Corinth. If this intelligence is true, as we hope and believe it is, we have cause for joyful gratitude. The fall passed, after an amendment to it was adopted, an- of Pensacola is not less disastrous to the thorizing the President to give the apdropriations South than was the fall of Norfolk. Its posonly to loyal Indians. The confiscation bill was session was always deemed of vital importance, and to be maintained, if possible, at any House.—A message from the Secretary of War, cost. It is, perhaps, the best harbor on the Southern coast. Its navy yard and marine hospital were among the finest in the Union. It was environed by miles of earthworks, and made capable of obstinate defence by contiguity to Forts Barrancas and McBae, which mounted heavy guns. An army of fifteen thousand rebels, under the redoubtable Braxton Bragg, was stationed here for many months, and only withdrawn for the necessary purpose of strengthening Beauregard really do not know what to say to him. He at Corinth. The battle of Shiloh, therefore, which some affect to regard as a doubtful victory, has given us at least a victory at Pensacola-a victory not merely to be exulted over, and to swell the list of promotions in the service, but to be followed by speedy and startling results. Pensacola has direct rail-

> on the Southern coast as the most apprehensive among us could anticipate. IN A FEW DAYS the column of General Mc-CLELLAN will rest upon the hills that surround Richmond, and that proud city, for twelve months the scene of treason and oppression; will be gradually restored to its ancient prosperity and peace. It is extraordinary how the Southern people have permitted themselves to be misled and cheated by revengeful and ambitious leaders. No page in history will be read with more surprise than that which records the apparent rapidity and readiness with which the most sacred traditions of our own past have been discarded, the most cherished memories blotted out, and all the ensigns and emblems of national renown trampled under foot. Happily, however, we are daily reminded that this strange hallucination has resulted more from force than conviction. Thousands of men in the Seceded States have seemed to yield to Secession to save their property and their lives; and when they are convinced that the authority of the Federal Government is wholly restored, the ennobling recollections of other will revive, in all their strength. Above all, when they are able to contemplate the fact that the policy of the loyal States. as embodied in the action of the Administration, and illustrated in the forward movements of our armies, is not the policy of spoliation, rapine, and tyranny, but is intended only to restore order to a dissentiently and anarchical region-to repossess that which belongs to the General Government, and to punish those who have lifted their bloody hands against

road communication with Montgomery, Ala-

bama, the former capital of the Confederacy,

fifty miles distant—the route being shorter by

one-half than that (by water) from Mobile.

It is, in fact, a key to the Alabama territory,

and its occupation augurs as brief a campaign

free institutions, they will signalize their disenchantment by a willing and grateful acquiescence in the establishment of the old and wholesome rule. The system of detraction pursued by the rebel armies in regard to the people of the free States, and the objects of the war, has not been confined to newspapers. and to the proclamations of military chiefs, but has even disgraced the pulpit.

The following article copied from the New York Observer, a religious paper representing the Presbyterian Church, published as long ago as the 16th of January last, discloses an evidence of the truth of this assertion. With what a humiliating sense of his own falsehood this lying divine will behold the benign and humane conduct of the soldiers of the Republic as they encamp in and around the capital of the OldDominion:

"One of the most prominent preachers in Virginia is the paster of the First Presbyterian Church in Richmond, the Rev. T. V. Moore, D. D. We believe that he is a Northern man by birth; he believe that he is a Northern man by birth; he certainly was called from the North to his present pastoral charge, and he is candid, truthful, and dispassionate as any of the clergy around him. Having known him as a friend and brother in the ministry for many years, we are disposed to receive, with confidence in his sincerity, whatever statements emanate from his lips or pon. In reading from a Richmond paper, of January 2, the following extract from a late fast-day sermon by Dr. Moore, we are compelled to believe that he delieves what he says, and we copy his statements

by an army of invaders. Let this tremendous crusade become successful, either by mismanage-

_ Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen and Mrs. Facren are playing the principal characters in Laura Keene's version of th

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, May 16, 1862. Major General Hunter has awfully outraged

the Southern aristocracy by organizing colored brigades, and by declaring the slaves in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, "forever free." This is neither more nor less than deliberate affront to our humane and honorable adversaries in these States. The "susceptibilities" of these gentlemen are very delicate. After Monroe, the refined Mayor of New Orleans, had permitted a rebel mob to fire upon the women and children of that city for cheering at the first sight of the American flag in their harbor, he assured Commodore Farragut that the people of New Orleans were peculiarly sensitive and "susceptible," and that that gallant officer must take care not to outrage their feelings. It was a graceless comment upon this complacent appeal to arrest the chief magistrate of that municipality, and to allow him to debate with himself, in solitary confinement, the issues of the hour. But Major General Hunter is located in a region even more susceptible, and I cannot refrain the expression of my amazement that he should have allowed himself to be ignorant of the fact. What! arm and free the negroes of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida in defence of the Union! Who ever heard of such sacrilege and irreverence! Did not General Hunter know that the negroes are to be employed only against the Union, and that any soldier, or sailor, or statesman who dares to say that they shall be enlisted to do the hard work of our army, to relieve our troops from the deadly malaria, or avan to act as messengers for the conveyance of news from camp to camp, is to be set down, not merely as an Abolitionist, but as a traitor? It is quite true that the Secessionists employ savages o take the scalps and cut the throats of our white men on the frontiers; that they poison wells; bury torpedoes to destroy unarmed men; insult prisoners; mutilate the wounded; hack the bodies of the dead; and burn the last remains of the defenders of the Constitution: but, then, General Hunter ought never to lose sight of the fact that these gentle courtesies fail to stir the hearts of the sympathizers with Secession in the free States, who accept them as among the prerogatives of the enemies of our common country. It is full time that he should also know that it is only when an officer of the United States army or navy acts upon the instinct of self-preservation, and resorts to every means for the purpose of protecting his troops and making his campaign effective, that these patriotic citizens give utterance to their pious indignation. "Did we not tell you," they will now say, " that this is a war for the abolition of slavery in the seceded States." Here is Hunter insulting our soldiers by employing negroes in the army. What white man will remain in our ranks when he discovers that he is to fight side by side with the colored man, the former slave (possibly the son) of some aristocratic Manning or Orr, Keitt, Cobb, Toombs, Yulee, Mallory, Boycoor Rhett. Poor Hunter! what answer can you make to such irresistible and indignant logic? I know what you will say. You will plead that in the South white and black men have worked together for years; that it has been a common thing to employ negroes in the navy yards, factories, on the wharves, and in the fields: and I presume you will be infidel enough to insinuate that this admixture of the races has not been confined to the males alone. You will also allege, in your desperation, that if your example is not followed, the prediction of James Buchanan will be realized, and that the brave soldiers from the free States will be "swept off like rotten sheep in the sickly Southern season." Perhaps you will dare to continue this argument, and claim that you are justified by the usages of other nations in employing blacks in our army; that France employs Algerines, and that the Sepoys of India are enrolled in common with white men to

ter, all these excuses won't save you. You are incontinently damned. Badinage apart: Hunter has done the right thing, at the right moment, in the right place, and in the right way. Instead of insulting his own troops, he is saving them. Experience has taught that ripe and accomplished soldier that the aristocratic traitors of the South have determined to conduct this war outside of civilized customs and practices; that as they have trampled upon their own laws, violated their own Constitution, and flown into the face of all the examples of other nations, so they have resolved to assail the Government of the United States, without respect to age, sex, or condition. He will, I predict, find his from which it is less than one hund ed and least obstacle in the opposition of his own soldiers. When they understand that the negroes are to work in the trenches, build fortifications, construct bridges, mend roads, act as spies, and penctrate unknown regions; that they are to be relieved from these perilous duties by the colored men of the South, who will fight under the double inspiration that success makes them free, and that they can exhibit their courage without running the

maintain the British authority. General Hun-

risk of the diseases of the climate, his troops will hail his action with joyful gratitude. It is true, the sympathizers with Secession in the free States, who are so anxious to awaken the prejudices of the white population against the blacks, will agonize over the policy of Gen. Hunter; but can the Secessionists of the South complain? Have they not set the example? Have they not shown, by their every act, not merely their readiness to enrol their slaves in their own ranks, but their insa. tiate hatred of their former white fellow citizens? At any rate, let the experiment be tried in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. Amos Kendall, in his letter, published in the National Intelligencer on the 25th of February last, while pleading for the constitutional rights of the South, laid the axe to the root of all our troubles, and gave a warning to the men who have insisted that the Government could not sustain itself in any war upon slavery. Mr. Kendall was warmly applauded for some of his letters by this class of reasoners; and to them I commend the following statesmanlike suggestions of Mr. Kendall, in

the letter referred to: "The leaders of the rebellion," he savs. announced their determination to 'conquer or die,' and the principal slaveholders in the South act as if they were in earnest. Look at South Carolina. In the violent portion of the State, the planters, to a man, fly on the approach of the Union army, burning their cotton, and, in many cases, their buildings, and abandoning their slaves. There are said to be now about eight thousand slaves thus abandoned in the vicinity of Port Royal, in South Carolina, every one of whom may be constitutionally set free by confiscation, as a punishment of their master's treason. As the Union armies advance into the interior, other thousands will be added to the number by the desertion of their masters, and finally, there will be no resident population, in a large portion of

the State, but deserted slaves. "In short, if the masters persist in their mad and causeless rebellion against the Constitution, the end will be a negro community along a portion of the Southern coast under the protection of the United States. "If the war is to be protracted by the ob-

stinacy of the cotton planters, this is a result which the United States could not avert if they would.

"By confiscation the slaves will be set free. and, through the same process, the lands of their masters will be surrendered to them for cultivation, all without infringing on the Constitution. Even now there is a negro colony around Port Royal, under the protection of the national forces, and its future expansion into an organized community depends on the obstinacy of the planters and the events of the

war. "But this is not all. Probably four-fifths of all the slaves in the United States are now lawfully subject to confiscation on account of the treason of their masters. How far the forfeiture of their slaves, their other property, or their lives, shall be carried, is a question of expediency only, and involves no constitutional question of power. Four-fifths of all the slaves may be thus lawfully set free, and the emancipation of the other fifth would soon follow." Thus it will be seen that even the veteran Democrat, Amos Kendall, while objecting to the course of the Abolitionists, is entitled to the credit of having made the proposition which Gen. Hunter has thus practically carried

This is a war for the very existence of IIberty. It is a conflict for the life of the Republic. We must defend ourselves with all the means that are placed at our disposal, and with all the energies and resources of our Go-OCCASIONAL. vernment. GOV. H. R. GAMBLE, of Missouri, has consented to be-

FROM WASHINGTON. The Probibition of Sensation Despatches from Cairo

THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S EXPLANATION. An Exchange Secured for Colonel Corcoran. GEN. SICKLES RESTORED TO HIS COMMAND. The Fugitive-Slave Law Being Enfomed in the

GEN. WOOL CONFIRMED AS MAJOR GINERAL. THE NEW CONFISCATION BILL. The Vote on the Emancipation of Rebels' Slaves

A COMMISSIONER ON AGRICULTURE APPOINTED. OPENING OF THE SOUTHERN PORTS. Important Instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Special Despatches to "The fress."

The Sensational Despatches from Cairo. On inquiry at the War Department, it is tseertained that the order of the assistant supervisor of tempatches at Cincinnati, to the operator at Cairo, was not issued by the military supervisor at Washington. It was Issued by the assistant supervisor, at Cincinnati, under a misaprebension of instructions received from the military supervisor, which were intended to stop the forwarding from Cairo to the newspapers of false and improper military inrelligence and seneational despatches relating to military matters, such as had on several occasions created public existy and alarm without cause, and of which great complaint had justly been made. There has been no change in the orders of the Department, and there is no atention to withhold any authentic information from the public, except such as could not be published withour armies

The Secretary of War, upon the application of Repre entative ELY, has ordered the release of Col. W. F BALDWIN, of Virgina, to exchange for Col. Comporan. Captain FARRELL and Lieut. DEMPSRY, lately released as priscuers of war from Richmond, and who have been a week in Washington, had represented to the President and Secretary of War the necessity and justice of this arrangement, on account of Col. Concoran's health. Aided by Mr. ELY they have succeeded. Representative Kerrigan to-day received through on the lately returned Union prisoners, a letter from Richmond, dated May 12th, which was hid in a piece of onp, urging him to use his political influence to effect the release of Capts, POWNEY and GRIFFIN, and Lients. UNDERHILL and FAY, of the New York regiments.

also received two photographs of Union hostages, as they

An Exchange Secured for Col Corcoran

ppeared in Castle Pinckney. Order Thanking Gen. Wool for the Cap-ture of Norfolk. The skilful and gallant movements of Major General JOHN E. WOOL, and the forces under his command, which resulted in the surrender of Norfolk, and the evacuation of the strong batteries erected by the rebels on Sewell's Point and Craney Island, and the destruction of the robel iron-clad steamer Merrimac, are regarded by the President as among the most important successes of the present war. He, therefore, orders that his thanks, as Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy, be communicated by the War Department to Maor General JOHN E. WOOL, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the brilliant operation mentioned

By order of the President. Made at the city of Norfolk, on the eleventh day of EDWIN M. STANTON, May, 1862. Death of Sergeant Irvin.

Sergeant CHARLES INVIN. Company C, Fifty-fifth New York Regiment, died this afternoon, at the National Hosdtal, from wounds received at Williamsharg; The New Governor of North Carolina. EDWARD M. STANLEY, the new Governor of North Carolina, arrived here to-night. As soon as he received is instructions be will depart for the scenes of his duty. Illness of Senator Rice.

We regret to announce that Senator H. M. RICE, of ota, is quite ill from inflammation of the bowels Three physicians were in consultation on his case this

The Old Indian Bonds. retary of War sent a cor Lenate to-day, relative to the drafts of Majors Russell. and Waddell, endorsed by Ex-Secretary of War John B. FLOYD, by which it appeared that \$675,000 was in April of last year the amount of those drafts outstanding in private hands, while the amount due to Messrs. Rus-SELL and WADDELL was \$8,750.

Tax on Coal. A petition was presented to the Senate to-day from

citizens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against a tax on The Employment of the Contrabands. I hear that a hundred or two of contrabands are employed upon the Arlington Estate, in setting things to rights. It would take a great number of these for a long region around about here by reason of the establishmen of camps. They could also be profitably employed in repairing the streets and roads that have been ploughed

The Opening of Southern Ports. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued full instructions to the various collectors respecting clearances to ports opened by proclamation of the President. These

1st of June, but vessels so cleared are not to onter such

ports until after the 1st of June. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1862. copy of the proclamation of the President of the Ilnied States, of the 12th of May, 1862, opening the ports of Beaufort, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C. and Naw Orleans, La., with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury governing the trade with the said ports. In view of said proclamation, and in pursuance of the regulations referred to, you are hereby authorized to grant clearances and licenses to vessels to proceed to any of the said ports under the following restrictions: Before granting any such clearance and lice

shall require the master of each vessel to exhibit to you list of the passengers and crew, and to verify the same by his oath (or solemn affirmation); and you will fully satisfy yourself that said vessel is intended in good faith for a lawful trade, and will in nowise, directly or indirectly, violate the provisions of the aforesaid proclamation, and

granted for the said vessel to proceed to the port of in the State of —, and to leave said port for any lawful destination on the conditions hereinatter mentioned, to wit: that the said vessel will convey no persons, property, or information contrabund of war, either to or from the said port, and that the clearance or license shall be callibited to the collector of customs at the said port immediately on arrival, and, if required, to any official in charge of the blockade, and that the master and all persons concerned in the n ansagement and control of the vessel shall faithfully comply with the revenuelawand regulations of the United States, and with the conditions of this clearance and license. The violation of any of the conditions of this clearance will involve the condemnation and for feiture of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privileges of participating in the trade thus opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States. The officers of vessels of war and all other: persons will respect this clearance and licence, and permit the said vessel to proceed on the lawful voyage unmolasted, while presenting the same in conformity with its conditions, and in all clearances given prior to the lat of June, on penalty of forfeiture of the vessel so cleared shall not enter any of the said ports previous to the lat of June, on penalty of forfeiture of the vessel and cargo.

I am, very respectfully, yeur obedient servant,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Secretary of the Treasury. Prizes Captured.

The Navy Department has received information that on the 1st inst., Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. Nickels, of the " Onward," despatched Acting Master SLEEPER n the vessel's launch in chase of the schooner Sarah shout one hundred tons burden, endeavoring to run the crew thereupon run her ashore and burned her, them-

On the 6th inst the United States gunboat Ottawa captured the rebel schooner C. C. Pinckney, from Charles-ton for Nassau, with 94 bales of cotton, rosin, &c. On the night of the 8th the Alabama saw a schooner on shore at the Light-house inlet. The next day the Pocaliontas endeavored to get to her, but could not, as sho was under the protection of the suns of a shore

Military Confirmations. Among other minor military nominations the follow ing were confirmed ! First Lieutenants WILLIAM LESLEY ormerly a page in the Senate, and CHARLES H. DUSTAN, New York : P. T. SCHOPP. Pennsylvania : Liantonan MONTGOMERY, Rochester; ORSON H. HART, JAMES C. Or the. Massachusette; all as assistant adjutant generals BENJAMIN F. LUSHBAUGH, of Nebraska, was appointed s agent for the Pawnee Indians in that Territory. CHARLES CHASH was confirmed as postmaster at Win-

General Wool Confirmed. The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Brevet dejor General Wood, to be Major General of the army for sallant conduct on the 10th of May, in taking the city The New Orleans Mails.

The mails for New Orleans will be made up at New Vork to be forwarded by see on every steamer which know at the time, and may leave for that port, therefore the communication between those cities will be frequent. Postmasters are requested to forward all mail matter for New Orleans to the New York Post Office. Who Raised the Flag at Yorktown?

The Hon Henry Wilson has received a letter from a The Hon Henry Wison has received a letter trong field-efficer of his old regiment, the Twenty-second Massachusette, claiming for it the honor of raising the first Battes, arrived this morning, and proceeded to Norfolk mational flag over the rebel works at Yorktown. At six with Commodore Goldsborough. General Wool also guard. Soon after, the rebel works were occupied by Col.
Gore, who planted the national flag belonging to his regiment upon the ramparts, where it remained described to the property of the p Gore, who planted the national flag belonging to his ragionent upon the ramparts, where it remained during the day, being the only national flag raised upon the works or in the town until the Forty-fourth New York came up in the arternoon. The officers of the regiment claim that it actions from visiting the city, except on business connected with the troops belonging to the Department in the afternoon. The officers of the regiment claim that the official record will prove this fact.

The Fugitive-Slave Law. District to-day, the military authorities not interfering with the judicial process. There are at least 400 cases perdigs. It, is said that some of the negroes, whose owners or agents from Maryland are here seeking their recovery, mysteriously disappeared this morning.

The New Homestead Bill. It is generally supposed that while the passage of th

omestead bill will reduce the revenues heretofors de rived from sales of public lands, the expenditures of the Government on that head will also be materially diminish ed. This is an error, for not only must the lands be sur veyed as before, but new books must be opened at the General Land Office and the District offices, showing the names of every head of family, or persons over twentyone, or soldier of the million or so of our army, who pro-pose to avail themselves of the benefits of the act. Back nust show that he is qualified by law to make the entry upon public land, and at the end of five years he must again prove that his occupancy has been continuous. This will make a great business indeed, and require the employment by next spring of a very large number of ad-ditional clerks in the General Land Office, and also in the

New Confiscation Bill-Slaves to be Freed. The Senate to-day proceeded to the consideration of the confiscation bill reported by the special committee on that subject, and published in The Press of Thurs lay. There seems to be an evident determination to adhere to the bill as reported by the committee, and it is not, therefore, probable that very many radical amend ments will be made. An important vote was had on the first section of the bill to-day, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moving to strike out the provision declaring that all the slaves of any convicted traitor shall be declared and made free. This was negatived by the following Important Vote.

The yeas were Senators Davis, McDougall, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, and Wilson, of Missouri; and the nays were Senators Anthony, Browning, Chandler Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixen, Doolittle, Fessenden Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansad, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright. The absentees and not voting were-Senators Bayard, Carlile, Hale, Harlan, Johnson, Kennedy, La them, Nesmith, Rice, Thomson, and Wilkinson.

Commissioner of Agriculture. IS LAC NEWTON, at present connected with the agr by the President as Commissioner of Agriculture under e law recently passed establishing a Department Agriculture.

Order Revoked.

Paragraph two of General Orders No. 162, dated in Noember last, having been revoked, the officers and men transferred to skeleton reciments under its operation, will be reassigned to their original regiments as fast as vacan General Sickles Ordered to Resume his

Command, General SICKLES was to-day ordered to resume his command of the Excelsior Brigade, attached to the army

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY. An Attack by Guerillas on the Twenty-Eighth Pennsylvania. FOURTEEN KILLED OR TAKEN PRISONERS,

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF STAUNTON STRASBURG, May 16 .- A continuous stream of Union residents of the valley is pouring into town under the mistaken belief that our army is retreating, and the

mowledge that detachments of rebel cavalry are visiting every farm-house, impressing all the males between 15 and 60. The Secessionists along the route to Harrisonburg sa that the rebel Jackson will not attempt to follow us. STRASBURG, May 16 .- Yesterday afternoon a band of about 300 mounted guerillas made a dash on the railroad guard beyond Front Royal, and killed or took foneton prisoners, all belonging to the Twenty-eighth Ponnsylva nia Regiment. The railroad bridge, 50 feet high and 350 feet long, over

the north fork of the Stiemandouh, was completed to night, and the track will be laid and trains pass to morrow force noon. The work was completed in 40 hours, under the superintendence of G. W. Nagle, Government bridge-It is currently reported that Geps. Milroy and Schenck

From Gen. Halleck's Army. The Rebels Still Fortifying Corinth.

are now in occupation of Staunton.

CAMP ON THE CORINTH ROAD (MISS.), May 15 .- The following is a paragraph of a special field order, just is-"Guards will be placed immediately along the line of the line, without special authority. The commanders of the army corps and divisions will see that their camps are cleared of all unauthorized hangers on, and any one attempting to evade this will be compelled to work on the its, batteries, or the construction of ros This is understood to apply to all persons, correspond ents included.

Fifty-seven privater, three corporals, and one sergeant, captured at Dresden, Tenn., are coming in the morning, under a flag of truce. An equal number will be sent to-morrow in exchange.

Deserters are coming in by squads, daily. They at agree that the rebels are still at Corinth, fortifying. There are picket skirmishes all day. Half a dozen wer

Latest from Corinth.

BEAUREGARD PROPOSES AN ARMISTICE.

IN CAMP NEAR CORINTE, May 16 .- A Frenchman, wh a member of the Thirteenth Louisiann regiment, has arrived here. He states that three companies of that regiment, composed of Frenchmen, arrived at the rebel camp lately. They were unable to obtain work, food and money, and obliged to enlist for thirty days, and the conscript law compels them to enlist for the war. He also reports that the whole army is without coffee, and at one time for more than three days without rations. He says that Gens. Van Dorn and Price left Corinth eight days ago, but it is not known where they had gone. The weather is clear and hot. The roads are yer dusty before Corintle.

It having been satisfactorily shown that spies have

visited our camp, crossed the Tennessee river, and pro-creded at night by dug-outs to Florence, Ala, where they held easy communication with the enemy, it was deemed necessary to exclude all civilians from the camps, in order to expel the spies. Hence the general order mentioned in yesterday's despatch was issued. An intelligent Federal sergeant, who was captured at Shiloh, was exchanged yesterday. He says he was taken from Corinth to Jacksonville, Mississippi, and thence to Jackson, Tennessee, and back to Corinth. He state that from the time he left Corinth until his return, he A contraband who was the intimate friend of Gen Hardee's servant Jack, has also arrived. He reports that

Jack had told him that Gen. Hardee was very sick of the CAIRO, May 16- [Special to Tribune.]-The steame Gladiator, from Pittsburg, has arrived here. There was a rumor at the Landing that Beauregar had sent a flag of truce to Gen. Halleck, asking an armis tice of ten days. This report was subsequently corrobo rated by describes. The request was said to be consideration when the Gladiator left. Military affairs at Pittsburg Landing remain a changed.

The Bombardment at Fort Wright Caino, May 16 .- The steamer De Soto has arrived from the fleet. She brought no news. Not a gun o morlar has been fired by either side for two days. The Federals and Confederates were busily engaged in re pairing damages, and getting ready for the next en

The War in Alabama-Despatch from General Mitchell. WATHINGTON, May 16 .- The following despatch has een received at the War Department: HEADQUARTERS OF THE THIRD DIVISION.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Slanton, Secretary of War ; At 6 P. M. on the 13th inst. Gen. Negley's expediti from Pulacki, supported by Col. Little's expedition from thens, entered Rogersville, driving the enemy across the Jennesses, and destroying a portion of their ferry cats. Having learned of the approach of Col. Little's forces, the enemy succeeded in removing their artillers I expected an obstinate defence at the passage of the Kilk river, and accompanied in person Col. Little's expedition but without crossing. The enemy, as usual, fled at our approach. I ordered, on yesterday, an expedition to move promptly from Rogersville to seize the bridge scross Shad creek and the terry below the mouth of th and the ferry and bridge are ours. No more troops will enter from that region, and we have now upon this side of the river twelve or fifteen hundred cavalry of the enemy in bands of three or four hundred, whom we will endeavor to hunt down and destroy or capture. The gunboat which I have extemporized will be read;

for service to-day, and I will seen be able to pay my respects to the enemy in the eastern side of this region O. M. MITCHELL, Major Goneral.

The Battle of Williamsburg. DESPATCH FROM CENERAL MCCLELLAY. IN CAMP, NINETERN MILES FROM WILLIAMSBURG, MAY 11.—To Hon. E. M. Stanten, Secretary of War: Without waiting further for the official reports, which have not yet reached me, I wish to bear testimony to the spiendid conduct of Hooker's and Kearney's divisions, under command of General Heintzleman, in the battle of Williamsburg. Their bearing was worthy of veterans Hooker's division for hours gallantly withstood the attack of greatly superior numbers, with very heavy loss Kearney's arrived in time to restore the fortunes of the I shall probably have occasion to call attention to ther commands, and do not wish to do injustice to then by mentioning them now. If I had had the full informa-tion I now have in regard to the troops above named when I first telegraphed, they would have been specially

mentioned and commended. I speak only of what I GEO. B McCLELLAN, From Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. executors, and others. See advertisements and FORTHESS MONROW, May 15.—In consequence of a northesat storm and cold rain, there was no despatch pamphlet catalogues, issued to day. boat to Cherrystone this afternoon.

with Commodore Goldsborough. General Wool also visited Norfolk to day. All was quiet there.

Orders have been issued by General Wool, prohibiting the eale or distribution of newspapers in Norfolk or the surrounding country, prohibiting the transportation there of supplies or merchandise of any kind, whether by suffers or otherwise, and prohibiting officers, soldiers, and citizens from visiting the city, except on business connected with the troops belonging to the Department of Virginia.

We understand that the embargo upon travel to Bortress Montoe, from Baltimore, will soon be removed, and free transpit to and fro be resumed.

The Adams Express Company having secured a location in Norfolk, will open an office to-day in that city. Licetenant Carnerose, of General Wool's staff, hes been appointed acting assistant adjutant general.

We would call the attention of buyers to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogand at 10 octooks sale of 1,000 cases The fugitive clave law is being quietly enforced in this | Fortress Monroe, from Baltimore, will soon be removed,

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION The Indian Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate.

THE MURDER OF HON. ROBERT E. SCOTT. Secretary of War's Explanation of that Affair. View of Mr. Wood, of New York, on the

Condition of the Country. WASHINGTON, May 16. SENATE.

SENATE.

Personal Explanation.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rop), of Ohio, made a statement in reference to a remark made by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in the House, who said, speaking of investigating committees, that Mr. Sherman's committee received 38 per day. Mr. Sherman said that he had been on two committees, one the Kansas committee and the other called the Naval Investigating Committee; but neither committee ever charged or received a cent of componsation or mileage. Memorial from the New York Merchants. Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, presented a memorial f merchants of New York, asking the speedy passage of se Pacific Railroad bill.

The Enrolment of Bills. The resolution offered by Mr. Sunner (Mass.), that the bills of the Senate and House be enrolled on paper in-stend of purchment, was taken up, and Mr. Sunner spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution. The Indian Appropriation Bill.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up.
Mr. DOOLITTEE (Rep.) offered in amendment an
horizing the President to apply the appropriations to
crtain tribes when a part was disloyal, to the loyal portion, and where a tribed organization has taken up armong ainst the Government, authorizing the President to abrogate all treaties with them. Adopted. The bill was The Tax and Confiscation Bills. cial committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rop.). of Maine, said he was going to ask the Senate to take up the tax bill. He was in favor of both bills, but his position on the Committee on Finance made it his duty to urge the passage of the tax bill. It was for the Senate to decide.

Mr. WALE (Rep.), of Ohio, was in favor of trying to make the robels pay a part of the cost of the war before we proceed to tax loyal men.

The Confiscation Bill Taken Up. Mr. HENDERSON (Union), of Missouri, thought there would be no very great revenue derived from the bill as reported. He supposed the burdens of the tax bill would be imposed on some of the robed States, as well as the loyal. He should, therefore, vote to take up the

nx bill.

The confiscation bill was taken up—yeas 23, mays 19.

Mr. CLARK said the bill had been carefully prepared y the committee, who had tried to harmonize the differ-nt propositions, and he hoped the bill would most with ent propositions, and he hoped the bill would meet with the approbation of the Sonate.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.) of Illinois, moved to strike out the first section, which, he said, was merely intended to lighten the punishment of treason, and was unconstitutional if any bill had been unconstitutional. He contonded that this was not a confiscation bill at all. He claimed that Congress had the power to take the property of a rebel during life in war, but could not bring him into court and take his property longer than life under the Constitution, which provides against attaineder and the taking of the property of a traitor from his heirs. Yet the first section proposes, as a punishment for treason, to take the property of robels forever.

A Running Debate.

A Running Debate.

After further discussion, Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, moved to amend the first section by striking out all the clauses freeing claves, and add a provision for imprisonment for head labor of not less than five or more than twenty years. Mr. Davis said he had no objection to the confiscation of the claves, if they were treated like other property and the proceeds placed in two treasury.

Mr. CLARK asked it confiscated.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, thought not fle thought it was the duty of Congress to appropriate property and use it. A Running Debate.

and use it.

CLARK said, suppose Congress thought it its
fo let them go free, who is to be the judge of its Mr. DAVIS said the legal definition of forfeiture implied the taking of property and using it.

After further discussion, Mr. Davis' amendment was rejected. Yeas—Messrs. Davis, McDougall, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, and Wilson (Mo.)—7. Nays Mr. Trumbull's Amendment Rejected.

The question then recurred on Mr. Trumbull's amondment to strike out the first section.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, thought if we wanted to make a test, he had better offer the criginal bill as a substitute, and not try to mutilate this bill. It was in favor of the original bill, but if the Sanate was determined to have this bill, he wanted to take it as it was.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was rejected. Mr. Trumbull's amendment was rejected.

REAS—Messrs. Davis, Howard, Pearce, Powell, Saulsary, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson Ho. 1.10. Nave. 29. -10. Nays, 29. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, moved to strike Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, moved to strike one the second section, which provides for the forfeiture of the property and freedom of the slaves of those who incite, engage in or aid insurrection against the United States. It is spoke at some length against this section of the bill, as simply mitigating the punishment of treason, Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, moved to amend the second section by inserting "by imprisonment not exceeding ten years or"—so as to make it forfeiture or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. Adopted. ourt. Adopted.
Mr. Howard's amendment was then rejected—yeas, Mesers. Davis, Advance, and Meseachusetts, offered a Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Meseachusetts, offered a substitute for the bill Ordered to be printed. On motion of III. GEIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, the Second of the American Subsequently ad-

nate went into executive session, and subseque ourned till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Murder of Hon. Robert E. Scott.

The Murder of Hon. Robert E. Scott.

The SPFAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War enclosing a report from Gen. Geary concerning the homicide of Robert E, Scott and a may mamed Manthewn, recently, in Fanquior county, Virginia, from which it appears that they were killed by two privates of a Wiscomstin regiment, as they, with sums in their hands, were entering a house where the soldiers had taken shelter, to capture them. One of the latter was shot, and the other encaped. It is added that they had been guilty of marauding in the section through which they passed while seeking to join their regiment.

Representative Wood's Views on the Rebellion.

BENJAMIN WGOD (Dem.), of New York, not wishing to consume the time of the House in the delivery of a speech on the condition of the Union, obtained permission to print it. He says it has been left to him to speak the first conciliatory word in behalf of kis suffering countrymen. There were gentlemen within his vision whose sworn purpose and greatest desire, paramount even to the proservation of the Republic, is emancipation. They first applied the torch, and are now more busy than to the preservation of the Republic, is emancipation. They first applied the torch, and are now more busy than ever with throwing fresh field to the flame.

Phould history ever frace, which God forbid, the record of this country's ruin, that page will seem the strangest, to those that read, which tells of the madees and wickedness of the arch fanatics of abolition. In the dark recessed of the temple of inform the gleemiest niches will bear the inscription of their names. In place of making the negro question the subject matter of debate, Congress abould take into exprest and selemn consideration some excellent. question the subject matter of debate, Congress abould take into earnest and solemn consideration some expedient for securing peace. He believed that success would crown their efforts. An honorable beace was within their greapy, and when the people shall realize that it is only the infamous design to strengthen the subject to be successful to successful the subject to strengthen the subject to successful the chiefs of the Abolition party. But words are thrown away on stubborn famaticism. He appealed to the lotter feelings which should pervade humanity—to the lovers of our common country. We want a Union of sovereigns, not of subjects. In conclusion he urgest and entreats Congress to adopt some measure which may bring about a cessation of hostilities, with a view to mediation.

After the consideration of private bills the House adjourned till Monday.

From Newbern, N. C. NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Oriole, from New bern, North Carolina, with dates to the 12th, arrived to-night. She had sixty-three discharged soldiers from the One Bundred and Third New York Regiment, sever soldiers on furlough, and the bodies of Lieutenant South worth and Charles Berrian, of Connecticut. The health of the troops at Newbern is good, and that place is being fortified.

From Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, May 16.—Governor Curtin left this mooning for New York, to undergo medical treatment, and will be absent until Thursday night.

Springer Harbaugh, Esq., of Pittsburg, has been ommissioned by the Governor as agent of Pennsylvania Pennsylvanians on the battle fields in the Southwest He will be accompanied by two skilful surgeons, with all the appliances the emergency will require. This is in geon General Smith has been instructed to take the teamer Whilldin to Richmond, the United States permitting, or to any other point where he can take our to continue the good work.

The America Outward Bound. HALIFAX, May 16.—The America, from Boston, arrived at 4% this evening, and sailed for Liverpool at 6% o'clock. Movements of Parson Brownlow.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Parson Brownlow, by invitation, will speak at the Brooklyn Athenaum to-morrow The Niagara at Boston. Steamer Parkersburg Ashore. Naw York, May 16.—The steamer Parkersburg is ashore on Heligate. Assistance has been sent to her and she will probably get off at high water. Death of a Jayhawker.

Ft. Louis, May 16.—The notorious Jayhawker, Cleve-land, arrested at Ograwatomic, on the 11th instant, was silled while attempting to escape. One of his gaper, named Barbarous, was also arrested and taken to Fort Leaven-A Mail for New Orleans NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Ocean Queen will sail for New Orleans direct on Sunday next. She will

carry a mail.
[We learn from the Philadelphia Post Office that let-

ters denosited in the office up to this (Saturday) evening

addressed to New Orleans, will be in time for the Ocean Pensacola Taken by the U.S. Forces. CAMP NEAR CORINTH, Miss., May 15.—Colonel Jacob Thompson, of Beauregard's staff, formerly Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan, accompanied the late flag of truce. He admits the fall of Norfolk, New Orleans and Pensacola, but denies the fall of Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The ship kare Hooper, Johnson, commander, has arrived at San Francisco in safety. She cleared from this port on the 18th of Ducember, and some anxiety has been felt at her long passage, which this announcement happily dissipates. A Catastrophe at Catasauqua, Pa.

The Ship Kate Hooper.

CATASAUGUA. May 16—At 12 o'clock to-day, an engit e attached to the coal train burst while standing at the depot here, killing three men. STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY NEXT .-Thomas & Sons' sale at the Exchange, 20th inst will comprise upwards of twenty properties, including business stands, city dwellings, country seats, building lots, &c. by order of Orphans' Court

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. We would call the attention of buyers to the large

Public Amusements. ITALIAN OPERA.—The second and last performan is season, at the Academy of Music, will take place this evening, when " La Favorita," by Donizetti, will be very attractive, we doubt not. Madame D'Augri, we hear, considers Leonora to be one of her best characters. It has some splendid solos and duets. In the first act, when Leonora first meets Ferdinand, there are a couple of charming duets. Again, in the third scene of Act II., she has a fine duet with the King—which has been snoored each time we heard it. The closing scene of this Act, in which all the leading singers are engaged, is impressive, grand, and deoply tragic. Then, in Act III., Leonora sings that touching and tender solo, breathing the deepest passion, yet finged with sadness—we mean the "O, mio Fernando." The whole of this Act is thoroughly dramatic, and, in its bustle and action, much in contrast with the last Act, in which the lovers mect at the Couvent. Here, Lesnord's tender 'Fernando, ah! dov' egli," and her mourufa! "Clemente al par di Dio," contrast with Fordinand's bitter re-proaches in "Ah! va, t'invola," and the exulting "Vicui, sh! riem," which they sing together, near the finale. The cast, besides D'Angri's Leonora, includes Brignoli, as Fernando, Mancusi as The King, and Susini as Balthazar. As D'Angri is the best operatic contraito in this country since Alboni, (who also was fend of "La Favorita,") and as Brignoli has repeatedly appeared in the character of Fernando, besides the advantage of such voices as Mancust's and Susini's, we may reasonably promise our musical friends a great pleasur this evening. There is every prospect of the house being crowded, which, next to good singing, is one of the plea-santest incidents in a visit to the Academy of Music. This is the last evening of Mr. Gran's company appearing here. On next Thursday evening Mr. Mark Hassler's forewell concert is to take place, at the Academy of Music. The novel feature of a premenade between the first and second parts impresses us with the great relief that will be produced by having a chance to walk about in the spacious rooms of the Academy, listen to good music. and see old acquaintances. Mr. Hassler has just hit the very thing that the public wants in this weather. By reference to our amusement column it will be se

that Van Amburgh's mammoth menageric intends giving a series of their exhibitions in this city during the ning week. Their collection of living animals will be exhibited under a large tent, pitched on the lot on Arch street, above Ninetcenth. The exhibition will be opened on Monday, and continue six days, giving three perform nces per day. No doubt Mr. Van Ambargh will be well entronized by the public. row n'ght at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Fourth street e Spruce. The exercises will consist of a Grand Gratorio with organ and orchestral accompanionents St. Mary's Church, assisted by members of all the Catho lic Choirs in the city. The whole will be under the leadership of A. F. Dos Santes. As the entertainment has

been gutten up for the purpose of repairing the organ of the church it should be well patronized. The Strike in Schuylkill County. For The Press.] EDITOR PRESS: In your edition of the 9th inst. y gave an article headed "The Coal Miners' Rebeillon," pretending to narrate the cause of the strike in this dis-

rict. As manager of the works alluded to (excepting the 5watara Colliery, where the strike began,) for ove en years past, I must say, without hesitation, that I far prefer to bave my reputetion for dealing (airly with mon rest on the statement of those who, a few days ago, were attempting, by destroying property, to force their exporters or such designing individuals as wrote the article The wages paid to the men were, in proportion to the

price of coal, higher than I have ever known them to be. A big advance had been tendered voluntarily by me on he lat of April. The dissatisfaction arose from other causes.-the wages were a pretext. Contemptible plotters were at the bottom of it, using the workmen as tools; but, as could be expected, not to be found among those who acted in broad day light. There is not one word of truth in the statement made by your correspondent, who is either imposing on the community by explaining what he knows nothing about or stating what he knows to be

Force was needed to uphold the law. It was not to make men work who do not wish to work, and who can choose amongst the numerous operations to get employment if the treatment they receive at any particular one does not suit them. It was to prevent them to destroy crocerty with a view to enforce their demunds. I left it o disinterested parties to compromise with the men, on account of the total inability, to use an extremely mild expression, of the sheriff of Schuylkill county to establish the supremacy of the law, and with the no advance was deserved. Respectfully,

E. BORDA. the supremacy of the law, and with the conviction that

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1862. The stock market was quiet to day, with firmness n prices generally. Government certificates of indebtthree-tenths per cent. loan sells at 104%. City sixes of the old issue advanced &, and the new issue, & Pennsylvania Railroad stock rose 16. Reading Bailroad shares sold freely at 24% and 24%. Cutawissa preferred advanced %, and the common stock %. A considerable business was done in Spruce and Pine streets railway sheres, at 12% and 12%; Second and Third streets sold at 63 and 62%, a gain of & ; and Girard College railway at 20%. Little Schurlkill railroad stock, which has been selling at 9 and 10 dollars a chare, suddenly advanced to 15. The frivolous and vexatious suit in chancery, insti-tuted by those who would have had this company repudiate its obligations, has been opposed by so many of the stockholders as to cause its settlement and the near approach to completion of the new feeder reilroad, which tunnels the Broad Mountain at the most fororable point, promises a great accession of business to he Little Schuylkill company during the present year. Bank shares are advancing. Consolidation Bank stock sold at 25, and the bids were for Philadelphia 105, North merica 191, Parmers' and Mechanics' 51, Northe Liberties 60. Southwark 73. Kensington 60, Western 61 Girard 40, Penn Township 30, Commonwealth 35, and

Mesars Drexel & Co. furnish us with the following New York exchange......par @1-10 prom. ne year certificates....... par@ if prem A meeting of the board of directors of the Cape Ma d Atlantic Railroad Company was held on Thursday 5th inst., at the hotel of Messre. Parsons & Smith, Camlen, N. J. Mr. John Dougherty, of Caps Island, was

phia, was elected treasurer. After an interchange of

to further the completion of the read.

on, it was resolved that measures be at once adopted

Shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Ton Mountain Railroad during the week ending Wednesday, May 14, 1862, and since January 1, 1862 Week. Previously. Tons. 113,405 54,364 Tona. 119,669 58,239 The anthracite and bituminous coal brough the Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal was as follows:

Railroad, this week. 61,460

547,174 0\$ Increase. #58.591 45 Our readers will do well to cut out the following summary of Federal currency and Federal securities for reporter:

The demand Treasury notes which are dated Aug. 10, 1861, are not fundable into stock, but "are receivable for all public dues." This fact appears on the margin of the note.

The demand Treasury notes which are dated March 10, 1862, are not receivable for Custom-house dues, but are fundable into a twenty-year 6 per cent. stock; but the stock is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government any time after five years. This fact appears on the back of the hole.

The 7 3-20 treasury note bonds are fundable at the pleasure of the holder, at any time up to the day they mature, into an absolute 20-year 6 49 cent. stock; or, if the holder elect, he can take the money at maturity.

The absolute 20-year stock is called United States sixes of 1861.

1 1881, The stock into which the demand notes dated March, 0, 1869, sre fundable, is named, by Mr. Secretary have, the United States 5-20 sixes. The meaning is,

Chare, the United States 5-20 sixes. The meaning is, that they have five years to run, and they may run for some inclinite time not exceeding twenty years.

The demand tressury notes dated August 10, 1861, will continue to bear a premium, being the only money, or cept gold, that is usable at the custom house; and next fall or winter the premium on them will be about equal to the premium on gold, whatever that may be.

From these data it is easy for any person to make up their mind what the various classes of Federal securities are worth, when paid for in legal-tender treasury note currency, or in bank currency, which is convertible into nothing but fegal-tender currency. mothing but legal-tender currenty.

We will clucidate by saying that the legal tender money is par. The "5-20 sixes" being obtainable at par with the legal tender currency, cannot rise but a brokerage above par and accrued interest added. brokerage above par and accrued interest added,
Then the question is, how much is an absolute twentyyear six per cent stock worth more than a six per cent,
stock that may be called in at any time after five years?
The 7 5-10 Treasury note bonds will earn during the
two and a half years they have to run three per crit,
more interest than the 0 per cent, stock. They are thou
worth that three per cent, more than the sixes of 1851;
and the privilege of taking the money or an absolute
twenty-year stock is certainly worth something in addition.

One-dollar bills on the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburg have been extensively altered to 5s and 10s, and put into circulation in Cleveland and Cincinnati. Some of them may soon be offered here, and caution will be reonired in taking such. The vignette of the gomine ones, altered as above, is: Females scated each side of an anvil : "Citizen's Bank" in a semi-circle above. The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The stock market is a shade lower than at yesterday's Second Board, but there is no pressure to sell. The bears are selling freely on sellers' option, supposed on account of General Eunter's proclaustion declaring the usigves of Florida, South Carolina, and Gaorgia forever free." The secculative shares do not show as much weakness as Governments, these having fallen back \$2 \times per cent. The coupun sixes sold down to 101%, the registered to 104%.

The market after the Board, was firmer. New York Central, 59%; Erie, 59%; Toledo, 46%; Michigan Gusrantice, 53.

Pacific Mail is very firm, and closes 111% bid, 112 Guarantice, 53.

Pacific Mail is very firm, and closes 111½ bid, 112 asked. Sales have been made since the Board at 111½. In ratircad bonds there is a large advance again, All the first-class mortgages are 102 per cont. higher.

The Border State stocks close % per cent. higher—
Tennesses 52 Missouris 52%. The Border State stocks close & per cent, higher—
Tennessee 59, Missouris 52%.
Money is extremely abundant to-day at 4 per cent on
call. The extremes are 8 and 5 per cent. The bulk of
the business is at 454% per cent. on prime colla-orals.
Gold closes dull, with sellers at 103%. At 103 there is
a good demand.

Philadelphia Stock Excannge Sales, May 16.

CITY ITEMS.

A Zuccessful Enterprise. It is no unmearing compliment to the business vitality the unparalleled prostration in mercantile circles cause y the war in nearly all the ordinary channels of trade, here have not a fow young houses sprung igto being with distinguished excess, almost within the period covered by the rebellion. Prominent arrange these we would name the (new popularly and favorably known) "Oak Hall" Clothing Bazuar, located on the southeast corner of Market and Sixth streets. The proprietors of this establishment, Messre, Wanamaker & Brown, who are both thoroughly convergent with the clothing trade, conceived the idea of creating in Philadelphia a clothiag emporium, after the plan of the celebrated "Oak Hadi" clothing house of Boston. They made the attempt, and the result, we are pleased to chronicle, is a decided success. Everything that tack talent, industry, and the requisite capital could do to accomplish this end was business house that has in the same period secured a Wansmaker & Brewo. From our own observation and the remarks of others, we are not inlataken in attributing this success, in a large measure, to the following causes: They have uniformly brought the very best taste and judgment to bear in selecting their goods, a fact which has rendered their customer-work (garments made to order), an immense item in their business; they employ only the best talent in their cutting depart nent; they buy and sell for cash, and being a young house, their ambition has been rather to build up a firstclass trade than to make large profits; honce their prices are unusually low, by which we mean that the most stylish and best made garments—and their clothing is meurpossed in these particulars by any other in the mion—are sold dollars below the prices neusliy charged

We congratulate this enterprising young firm upon their success, and are sure that we express the sentiment conved. Their present stock of ready-made clothing y the way, and their material for making suits to order, are we I worthy the attention of all gentlemen of taste.

for the same classed goods.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT theme... It is not often that we feel ourselves called pon to give colat to a " patent inedicine," but the fact that "HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU!" stares as in the face from the columns of nearly every leading journal broughout the country entitles it to a hearing. Upon nomining of a number of our most respectable citizens &nphysicians who despise anything like quackery, we find that Helmbold's Extract Buchu is telling its own story to thousands in every accessible part of the Union, and erond it. The indulitely evidence afforded as that it not a nostrum, but an invaluable medicine, compounded from vegetable substances purely, upon the highest principles of chamical and medical science, first drow in attention to its mostle; and from the statements made to us by gentlemen in this city and elsewhere, whose tentimony is of the highest character, we are free to admit that HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is worthy of all the prominence it is receiving. Moreover, we are convined that its occasional use would be of invaluable service to the health of every household, as it is not only the most effectual specific known in material medical in the dieases of the kidneys, bladders, and other internal or gans, to which young and old of both sexus are limble, out its effect upon the general health of all who try it, is apparent, and, in many cases, surprising. It increases the nower of digestion, and excites the absorbents into olthy setton, thereby reducing all unnatural culargoments, and removing local pains and inflammation. We believe, upon the whole, that a more health-promoting and universally-desirable medicine has never been given to the public than Helmbold's Extract Ruchu. and it, by the strong terms of commendation here bestowed tion as the foremost family medicine of the age, it will be a real service to the community. The advertisement of this article, which will be found in another column ve advise all our readers to read, and believe, practically, if they are afflicted with any of the symptoms which the Buchu professes to romedy.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN HATS .- TO Mr. Warburton, the Hatter of Chestnut street, No. 430. indoubtedly belongs the body of having contributed several of the most important improvements in the namulacture of Hats in the matter of comfort, durability and cheapuess—that the present inventive age has ret developed. His Flexible-Band, Ventilating Hat, patented all odds the most comfortable and healthful hat out, and what is now popularly known as the " Warburton Inpreciated. They certainly are the most admirable unmarket affords.

Choice Confections At E. G. William & Co's .- Meesrs, E. G. Whitman & Co., Second street, selow Chestant, have just brought out a variety of choice confections, expressly adapted to the seaso The great advantage of buying from this house it that their goods are always fresh. Being among the largest wholesale dealers in this branch of manufacturingeir steck is constantly moving, in consequence which their retail counters are freshly supplied syery

DELICIOUS BEVERAGES FOR THE TABLE .-

C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine tiroceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has constantly on hand a supply of the best Tena and Coffees, at moderate prices. His celebrated Colom and other Teas, and his pure Old Government Java Got-See, are justly reputed to be the finest table beverages is 1st. Our readers should bear this in mind. Misses, and Cars for Boys, at Oakrono & Soss.— Messes, Charles Oakford & Son, under the Continental Itatal, have this week added to their stock a variety of he most exquisite noveliles, in the way of Children's oods. Their Hats and Caps in this department are unwith delighted citatomers. Today will whoes a rush to their warerooms for the "ton" Spring Hats for Gontle men, which this firm now exhibit in their usual excellent

erved by Mr. J. W. Price, at his popular restaurant have long been regarded by epicures as the fluest to be have in this city. but since making the splendld improvement in his saloen and dining-rooms, he is, by common consent, excelling himself. Every day finds some pleasant, tempt ing new side dish, to add zest and relish to the more sub tantial articles on his bill of fare. By the way, it is jusnow customary among gentlemen who dine down town to peak of "Price's lamb and salad" as the crack dish o the season. The culinary department of this restaurar beyond doubt, the best-conducted of any in this citi THE AVANT COURIERS OF CONSUMPTION Coughs and Colds, are extremely prevalent, and the foundation of many a fatal case of inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis, pleurisy, &c., is now being laid. Why should there destructive elements be allowed to gather Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant ? This standard remedy is prepared only at No. 242 Chesinut street. my17-2t
Window Shades, all styles, \$1 to \$5 each, with durable fixtures, 719 Chestnut street, Philadelphia

LAGE, MUSLIN, AND JACQUARD CURTAINS, now in store, price \$1 50 to \$20 a piece, 719 Chestnul street, Philadelphia. W. H. CARRIL & Buo. ap12-7t HELMBOLD'S UNIVERSALLY APPROVED RE MEDY .- Compound Extract Buchu cures Diseases of the Read the advertisement in another column. my17-sa10

A Mysreny .- A strange story is going the

rounds of the English press. An Irish earl, wishing to

improve his old marsion, set carpenters at work, who discovered a room hermetically bricked up. It was litted up in the richest style of one hundred and fift years ago, and on a couch lay the skeleton of a female, while on the floor was the skeleton of a man, presenting evident traces of violence. Jewels and dresses lay scattered about the room. The garments were quaintly cut and finished, and none of them resembled in the least the elegant modern suits made at the Brown-stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 608 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

An Army of Six Hundred Thousand MEX.—The Journal of Commerce thus undertakes to give an idea of what an army of 600,000 men is: "Assuming the men to fall into line, single rank, they will show a front of twenty-three miles. Should the generalissime wi h to review his army, his charger must ge This respectable army formed in hollow typaro, would present a field of bayonets three miles on each side, enclosing five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres. Allowing two pounds of provisions per diem for each men, they consume six hundred tons a day, and drink one hundred and fifty thousand gallons of water." And

ment, under the "Continental," would only be equal to Make a Beginning .- If you do not begin you will never come to the end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings bank, and the first mile travelled on a journey, are all important things; they make a beginning, and thereby give a hope, a pr a pledge, an assurance, that you are in carnest with what you have undertaken. Hence, we advise all who are ext avagant to he economical; to make a bogi once by ratronizing the One-price Mammoth Ciothing House of Granville Stokes, No. 809 Chestnut street, where prices are 25 per cent. lower than any other ent in the city. WILLIAM HENRY PATTEN'S Shade, Curtain,

to keep an army like this in clothes-well-Charles

Stokes' extensive Men's and Boys' Clothing Establish

Yerandah, Awning, and Upholitery Store, 1408 Chestnut CHEAP AND STYLISH CLOTHING, at Grigg & Van Gunten's, 794 Market street, A beautiful light conimere suit entire for \$8. Come and see. SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS of Sunday Schools will see, by the advertisement in to day's paper, the notice to proper for the grand gathering of the schools in the Academy of Music, on the 30th inst.. to wilcome the State Convention.

HOSPITAL CASE.—Vincent Smith, colored, was admitted to the bospital, yesterday, with an ugly shot-wound in his side, received, by his own statement, in a fight near Sevanth and Lombard streats. Accident .- John Rourke, aged 30 years, was admitted to the hospital, yesterday afternoon, having austained a fracture of the lep by a hogshead of tobacco rolling on him, at the Peansylvania Railroad depot, arthe foot of Washington street.