THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1862.

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THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Our Fortress Mouroe correspondent telegraphs us an account of the action between our gunboats and the robel batteries, within eight miles of Richmond. The iron-clad vessel Galena, followed by the Monitor, Naugatuck, and several other ships, proceeded up the river, silencing all the batteries, until they came within eight miles of Richmond, where there is a bluff, upon which a series of strong batteries were erected. Our fleet immediately opened a terrific fire upon them. At first the shots rolled off the Galena, but the rebels finally used steel-pointed. shet, which went through her sides. A shell burst on the Galena, killing 17 and wounding 19. The Naugatuck's gun burst, killing two and wounding three men, including her captain. The loss of life among the rebels was terrible. The Monitor was not hurt, and our fleet intend to renew the bombardment. Among the wounded on our side are Captain Rodgers, of the Galena; Captain Morris, of the Port Royal; and Captain Constable, of the Monitor.

It is stated that the people of Norfolk still manifest a sort of sullen indifference towards the Union soldiers, and that repeated attempts have been made to assassiunte the latter. Colonel Brown, of the Twenticth Indiana Regiment, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is supposed that he has been foully dealt with.

A report was prevalent in Washington yesterday that Commodore Goldsborough had taken possession of the two batteries on James river, one of which was silenced by the Galena, on her way up towards Richmond. It is also reported that the Galena and Monitor had returned to City Point, twenty five miles from Richmond. and that the Aroostook Port Royal, and Naugatuck had returned to Jamestown Island.

Further news in relation to the repulse of our gunboats on the James river has been received. It was generally regarded at Fortress Monroe as a serious affair, and that no full account had been made public Seventeen men had been killed on board of the Naugatuck by the bursting of her gun, and the Galena was riddled by balls, occasioning, it is thought, a heavy loss of life. The Monitor was struck repeatedly, but was said to be unirjared.

Further extracts from the rebel papers have been telegraphed us from the West. Gen. Beaurogard hes issued orders that he would treat any person or corporation as disloyal to the rebel confederacy who would refuse to accept Confederate notes at par, or who in any degree endeavored to discredit. the overations of the rebel government. There is a large amount of sickness prevalent among the suldiers in Richmond. Some of our war vessels must have ascended the Mississippi river to above Vicksburg, for the Vicksburg Citizen of the 9th states that a large frigate passed near that place hound South.

The expedition to New Mexico is about to start. It will consist of the First, Second, and Seventh Kansas, and the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin regiments, the whole to be under command of General R. B. Mi chall.

is It is almost unnecessary to call the attention of our readers to our war correspondence from the armies of Generals McClellan, McDowell, Wool. and Hunter. The events transpiring in these departments are truthfully described by writers of experience, who speak from actual observation.

THE proclamation of President LIN

rations, then the duty must be performed by negroes who are acclimated. Whether those negroes are slaves or freemen is immaterial. Their labor becomes a military necessity. It is used against us by the rebels, and we may be compelled to use it against the rebels. While we do not, therefore, care to proclaim general emancipation, we hold ourselves ready

to use the negro population in the performance of those military duties which the climate will only permit them to perform. And this is the construction we place on President LIN-COLN'S proclamation.

We are prompted and encouraged in our endorsement of the President's course by his earnest and beautiful appeal in behalf of freedomunder the Constitution. In nothing has the President shown such high and noble qualities. He sees beyond the wavering and shifting clouds to the bright sun that tinges and disrels them. Into the vast future, he points the people of this nation. He not only sees peace, but peace and freedom, peace and national prosperity, peace and honor, peace and human liberty, for all time to come. Steadily, surely, with measured and undeviating tread, we approach our destiny. Shall we go by the dangerous and embarrassing path of General HUNTER, or shall we take the longer but more pleasant path of Mr. LINCOLN? It is not a question of results, but one of ways and means. The end is as sure as the end of Time and the beginning of glory. We may differ as to the course we shall take, but while

some of our friends go one way and some go another, but all looking to the one result, we refer to follow the lead of Mr. LINCOLN, and trust to that consummate wisdom and states. manship which thus far have produced such happy consequences.

LESS THAN three months ago the first battle ever fought by iron-clad ships occurred in Hampton Reads. Immediately the navies of the world were revolutionized. England ceased work upon her fortifications at Spithead, and devoted her defence appropriations to the construction of cupola ships, and the conversion of her wooden walls into walls of steel. France was not slow to seize the hint we gave, and Prussia, Austria, and Italy prepared to accept the change. In common with all Europe, we flattered ourselves that the problem of rendering ships-of-war invincible, in a relative sense, had at last been solved. The London press asserted with confidence that henceforth the means of attack might in all cases be made more powerful than those of defence. Several members of Parliament expressed the opinion that iron-plated war-ships, armed with prows, were the most formidable engines of destruction that the ingenuity of man would probably ever be able to devise. Our Government and newspapers seemed to have arrived at a similar conclusion. We prepared to put in practice

the theories that had been determined by the Monitor's two little guns; and passed an appropriation to complete the Stevens battery. Capt. ERICSSON and Lieut. WORDEN suddenly became world-famous-their biographies were published in every village newspaper, and their countenances meekly stared at mankind from every print-shop window. The armor-coated vessels that we had already commenced were hurried to completion, and the keels of others

laid. We fancied that we were on the high read to matitime supremacy, and almost felt grateful to Divine Providence for the war that had taught us our natural strength and greatness. But have our expectations been wholly

realized? Have our armor-clad vessels proved as impregnable as they appeared to the world, in their first contest? We fear not. They have served us well thus far; they have turned the tide of many a wavering battle in our favor; at New Orleans they almost annihilated the enemy's iron-clad fleet. But it is somewhat singular that the Varuna, which may be said to have won us the victory on that occasion, and which alone sunk six of the enemy's ships, was not an iron-clad vessel. At Fort Wright, a few days since, our iron-clads gained another victory, but the only margin for congratulation was in the fact that the Cincinnati was not sunk by the enemy's fire. On Saturday, at Fort Darling, a few miles below Richmond, five of our iron-sheathed ganboats, while ascending the James river, were saluted with a terrific hail of iron shot from a land battery, and, after being severely herated, were compelled to abandon temporarily their purpose of attacking Richmond. Such results surprise and mortify us. They would seem to indicate that iron-ships are not invincible against guns of ordinary calibre at moderate range; and that means of attack cannot in all cases be made more formidable than those of defence. In fact, we stand self convicted of having got up a naval revolution under false pretences. Undoubtedly, we are far, very far from perfection, both in the models and materials of our ships-of-war, and must either be content to learn from oldernations, or figure out the problem for ourselves. The Shoeburyness experiment has taught us very little. Our own experiments at New Orleans and on the Atlantic seabcard have taught us much. We feared the enemy's iron rams, and stood in awe of them simply because they were rams; and yet what has been the experience of the exigencies we could not contemplate. We past two months? We have sunk, blown up, or crippled at least fifteen of them. We have had another experience, equally of interest, which Com. FOOTE has turned to excellent account, and it is this, that the merest wooden hulk, protected by bulwarks of cotton bales, is practically invulnerable under ordinary circumstances. THE London Times has, marvellously enough, made a concession to the invincibility of our arms. It has actually admitted, in view of our recent victories, that "the Federals have made greater progress in military efficiency than their antagonists. Both at Fort Donelson. and still more conspicuously at Pittsburg, the Confederates did as much as would have secured them the victory if the Federals had been no better soldiers than they were at Bull There cannot be a greater contrast Run. than that between the invincible and unflinching endurance of the Unionists under the fierce ly for these saved liberties, in view onset of BEAUREGARD, and the panic and flight of the heroic sacrifices of those who are of a whole army before JOHNSTON's division fighting and dying that they may be wholly at Manassas. The Federals-at any rate, those saved. But much money has been corruptly of the Western army-have learned to stand, srent. It is so in all countries and in all wars, and the Confederates can no longer snatch a You are at least fortunate in an honest Pre sudden victory by a rapid assault." But the sident, who does his best to arrest that which Times refuses to go further. Having admitted no ruler could entircly avert. Nor should that our soldiers are invincible, it comes to a you forget that those who speak of corruption dead halt, and shrinks to meet the inference most eloquently are, with honorable excepfairly, but winds up its article in the following tions, the advocates of the Heaven-defying strain : "So long as the Confederates are not infamies of the rebels themselves. actually subdued they may regard themselves Like mist before the morning sun, all these as winning. These are conditions which fallacies and accusations disappear before a leave heavy odds against the North, and fully candid view of the familiar history of the counterbalance the superiority of its retimes, leaving the duty and the destiny of the sources, the magnitude of its armies, and, good people of the United States as clear as let us add, the extraordinary energies of its a new Gospel from the hands of God. citizens."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, May 19, 1862.

Robellion will make its last formidable stand at Corinth and Richmond. Beaten there, it must retreat forever from the contest. Do we of the loyal States sufficiently study-have we risen to the height of our great duty? Are we so absorbed by the paseantry of triumph, or, looking at the other side of the picture, by the sense of our own sufferings in the loss of rela-

tives and friends, that we forget how much depends upon sagacious and fearless action now, if we would be strong and invincible in the future? Rebellion is stimulated by two agencies, each of which should stir the blood of the patriotic living, and wake the consecrated dead into indignant vitality. These are the pronised support of Great Britain, and the salation of the institution of slavery. Should defeat overtake the arms of the Republic at either of the great points of interest, England may find that protext for which she once more hungering, and slavery, with her aid, may attempt to renew its lease. I do not op to comment upon a spectacle so shameess and revolting as that of a great Christian Power standing ready to assist a treason susained by a system of human bondage. The fact is its own best interpreter. It needs no painter to make its shadows darker. It requires no orator to make the crime more flagrant. But what of those who believe in the cause of the country-in the cause o the Constitution- in the cause of freedo a and of Ged? They should feel the holy inspiration of their obligations. But do they? They should be alert, unselfish, and unsleep. ing. And are they? Let us not be intoxi-

MILITARY WRITERS all concur in the opinion that "retreats are certainly the most difficult operations in war." Rigid discipline, always essary, becomes vitally important when a victorious enemy presses close upon the flank or rear of flying legions. What is left of the 'Confederate army'' is now all engaged in the arduous task of cluding the close pursuit of our gallant soldiers. That it can surmount obstacles which the best troops in the world have been unable to overcome, is scarcely within the bounds of possibility. It has little of the spirit that sometimes enables men to brave disaster in its worst shapes, and to wring triumph from circumstances which seem to foreshadow certain defeat. Disaster brings with it, to the Secession forces, disorder and demoralization. After all their loud bombast about making a desperate defence, there never was an army which showed greater readiness camps. to abandon without a serious contest strong positions. In turn, Bowling Green, Columbus, Island No. 10. New Madrid, Manassas, Yorktown, Norfolk, and Fort Wright, have all been deserted; and Hilton Head, Roanoke Island, Forts Pulaski, Macon, St. Philip, Jackson, Clinch, the Sewell Point Battery, etc., have been captured. The superiority of this great nation over the insurgents who defied and assailed it has been most amply and nobly vindicated. The traitors are learning that it is utterly vain for them to attempt to resist our attacks, and no army can long be maintained for the purpose of meeting disgrace after disgrace by being compelled to flee. Indications of the disheartening effect produced upon the rank and file of the enemy are

every day becoming more numerous. Many deserters are flocking into our camps for recated by the bewildering triumphs that already fuge, bringing news of the sad condition of adorn history and crowd the galleries of metheir former companions, their deficiency in nory. We have other and sterner things to clothing and supplies, and their conviction of de-things not of to-day, nor of to morrow. the hopeless character of the wicked struggle. but for all time. And they are worthy of all in which they embarked. sacrifice and suffering. We shall win this Besides, however great may be the talent

fight; but it cannot be won wholly and lastof the enemy for "the most difficult operation ingly unless we banish forever the fends in war," they are now so closely hemmed in and theories that are now insidiously culthat the field for the exercise of their peculiar tivated and industriously spread among us. abilities is a restricted one. The army in There are some honest minds who hug to Virginia may find their communications their bosoms the delusive hope that the through North Carolina cut off by General eaders of the rebellion can be brought back to BURNSIDE, as they have already been interthe old Government; and this class are discepted in Middle Tennessee and Northern posed to listen to the arguments of the agents Alabama by our gallant army of the West. of those leaders in the adhering and loyal sec-BEAUREGARD cannot fly to the East or to the ions. A more dangerous error could not be North. A few more vigorous dashes by our fleet entertained. Even if it were desirable, such wil render the Mississippi impassable by him, a thing could never be; and the sooner this is and he will have little chance of forcing his acknowledged the better. Why, then, should way down to New Orleans.

we of the free States divide when our divi-The result of all the battles of the last six sion only weakens the Government in its nonths indicating that if the rebel armies struggle for life and liberty? The efforts of fight they will be defeated, and their chances the Secession sympathizers are intended, and opportunities of retreat rapidly diminishnot to restore the Union, but to ing, a period must soon arrive when their only keep it divided by extending enalternative will be to surrender or to disband. couragement to the rebels. And if peace It will not be surprising it, after Richmond were procured under such auspices, who that falls, they should be obliged to give up the cares for his country would not execrate it? contest very speedily, and to return to their This war may become a world's war; and a homes as best they can. The loss of their casettlement to-day on the basis of recognition, pital will destroy the last element of cohesion or, what is worse, on the scheme of comproleft among them, and though a few predatory mise, would hasten not retard that result. Let bands may still cling together, they will not us trust ourselves in the hands of Providence, long be able to maintain such bandit organizaand repose on the rock of our principles, and

Death of General W. II. Keim.

when it is dene, it will be done, if not quickly, The announcement of the death of Brigadier General William II- Keim will cause a feeling of Have you ever, in reflecting upon this stupendous drama, and in counting over the events of the last year, and in thinking how much is ment of our State, and the experience which he expected of every good and loyal citizen-have thus acquired, added to his marked abilities, you ever noticed the strange harmony between rendered him fit to fil any position in the counthe language and logic of the British aristo. cils of the State with credit to himself and cracy, all of whom are against the United to the satisfaction of his constituents. Gene-States in this crisis of our fate, and the small ral Keim was a native of the city of Read- by increasing the number and especially the calibres of ing. For many years he commanded the Fifth division of Penusylvania Volunteers, and held eupply of gars for our forts is very great; the want of lawyers and smaller politicians, who, under From his first en

And whereas, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding: therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United and misonderstanding : the States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had 10 knowledge, information, or belief of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither General Hunter nor any other commande or person has been authorized by the Gavernnient of the United States to make a preclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclanation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether wold, so far as respects such a declaration. I further make it known that, whether it be competen for me, as Commander, in-Chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a none-sity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such a supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in the armies and

On the fith day of Murch last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be subtantially as follows: " Resulted, That the United States ought to co-operato with any state which may adopt a gradual abolishment

f slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to components for the in-conveniences, public and private, produced by such a change of system." The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adouted by large majorities in both branches of Congress

and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn propound of the nation to the States and people most immelistily interested in the subject matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue: I beseech you to make the arguments for You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged can-

deration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above per sonal and partisen politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven-not rending or wrecking abything. Will you not embrace it? Somuch good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilego to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it!

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and mised the scal of the United States to be affixed. Pore at the city of Washington, this the nineteenth day ol May, in the year of cur Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President. other side.

WM. H. SEWABD, Secretary of State.

General TOTTEN, Chief of the Engineer Department, ha cilied to the inquiries on the subject of the changes which may have become necessary in faits and other neans of defeuce. He lays down the following princides, which have always been maintained by engineersnamely : Forts must fall before a competent land attack and forts are competent to resist and rep-1 vessels. Both of these principles have been well settled by military oxperience and have received full illustration in the recen attack on Fort Pulaski. After an elaborate argument he states the following covclusions:

he materials, being the strongest, most indestructible. imperishable, and cheapest possible, no change can be made in them with advantage. That icon has been freely used for years past to guard the thinnest and most exposed parts of these batteries, and its further use is perfectly easy on the existing works to any extent, and it is a question of economy merely. It will be an-plied rehorever needed. The walls may be entirely ironcovered. That all the changes in ordnance and pro-jectiles are greatly in favor of land batteries, an against vessels in any combat between the two. That guns of unlimited size can easily be mounted and cover ed on land. That no vessel can be built and floated that will not be pendrable to projectiles from such guns. That one shot, rightly delivered, will probably sink the vessel, while the fort cannot be seriously injured by the return fire of the vessel. That the methods of naval worfare connot avail in such a contest. That all the best results ways occupied a preminent position in the Govern- | into these defences as soon as these results are found to be reliable. That, while forts can now, as always here

tofore, be readily reduced by land batteries, they cannot be reduced, when duly armed and manned, by vessels That the use of steam is a very great, and the only exclusive advantage which modern times have afforded to vessils ; that this advantage can be countervailed only

unite essilv. them is dangerous; that large calibres are insisted upon

wounded.

THE BONBARDMENT OF RICHMOND. XXXVIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER PLANTER IN THE CITY DEFENDED BY WORKS EIGHT THE SENATE. MILES LONG. MOUNTED WITH THE MOST APPROVED ORDNANCE. THE DEBATE ON THE CONFISCATION BILL. The Humphrey Impeachment Case. COM. RODCERS FIGHTS HIS IRON-CLAD

"GALENA" FOR FIVE HOURS! Further Proceedings Taken in the House. She is Not Entirely Shot-Proof! NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

THE STEVENS BATTERY BURSTS HER GREAT

SENATE. GUN. Petitions Presented. The VICE PRESIDENT protem, presented the memo-jul of merchants of New York for a General backrup The Little "Monitor" Alone Impenetrable.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Penns, Ivania, presented a pa-ition from citizeus of Philadelphia for the same pur OUR LOSS. TWENTY-FIVE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented Terrible Havoc Among the Rebels etitions in favor of smancipation. The Vessels Engaged in the Slave Trade.

Special Despatch to The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 18-P. M.-The Stevens battery, known as the Naugatuck, has just arrived here from the scene of action in front of Richmond, and I have some interesting details of the important operations of Commodors Rodgers' fleet in the upper waters of the James river.

It seems that our iron-clad sloop of war Galen proceeded up the river, leading the floot, and silencing the many minor batteries that lined the shore, until the fleet had arrived at a point in the James river about eight miles below Richmond, where there is a bluff, upon which a series of strong ostteries have been constructed up to the city.

These batteries were found to be mounted with superior rifled guns of very heavy calibre. The Galena was moored in close to these shor satteries yesterday morning, and opened a terrific

until their ammunition had nearly given out.

no doubt, the cause of the explosion.

younding three others, including Capt, Constable,

who was struck in the head by a piece of the flying

Lieutenant Morris, in command of the gunboa

These are all the casualties heard of up to the

sailing of the Naugatuck for Fortress Monroe.

fire upon them, the Monitor, Naugatuck, and other vessels assisting. At first, the shot of the rebel guns rolled off the

but gradually, after five hours' fighting, it was found that the steel-pointed balls used by the rebels were piercing her.

Thirty shots struck her and lodged, whilst two went entirely through her, tumbling out on the

Forts vs. Iron-clad Vessels. her splendid bow gun burst, killing two men and

That the plans of our seaboard batteries, of the simples possible character, cam of be improved essentially. That metal. We are happy to learn that he is not seriously injured. not seriously, in the left cheek. regret in this community. General Keim has al- of modern science, skill and experience are incorporated

situated on a bluff. and if he can pass the obstructions known to be placed in the river above the batterics, he will take the city.

A mortar boat was greatly needed during the action, as with it the batteries could have been taken

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Public Amusemonts.

MISS JARE COOMES, the charming young American tiste, entered upon a star engagement at the Arch in vening, and was tendered such a reception as she mar well be proud of. The young debutante-we may call ber such, (although this was not her first appoarance before a Philad-bplia audience,) for the reason that all the freshness, grace, and spirit which marked her last apbarance in this city have so wonderfully profited by her European tour as to make her, as it were, another artisto -had selected as her role Julia, in Sheridan Knowled celebrated play, "The Hunchback,"

In all the waywardness of that exacting characterian the simple hearted country maiden; as the dashing city belle; as the sflianced of Sir Thomas Clifford; as the blind and wilful devotee of fashion ; as the hasty, page sionate, scoraful, and repentant woman ; as the long-suffering and devoted bride; as the daughter of Master Waller-Miss Coombs displayed rare histrionic ability which, judging from the frequency and heartiness of the plaudits it elicited, did not fail to be appreciated. Her nunciation was distinct and andible in all parts of the ilding, without seeming forced; and her pronunciaion, save in a few trivial and accidental cases, conformed will to the standard of good tasto. To racite the many counties with which she invested the character, by her lessness of manner, would be impossible. A few of her most striking passages, however, are bunexed. In the or the first scene of act I, when showing Helen how wholly she was wedded to a country life, her natural utterance f the lines:

"Y You must seem the thing that others seem, And not your simple, independent self," called forth a tribute of applause, which was repeated with compound interest at her naive confession -" I vow I'm twenty, Helen !"

The versellity of the artiste found frequent display in the second act, and its effect was heightened by antitkasis with Mrs. Drew's sprightly Helen, whose laugh ex-pressed whole sentences. The chauge wrought in her character by the dissipations of fashionable life in the city, were evidenced in her altered, but still heautiful ountenance-in her light, careless tones-in her friveous conversation. The artlessness of the country girl had given place to the heuritesness of the country girl had given place to the heuritesness and giltur of the bulle of "society" We say & Julia, but not the Julia betrothed to Sir Thomas Cligord, whose anguish upon discovering that his affections had been lavished on a

our con miseration. Stung to the quick by the cold reserve of him who had

con her slave, Julia exclaims; "Oh! that I should live to be the leavings of a man !" Miss Coombs delivered this sentence with such a burst of passionate energy and hitterness as thrilled the en tire audience. Much in the same manner, and with the

me startling effect, was the exclamation to Helen, wh had striven to assuage her grief by denouncing Oliford : "Helen! I hats you, Helen !" Rarely has that simple monosyllable hats been given

ha terrible emphasis of meaning. It was startling, and yet its very fierceness showed it to be a mere ebut lition of the momenty spoken in the frenny, and to be forgotten by both when the frenzy was becalmed.

"Lost, lost to Lim forever!" Mits Goomba uttered these words with such a perfect a minigting of grief, vain regret, and hopclessness, as touched the heart of all has audilors. Very touching were the words, " 'Tis Olifford' voice if ever Olifford -poke;" and then her exclamation, "Clifford, is it you?" Perhaps, however, the most startling of her many beautiful utterances way the αx clamation, "Chifford, why don't you speak to ma?" which was given with such ustural vehemones as elec-trified the audience, and justified every echo of its ap-

The reconcillation of the betrothed lovers; the reve-Indion of Master Walter's true studion and relation to Julia, and the affiancing of Helen and Master Mudue, were severally rendered, with rare fidelity to human inture, and in turn excited merriment and symbathy The debut of Miss Coombs, for such we must jusist upon calling it, was a success, and the performance nassed of

Mr. Mortimer personated the character of Sir Thamas Clifford with his usual effectiveness and good judgment-Mr. Frank Lawlor made a capital Master Watter, and after act I scope I, we missed the hunch entirely. Mr F. ank Drew's Modus was "true to the life," Mrs Drew was of course the idealization of vivacity, and secured a large share of the honors of the ovening. The remaining parts were entrusted to good hands, and generally were enacted with credit and an icess.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .- Mr. Wright's benefit takes mace to-morrow night at the Walnut-street Thestre, when three plays will be produced-". The Lottery Ticket." "Lost and Found," and "Tom and Jerry. Lost and Found" is a new piece, written by a lady of this city. Madane Le Gros, a new actress, will appear and Mr. Charles Hale will assist

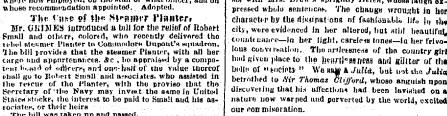
LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

vernor-Stocks-Markets, &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

of slaves. Mr. CLABK (Bep.), of Few Hampshire, said that Parson Brownlow's Success-Arrival of Prizes there was not the leost intention in the Senate to act un-generously or unkindly towards the Senator or the Bor-der States in thus providing for negro soldiers. While men were being struck down with tever, it was simply -Arrival of a French War Steamer-Later from Port Royal-Arrival of Prisouers, and Sick and Wounded Seamen-Return of proposed to put negroes in certain positions to hold them They could not allow the prejudices of certain persons t the Fire Zouaves-City Mortality-Weekly Bank Statement-John B. Has

The Versells Engaged in the Slave Trhde. Mr WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a re-colution, asking the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Stante the nonneer of versels augaged in the slave trade in the Southern district of New Vork, and arcs-tod site May. 1852, the names of the bondsmen, the amount of bonds, and the amount realized by the Government. Al-o, that the Secretary of the interior furnish the names of the persons engaged in the slave trade in the Southern intrict of New York, the amount of the bonds, &e., and the amount realized by the Government from their for-foiture. Adopted. iture. Adopted. Officers' Staffs. Officers' Natus. Mr. GRIMES (Bep), of lowa, offered a rosolution that the beersteby of War report to the Sonate the names of rerscue appointed on Lo staffs of the different officers, where now employed, or the staff of what officer, and on whose recommendation appointed. Adopted. The Case of the Steamer Planter,



WASHINGTON, May 19.

The bill was taken up and passed. Medals to Soldiers.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, colled up the reduition providing for the presentation of medals of sonor to enlisted mon who distinguish themselves in eides of the Galena, making only dents in her mail, attle, Passed. The Confiscation Bill.

The confiscation bill was taken up. Mr. SUMNKR (Kep.), of Massachuseits, proceeded to speak at length in favor of the principle of confisca-tion, and the emaccipation of the slaves of rebels, and urging the adoption of his substitute for the bill. Amendments Rejected.

Amendments Resected. After Mr. Summer had concluded, Mr. DAVIS (U). of Kentucky offered an amendment to the third section of the bill, which disjualities persons guilty of the offences named in the bill, that such persons also correct all rights of clinearably. hydroded—yeas o, A shell burst in the Galena during the engagenent which unfortunately killed seventeen of the

rew and wounded nineteen. But even this sad mys 28. Mr. DAVIS offered another amendment, to come in a accident did not dishearten the braye Captain Rodthe end of the bill, as follows: *Provided*, that all the pro-perty forfeited by this bill abell first he bound by all debth to loyal persons of the persons to whom the property begers and his crew. They fought on until dark, and longe. Rejected - years 12, mays 26. Mr. POWELL (Den.), of Kentucky, moved to strike out the eleventh section, which authorizes the President to employ and organize persons of African descent as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion. Rejected: The Naugatuck was ably handed by Captain Constable, but, after firing seven magnificent shots,

YEAS. Carlile (U), bavis (U), Henderson (U), Latham (Dem.) Pearce (Dem), Powell (Dem), Saulsbury (D), Starke (D), (Willey (U) Wilson (17), 512 Wright (U.)

NAYS. Anthony (Rep.) Brows ing (Krp.) Clark (Rep.) Clark (Rep.) Divon (Rep.) Dochinie (Herp.) Forserden (Rep.) Mr. HEXDEFEON A flaw was discovered in the metal, and this was, Port Royal, and late of the Cumberland, was slightly

Mr. HENDERSON (U), of Missouri, moved to strike Commodore Rodgers was wounded painfully, but intra the structure of the state of the structure of the lutely necessary. There was a strong prejudice against some of the legislation of Congress, but he should make The slaughter among the rebels in the batteries

no threats or menaces. He should never sympathize with rebellion, no matter s said to have been terrible. although they had the He should hever sympathize with renormon, no in our what legislation was passed. But yet there was a strong projudice among the people against setting the slaves free anong them. Loud complaints had been in do against lim from his own Situe for the vortes the had given here; but he came here to do what he could to suppress the re-bellion and remite the country, and he would do what he could for this object. He was very sorry that the Se-nate had refused to strike out the provision for an army of slaves. advantage of our gunboats in having the batteries The fight will be renewed shortly, when Commodore Rodgers hopes to silence the rebel forts,

which has just been published, we find undoubted evidence of the magnanimity of the Federal Government towards the rebels: we must say that it occasions us no surprise, for we see in the policy now enunciated by the President the logical conclusion of the acts and measures of his Administration. It is characteristic of Mr. LINCOLN to be merciful. With more incentives to revenge and retribution than were ever inflicted upon a ruler since the days when man was first ruled by man, he has been patient, forbearing, and long-suffering. In doing so he has pleased many and displeased many. For ourselves, while feeling keenly the atrocity of this · rebellion, and the woes its leaders have inficted upon good men, North and South, we have been content to follow the lead of the President, and to applaud what was merciful when we would have preferred the opportunity of supporting more stringent measures. When Major General HUNTER issued the proclamation which has excited so much sensation, our first impression was that that officer had made a great mistake. As a question of policy, we are still partly of that opinion. We could have wished that General HUNTER had said nothing on this subject; that he had gone on building batteries and fitting out expeditions, and left the negro question to the philanthropists and politicians. But we reflected that he was master of his situation; that he was in a peculiar department; the military governor of a peculiar people, and surrounded by a peculiar institution. It was hard for us to make laws and issue orders for therefore coufided in General HUNTER as we have confided in every military commander now wearing the sword of the Union. His proposition was startling, and we could see no end to the complications arising out of it. It brought us face to face - nay, more, it brought us into a grapple-with the great question of the age. We have been trying to hush it down, to ignore i's existence, to avoid it by bye-paths, to flatter ourselves with the delusive hope that it was the vagary of a painful dream, and not the horrible reality which it has found itself to be. In the midst of our calmness and satisfaction, while we felicitated curselves upon the reality of these i maginary hopes, we are suddenly thrown upon it again with fearful force, and we are sfraid will be compelled to fight the long and

bitter fight over again. What shall we do ? Shall we lull ourselves again to the dream from which we are thus rudely awakened? Would it not be the manly part to say, this is the bitter cup, it is ours to drink sooner or later, let us drink it now? We must say that, in the course taken by General HUNTER, there is a sweet satisfaction which no incident of this war has as yet furnished. We have been longing, it may have been sinfully, but still sincerely, for an opportunity to repay to South Carolina the horrors she has thrown upon the Union. Looking upon that State as the source from which all the bitter streams of war and deso'ation are flowing, we were desirous to see her punished, even to the penury of her people and the annihilation of her political and social existence. The effect of General HUNTER's proclamation would have been an answer to this hope, and we were, therefore, content to endorse that general in the extreme measures he had taken, and to await the result of his novel policy.

President LINCOLN does not think so, and perhaps, on refl ction, it is as well that our President should be merciful. He is the ruler of a great Union. In the light of his sacred oath, South Carolina and Massachusetts are the same, to be governed, punished, protectof State may require. He tells General HUNTER, therefore, to hold his hand before administering the last and severest lash to a rebellious community. He tells South Carolina that, although she has sinned beyond the wickedness of any State that ever existed, he is willing to give her a chance for redemption; that although she has they must expect regular stampedes. All stabbed at the heart of the Constitution, the blessings of the Constitution are still if the disloyal slaveholders had not assisted in to our military leaders by contrabands, and

WAR 15 always a severe teacher and taskmaster. It is an impartial and sometimes an unjust judge. Its burdens fall frequently with equal severity upon friend and toe. But, among those who suffer, the disloval slaveholders have no just right to complain. We admit that their annovances are grievous. Lut they are not remediless. Should they atand the comments of correspondents, writing from that department, detailing this fine tempt to sell their slaves farther southward, ed, cocreed, and taxed, just as the exigencies they can receive nothing in return but Confeachievement. Since the war opened, hundreds of similar instances of devotion and derate paper money; but if they support the courage, on the part of the negroes, have plan of general emancipation with compensation, as recommended by President Lincoln, they will receive reasonable indemnity.

Should they refuse this, the only way to re-

tain their "property" is to treat their slaves

with the utmost kindness. Failing in this,

the cloak of their profession of loyalty the rank of Maj in the free States, flood the land with their trance into public life, he took an evident interest pamphlets and speeches? To ask the quesin the internal improvements of Pennsylvania, and tion is to prove the assertion. Mr. Charles from one position to another advanced to the posi-Ingersoll's argument would be a fair substition of Surveyor General of the State, having been tute for an editorial in the London Times, preelected to that office by the Republican party. Upcisely as the editorials of the Times might be on the breaking out of the rebellion, feeling that he signed by Mr. Ingersoll without the world becould be of more service to his country in the field than in the council chamber, he tendered his sering any wiser of the exchange. I need not vices to Governor Curtin. They were accepted. add to the illustrations; my object is to show Two Major Generals were appointed from this State how entirely the common enemies of the war -Gen. Patterson and Gen. Keim. He was immediconcur in their reasons and their motives. ately ordered to duty on the upper Potomac, and Both are for separation, or a compromise in which the rebellion is to gain ; both hate and divisions during that general's campaign. By his ridicule Mr. Lincoln; and both declare that active and bold conduct in Maryland, he inspired the Secessionists of that State with fear, and im. the South can never be subjugated. pressed them with the expediency of obedience to One of the first duties of a sincere Ameri the law. By his orders several of the leading traican in this emergency, is to discard all such tors were arrested. Among these was Mr. Morryteachers. He can never otherwise faithfully man, a very prominent citizen of Baltimore county, and honestly do his duty to his country. who possessed considerable influence. The three-Let us briefly recount a few events since months campaign having ended, he was mustered the war opened upon which these insincere out of service, simultaneously with General Patterapostles descant so familiarly in order to drive son. He at once resumed the duties of his office loyal people into the paths of ruin. The Prewhich had been entrusted pro tem. to one of the subordinates. Several months ago he again entered sident took the responsibility of raising an the service of his country as brigadier general, and army and increasing the navy. It was to save joined General McClellan's army, having previousthe Republic and the Constitution. Ile imly resigned his State position. Having been atprisoned suspected men, many of them bitter tacked with typhoid fever, he was compelled to refoes of the cause of the country. They are, turn to Harrisburg for medical treatment. Ho had in nearly every case, the same whom the loyal arrived in that city only a few days since, and on people threatened to hang if they did not Sunday last his friends were startled with the answear they were loyal. He suspended the nouncement of his death.

let the army and navy complete the work ; and

it least completely and well.

In his loss Pennsylvania mourns one of her writ of habeas corpus. It was that treason noblest sons. His unassuming manners, high intellimight not avail itself of the law it was ready to gence, and great probity had won for him, withannihilate. Slavery has been abolished in the out exertion of his own, a proud position in the District of Columbia. The power to abolish State at large. His popularity in his native county it has been conceded by the best expounders of Berks was so great that all partisan feeling of the Constitution, and the community from seemed to give way before it, and some years since which it has been swept is the capital of a he was sent to Congress from this district, which free people, in which no badge or system or servitude should ever have been tolerated. never before or since returned an opposition member. Attentive to the wants of the common soldiers, he was idolized by them, as well as by his If its presence has been defended by all brother officers. Warm in his friendships, true in our most venerated patriots, why should every relation, honorable in all his impulses, his not Mr. Lincoln's friends have abolished it, death, while serving in the cause, was the crownwhen most of those holding slaves here were ing glory of his career-the fit illustration of such indifferent as between the rebels and the couna life-and will embalm his memory in the hearts try? But slavery is being abolished elsewhere. of his countrymen. If so, it is by the act of the slaveholders themselves; not by any law of Congress, but

CRESSON SPRINGS .- The hotel at this place will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of because the slaves struck for freedom when June. We learn from the proprietor, G. W. Multheir masters struck against free institutions. lin, Esq., (who is at the La Pierre House, where But we are accumulating a vast debt and burhe will remain for a few days,) that many improvedensome taxes. Both would have been larger ments have been made since last season, among if slavery had been permitted to defeat the which are several new cottages for the accommoda-Government at the beginning of the war; for tion of families. Cresson Springs is one of the most delightful summer resorts in the country, and under your whole substance would have been wilthe management of its present proprietor, who has lingly given to rescue your liberties from a lease of the property, it must become one of the the grasp of traitors. You pay cheapmost popular.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN.-Earle & Son have just published a fine carte de visite of General G. B. McClellan, and also one of that gallant officer and bis wife. This last will be very popular and find its way into many albums.

MR. MURDOCH'S SPLECT RHADINGS .- Perhaps no species of entertainment has over been offered to the Philadelphia public which has uniformly drawn such full houses, or which has so rapidly advanced to a just appra ciution, as the readings of Mr. James Murdoch. They are in every sense select-in the audiences which they collect, and in the character of the programmes provided. The attractions for this evening are so varied as to suit every taste, alternating "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." Those of us who love genuice humor will certainly not fail to witness "The Shooting Party," in which Sam Weller and Mr. Pickwick distinguish them selves. Others may prefer to hear the splendid poem of Mr. Beker, entitled " On Board the Cumberland," which was nublished in The Press, just after the ill-fated ves-

sel was suck by the Merrimae. But all will listen to the OCCASIONAL. gems of Shuksreare, Longiellow, Pyron, &c., with inte-COMMODORE DUPONT, flag officer commandrest and pleasure. ing the South Atlantic equadron, enthusi-

astically praises the colored pilot, ROBERT FROM WASHINGTON SMALL, who brought the valuable armed rebel

of May, and delivered it to the Commodore. We have already published his despatch

another pilot, who rescued a prize after it had OPINION OF CHIEF ENGINEER TOTTEN been taken by the rebels, about the com-

UP THE JAMES BIVER.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1862.

and to be furnished immediately. It is not intended, by what has been said, to dispense with the employment of ficating defences for our coasts at the different points where their use is advantageous.

The Expedition of Com. Goldsborough Up the James River.

At the time of the preparation of this despatch, no offi-cial despatches had been received respecting Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH'S expedition up the James river; but the following statement, gleaned from the Evening Star and other sources, it is believed embraces the material facts: Com. GOLDSBOROUGH was accompanied by the stear

had command of one of General Patterson's frigate Susquehanna and the gunboats Dacotah, Maritanza, and Wachnsett, and tug Zonave, the latter being mounted with a single gun. They found the first rebel battery at Dog's Point deserted, but the rebel flag was still flying over the battery at Hardy's Point, fifteen miles above Newport News. Com. GOLDSBORDEGH, on arriving within range of the last-named work, at once shelled it, and, on receiving no response, after duly re connecting landed , a force of marines, found it also deserted, and most of the guns dismounted. Through a solitary inhabitant picked up there he ascertained that, on the previous Wednesday night, its late garrison of 400 rebels evacuated it He then proceeded up the river, finding all the rebelbst-

teries, which were numerous, between Hardy's Point, Fort Huger, and Jamestown, deserted, with their guns mostly dismounted and rendered temporarily useless Com. GOLDSBOROUGH took the proper precautions to se cure the ordnance thus left by the rebels

The Affair at Fort Darling.

Near James town he met the division of his squadro that had previously gone up the river under Commander JOHN RODGERS, and learned the history of the fight of the day before at Fort Darling, and also of the bursting of the Naugatuck's large gun, and the evacuation by the rebels of all their James river fortifications and batteries below Fort Darling, which was supposed to have take

place on the previous Wednesday night. It seems that the Monitor and Galons were the only versels of the squadron able to run past all the lower fortifications of the rebels on Dog's Point and at Harding's Bluffs, which is fifteen miles above Newpor News, and all the way up to Fort Darling, eight mile below Richmond, where they found the chenuel effectively blocked, as stated in a previous despatch. Oa arriving in range of the guns of Fort Darling-which is situated on an elevation two hundred feet above the water surface-the further progress of the two ironclads up the river was, therefore, provinted, and that of the remainder of the fluet stopped at points below. The heavy guns of the fort were so depressed in their range as to play most effectively upon the two gunboats. Of the twenty-eight shots that struck the Galens, eighteen penetrated her armor. Not one of those that struck the Monitor, however, did her any damage whatever, all g'ancing off. It seems that the armor of the Galena was not designed to resist heavy shot, of the description fire at her from the fort, at so great an angle of elevation and thus is the fact that her armor proved inefficient o this occasion accounted for On Friday last the two iron-clad gunboats returned down the river. The Galeps, though pierced eighteen times, was not materially

red, and with the Monitor and all her original consorts, deubtless, on Saturday followed Commodore GOLD3-BOROUGH and the other portion of the squadron up the river. When last heard from, on Friday, Commedore GoLDS-BOROUGH was continuing his progress with the most of his squadron up the river above Jamestown, securing the rduance, &c., abandoned by the robels as he progr The general evacuation of their works below Fort

to get within targe of Fort Darling. Certain mortar oats and other vessels are likely to be able to act effect tively against that work as well as the supply vessels necessary to make any future naval attack upon it effective.

vorsels and soldiers in arms up to a point eight miles below Richmond.

tive-slave law. Several arrests only were made to-day the military authorities regarding the fugitives un law has free course.

Members of the Cabinet Returned. Secretary CHASE returned to-night from his visit to Philadelphia. Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES also re urned from their visit to Fortress Monroe, Jamestown, Yorktown, etc. They report that our gunboat fleet i ready for another contest with the rebels. Quite a number of contrabands were taken on beard of their toat on James river and left at Fortress Monroe.

News from Richmond. A lady, well known in this city, has reached here from Richmond, via Culpeper Court House, &c. Much difficulty was experienced in getting conveyances on the

the French and English ministers to Biohmond; the blowing up of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and a great route, although she saw no military up to our lines Doubtless the rebels are in force between General Mc. victory by Gen. Milroy. DOWELL, at Fredericksburg, and Richmond. Trott, of the department. No postmaster has yet heat The Telegraph "On to Richmond."

The Monitor was at last accounts ahead, no hall yst fired by the enemy having any effect upon her iron-clad turret.

They tond hoc allow the death of their brothers and solas now in the needline to associate the events. The mendiment was rejected—yeas 12, mays 25. The volo was the rame as that on the last motion, except that Mr. Cowan voled yea. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, offered an amendment at the end of the bill, that no shave shall be taken possession of hy s me agent of the United Stat-s, and placed in transite to be colonized. Rejected. Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, moved to take out the minth section, which provides that the Pro-sident may. if he decaus it becchsary, issue a proclama-tion, and the slaves of such persons as persist in the rea-be hon thirty days after the proclamation shall be freed. Mr. WILSON (Bep.), of Marsachueetts, moved to amend the binth section, so as to make it imperative on the President to issue such a proclamation. After a further discussion, which was participated in by Messics, Fresenden, Wade, and Willey, the Sonate adjourned. Scoretaries Welles and Seward took a trip up the James river, yesterday, on the steamer Baltimore, as far as Jamestown, accompanied by Commodore Goldsborough and Captain Dahlgren. The excursion party returned this morning looking a little troubled after reading Commodore Rodgers' private

despatches, which are said to reflect a little upon certain dignitaries hereabouts. Senator Lane, of Indiana, Hon. Joseph Segar, and several other Congressmen and distinguished HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. gentlemen from Washington, accompanied by a few ladics, arrived this morning, and paid a visit to

The Humphreys Imprachment Case. Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio. from the special committee of the Bouse, reported articles of impeach-nent against West H. Humpbreys, indge of the District The Naugatuck will take another gun on board, Court of the United States for the several districts o and preceed up the James river to renew the fight The Charges.

as soon as possible. The reports from Gen. McClellan's army to-day place his advance within ten miles of Richmond, and he is moving on.

All is quiet here and at Norfolk. L. W. W.

FROM GEN. WOOL'S ARMY.

FORMAL OCCUPATION OF SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK (Va.), May 18 .- 7 his place, which is seven-

teen miles from Notfolk by rail and twenty-five by road, was occupied by the Union troops at eight o'clock this

norning. No rebel troops were found in the vicinity.

and no opposition was made to the occupation of the

city. Many of the inhabitants have left, and those re-

maining are very bitter in their feelings and expressions

Others will be discovered in a day or two, of course

The place was evacuated by the enemy on Sunday last

and the rolling stock put on as soon as possible.

folk on the way to Bichmond.

pleasantly shaded with trees.

pelled to forward assistance.

small stream burned.

of the inhabitants.

portation.

doubtless soon see their mistake.

mile this side of Suffolk, we found the bridge over

Engines and cars will be brought to Norfolk, and put

on the road within a few days. In the meantine, the platform cars, drawn by horses, will be used for trans-

It is understood that the bridge over Blackwater wa

burned by the rotreating army. NORFOLK, May 19.—Several stores were opened this

morning for the first time since the occupation of the city

removed business will revive. Already the good effect of

The most abourd and exaggerated rumors are con-

stantly circulating. Among the latest are reports of the

defeat of the Federal forces near Bichmond, and wound-

ing of Gen. McClellan; the recognition of the Uonfede-

rate Government by England and France, and visit of

The post office was reopened here to-day by Col

by the Union forces. When the embargo upon trade is

the change of armies is seen in the increased confidence

Warren.

taken.

All the rebel troops from Norfolk passed through Suf-

It is reported that there is but one Union man in town

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

The licus then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Ukien, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the chair.

Sprech of Mr. Richardson. Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.) of Illuois, believed that the strength of the arms was sufficient to put down the rebellion, but the indications were that another and in-ferior race were to be armed and uniformed and placed on an equality with the whites. The legislation of Con-cress is almost exclusively with regard to the negro. They have abalished slavery here, and to the contrabands rations are daily distributed. Where is the evidence that rations are fained to the people? Sup-plies at the rate of a hundred and forty-four thousand dolars per annum are distributed among the blacke, while the people of Illuois are selling corn at eight cents per bullet to pay the taxes thus imposed upon them. They were comploying negre teamsters, and issuing supplies to negroes, paying in this district for them alone more than would auport the State Government of Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Vermont, Connectiout Maine, Rhode Island, New Hamp-shire, or New Jersey. Not only here, but elsewhere, are Suffolk is a beautiful town, the streets being wide and A reconnoissance was made yesterday by Maj. Dodge' mounted tilles, as far as Kempsville-Gov. Wiso's place. No prisoners were taken, and but little information was obtained. The place was found almost deserted. A flag of truce was sent out yesterday in the direction of Suffolk, to return a prisoner of State, released from Fort The Seabeard and Roanoke railroad has been found in good condition to Suffolk, only a single bridge having been destroyed. The road will be repaired immediately, A large quantity of copper bolting was found stored in he railroad depot, yesterday, of which possession was Vermont, Connectiont Maine, Rhode Island, New Hamp-shire, or New Jersey. Not only here, but elsewhere, are the negroes supported by ordera of the Government, or through the quartermasters. Besides these and other things for the benefit of the negro, you propose to send to and receive from Hayti duly accredited ministers. He repeated that Congress legi-lated almost exclusively for the negro. But what were they doing for the children whose fathers have failen on the battle-field 1. Comparatively nothing. White men are required to procure passes to enter our lines, while negroes can exter them without such passes. He asked, was it the purpose of the mightly here to make the negroes the could of the white? He briefly showed that the bis-tory of the world had proved this impossible. All these ard kindred questions have to be discussed before the extreme men would be driven from the public councils into pinces where they could do no more mischief. He reprated, that the legislation of Congress had been disastrous. Look, as en instance, at Teunesses, orrer which has been placed a governor popular and energete, with fsic administrative abilities. With two-thirds of the people of that State opposed to Secossion. In hes been unable to restore her to claim the insta-tory for the people of the state opposed to geosselow. We have been constantly exclusing their appre-lemans that you internd to violate the Constitution, and strip the people of all their rights, instances of confirming the impression that wherever our flag thous they shall be protected in all their rights, inducing those of porcons and property. Various minor amendancets to the unsel appropriation hire, or New Jersey. Not only here, but elsewhere, are NORFOLK, Va , May 18 .- The city still continues very quiet, and the citizens admit that the state of affairs is such more satisfactory under the authority of the United States than it was under rebel rule for some months One by one, the stores are opening, though but little business is done. Perhaps the real cause of the delay is the scarcity of money, except Confederate notes, which are refused in many cases. It is possible that some sufforing will be occasioned by the scarcity of money, as the Confederate notes are the only kind of currency that many persons have. In case of any suffering from this cause, the city government will probably be com-The inhabitants appear quite intelligent, and although now professing confidence in Jeff Davis, they will Examination was made to-day of the condition of the Staboard and Reanoks Bailroad, between Norfolk and

Suffolk. A small steam engine started to Portsmouth this afternoon, with a party of four, including James Hand, roadmaster, Andrew Ainsworth, of the quartermaster', department, and Alexander Worrall, Government railroad engineer. All the movable property of the read was carried off by the retreating army. Other-

wise everything was found in good condition, and not a rail displaced for sixteen miles. At this point, about a

protected in data their rights, inducing those of periods and property. Yarious minor amendments to the naval appropriation Eill were discussed and adopted. SA5,000 were appropriated for rent and expenses of the Naval Academy established at Newport, R. 1. Before the adoption of this appropriation, Mr. MOR-RILL (Rep.), of Vermont, in reply to Mr. Webster, of the Committee of Ways and Means, said he did not pro-pose to rais: a question as to the permanent location of the Academy.

he Academy. Wr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, remarked that he buildings at Annapolis are oscupied as an army hos-We, SELVICE (18-9), or New Lords, reinforded that he buildings at Annapolis at e occupied at a faily flos-sial, and notif they are vacated, the duties of the Aca-lemy cannot be resumed thore. Measus, Calvert, Webster, and Crisfield, all of Mary-

Meetra. Calvert, we perform and what he and he are here to a superiority of Annapolis over Newport for the purposes of the Academy. M. (ALVK BT offered a proviso, which was rejected, that nothing in the act shall be construct to imply a the act of the permonent location of the institution. that nothing in the act shall be construed to imply a change of the permanent location of the institution. Mr. SEDGWICK said that when the war was over, the Secretary of the Navy might order the Academy to be restored at Annapolis. Mw. SINEFFIELD (U.) of Rhode Island, said the Naval Academy was driven from Annapolis at the time when the soldiers from Rhode Island were sent to Mary-hand to protect the loyal people of that Sinte. He was oppored to educating young men for the navy at any place where troops had to be employed to keep disloyality in chiefy.

n chick. The committee rejected Dir. Crisfield's proviso, de-laring the present location of the academy as merely temporary. The bill was finally reported to the House and passed. It appropriate about \$35,000,000, including \$11,617,000 for pay of efficers, engineers, and seament \$11,400,000 for pay of efficers, engineers, and \$5,000,000

NEW YORK, May 19, 1862. Parson Brownlow is having a successful run here. His appearance at the two Academies of Music-the one in New York, and the other in Brooklyn-was greeted

with overwhelming houses. Last night he preached, although he protested against being understood to give a sermon. To-night, he speaks at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Assoclation.

The prize schooner Actor, of Ocracoke, N. C., under Trize-master Greenwood, 12 days from Hatteras Inlot, arrived at this port this morning. She was cantured by Gen, Burnside's forces at Ocracoke on the 12th April. The prize schooner Mary Toresa, Acting Master W. H. Brice, five days from Ubarleston bar, also arrived here to-day. She was taken on the 10th inst., 15 miles from Charleston bar, by the Unit d States gunbast Ubas-dila. She was from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of sait, and was formerly a Charleston pilot beat. The French war (side-wheel) steamer Montezuma, Capt. Russell, urrived this morning from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 5th inst. She monus twerte guns, and has a crew of two hundred and sixty men ; 509-horse power. She left in port the United States steamship Fotomac—all well. Vice-Admird Jurien was a passen-ger in the Montezuma. Capt. Russell reports that the French army was still advancing on the city of Mexico, with little opposition. The prize schooner Actor, of Ocracoke, N. C., under

Siven separate charges are made, in the name of the wople of the United States, involving a gross neglect of dicial duty and violation of the laws by endeavoring to official duty and violation of the laws by endeavoring to cacito revoit and reletion, publishing the ordinance of Sectasion of Tennesses, and endeavoring to absolve the propie of that State from their allegiance to the United States, and combining with Jeff Davis and other evil-intentiored persons to overthrow the authority of the United States, Ac. It is demanded that said Humphreys he put to answer for the bight cruces and middledupers clarged against him, and that such proceedings be taken for his examination and trial as may be agreeable to law and justice. French army was still advancing on the city of stexico, with little opposition. The United Shates despitch sunboat Mateachusetts, Commander, Cooper, arrived here this morning, from Port Royal 18th fractuate, via Charleston bar and Bull's Bay, and thirty hours from Fortress Monros. The M. has on board eighteen prisoners from various prizes, which wore taken of Charleston by the block wing equation, and forming side and wounded scamen from the fluct. List board eighteen prisoners from various prizes, which wore itsgen of Charleston by the block wing equatron, and farrie on sick and wounded semmen from the fleet. List of Officers.—Acting master, B. C. Gray; masters, Mott B. We-more and Littlefield; master's mate, G. H. Cox; paymaster, J. S. Webster, assistant surgeon, W. F. Hutchins; chief engineer, S. N. Hartwell; first assistant angineer, R. C. Croft; second assistant engineer, A. Olapp; payn aster's clerk, J. F. Windship The United States transport Blackstone, Capt. Barstow, arrived this morning from Newport News, with five hundred and three officers and men of the Eleventh New York State Volunteers, CFire Zonaves, who come home to be mustered cut. The Zonaves complain that they were allowed to remain out of active service at Newport News, where they were competed to the advance portion of General McClellen's division. The War Department, we as 860, of which, 202 were cherters. J. War was their desire, it is said, to be attached to the advance portion of General McClellen's division. The War Department McClellen's any. The transmus, intuntile, 17; consamption, 64, This is a decrease of 4 from the deaths of the werk were scale of a solution were the restinguity during the past week was 860, of which 202 were chere. The principal causes of deaths were : Infantile convolutions, 24; social telever, 73; maramus, intuntile, 17; consamption, 64, This is a decrease of 4 from the deaths of the werk war year. The standard McClellen's different deaths of the werk war year.
 The Sanday Mercury, published in this city, thinks the proposition of John B. Heatin as actuation for our used forcemore and one which will meet the approbation of men of all parties.

nd justice. Mr. BINGHAM said that these articles substantially embraced the statement heretofore made to the House, and as no genflemen desired to discuss the propriety of adorting these articles on his motion, under the operation of the previous question, the report was agreed to.

The Conduct of the Case. On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of five managers to con-duct the impeachment, and that the Senate be made ac-quainted with the action of the House, with the view of concurrent proceedings in the premises. The Naval Appropriation Bill.

the chair. The navy appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohno, prefaced his remarks by saying that he did not intend to discuss the war nor the institution of shavery. Fe then advocated the bill hero-tofore introduced by him to equalize and reduce the present various and incongruous rates of postage.

Speech of Mr. Richardson,



The following were the sales of stocks a board to-day 1600 Mich Cen 8s old 104 % 150 Mich Cen B... 5000 Tol & W 2d 62 50 do.....

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS. ASIRS — The market is without change; sales of Pota at \$5.62%, and Peerls at \$6 FLOUM AND MEAL. — The market for the low grades of Western and State Flour is 500100 lower under larger ar-rivale; at the concession the laughty was more active. The extra grades are in limited supply and well sus-tained; these are in fair request for South American; the sales are 17,700 bols at \$4 35024.50 for superfine State and Western; \$4.4074 \$0 for the low grades of Vectors extra \$5.600176 for extra State; \$4.7094.95 western extra; \$1.60.00.170 for shipping brands for fancy do; \$50.50 for shipping brands hoop extra Ohio, and \$50.2506.25 for trade by Canadian Flour is based. Western extra: \$1.60@4.70 for extra State; \$4.75@4.9

Canadian Flour is lower; sales of 1,900 bbls at \$1, 1,90 for shipping brands Spring Wheat extras; \$5. 4.00 for shipping brands Spring Wheat extras; \$5.000 \$625 for trade brands. Southern Flour is heavy and not very active; the sales are 1.600 bils at \$556.00 for mixed to good superfine Battimore, & c. and \$5.70 are 175 for trade brands. Byr Flour is in fair demand, and is firm; sn'es of \$900 bils at \$526.00 for a strade brands. Con Meal is more active; as's of 1.400 bils at \$2.80 for José and \$2.17 as 17 as's of 1.400 bils at \$2.80 for incode by an \$2.80 for José and \$2.80 for José and \$2.80 for José and \$2.80 for José and \$2.80 for José ard \$2.80 for José and \$2.80 for José ard \$2.80 for José and \$2.80 for José ard \$2.80 for Jos

notice the first arrival of Fairinx, and sales of 300 bbls of it at \$3.18.
Winsky.-The market is firmer, the demand fair; sales of 1,300 at 250 for State and 24a24 % of or Ohio. Grans.-The What matter is 5afloc lower; the heavinese most noticeable is soft; thin is very plenty, as d difficult of sale; the demand is mainly for export; the receipts are very large.
The sales are 357,000 hus at 92cm1.02 for Ohios for Milwankes Club; \$1.00 gr number bows and Wisconsin: \$1.05 gr 1.01 for rel Western; \$1.03 gr 1.06 for Milwankes Club; \$1.00 gr 1.00 for milwenkes the for the section \$1.00 for the section \$1.00 for milwenkes Club; \$1.00 gr 1.00 for milwenkes Club; \$1.00 gr 1.00 for milwenkes Club; \$1.00 gr 1.00 for milwenkes the section \$1.00 for milwenkes the section \$1.00 for milwenkes Club; \$1.00 gr 1.00 for milwenkes the section \$1.00 for \$1.00 fo

for export; sales of 77,600 bus at 47c for heated. PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is dull and heavy sales of 430 bus at \$12.50 for mess, and \$9.75 & 9.87 f

prime. Beef is heavy, the demand light; reles of 168 bbls at \$12.50013 62 for pinia mess, and \$14.57014.67 for

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION. steamer Planter from Charleston, on the 13th PRESIDENT LINCOLN BEPUDIATES GENERAL sion. HUNTER'S POLICY. Ke Reiterates his Emancipation Proposition. ANOTHER ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR IT. Forts vs. Iron-Clad Vessels. been made public. The extraordinary case of

COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH'S EXPEDITION mencement of the war, under circumstances

of almost incredible brayery, is still gratofully remembered. Not a day passes that we Special Despatches to "The Press." these consequences might have been avoided do not hear of valuable intelligence conveyed

Viscolamonian Banndistad by

Darling has doubtless enabled Commedore Golus Borougu

The James river and its banks is now clear of rebel

The Fugitive-Slave Law

The Circuit Court to-day appointed three Commissi ers for the adjudication of cases arising under the fugi There scens to be a concurrent inrisdiction claimed by their protection, and therefore it cannot be said that the This afternoon about fifty of the citizons of the ad-

joining counties of Maryland proceeded to the White House, accompanied by the Hon. Mesers. CRISFIELD, CALVERT, WEBSTER, and LEARY, Representatives to Congress from that State, who had a conversation with

the President regarding the interest of these constituouts as involved in the fugitive slave law. They say the President promised a response on some other occa-

in store for her; that although she has with	or succumbed to the rebellion. As they have	there is scarcely a despatch sont from these	the President.	The United States Military Telegraph has an office	selected.	for the repairs and equipment of vessels, and colouious for ordnance and ordnance stores.	prime. Bacon is dull; sales of 200 boxes retrimmed Short
bloody hands endeavored to rend the Union,	made their beds so must they lie upon them.	leaders in which their services are not warmly	The President has issued a proclamation repudiating	oven and in operation in a saw-mill at the fourteenth	The flag of truce, which left Norfolk on Saturday morning, with the released prisoners from Fort Warren,		Mide at fike.
she is to the Union a child to be forgiven.		acknowledged. Commodore Duponr is a na-	the alleged proclamation of Gen. HUNTER, as upautho-	mile-post from Richmond. The lines to the various camps	morning, with the released prisoners from Fort fratter, returned yesterday afterneon.		Cut Meets are in fair demand, and standy; sales of 420 blid, ics, and boxes at 4344% for Shoulders, and 5 as
South Carolina may be the parricide, but Pre-		1170 and resident of the State of Delaware, 1	rized, and of no validity and effect, and reserving to him-	and stations between the headquarters and Fortross	returied yestering anerheon.	Authorit Here Charles	5 Kc for Hams.
sident LINCOLN will be the father, and while		and conservative in his politics, but, like	self alone the right to determine whether he can constitu-	Monroe are in good condition, and working administry	From New Mexico.	SAN FRANCISCO, May 16The steamer Golden Age sailed for Panama to-day, with 200 passengers and	Lard is in fair request; sales of 260 bbls and tcs at 7% a 8% c; for fancy lots 8% c.
-we might call for vengeance and death, he		Major General HUNTER, is not airaid to com-	tionally adopt such a policy if the contingencies of the	under the personal superintendence of MI. Thomas re-	The Santa Fe mail, with dates		
stays the hand of just retribution and bids us	certain Secessionists in this city, in which the	mend the disinterested gallantry of colored	and anothelly make it necessary.	JIC RAMON	i and a manager of the stars while refreating income	England	OF THE REBEL PRISONERS at Camp Dougtas, Chicago, three hundred and forty-two have died, and
be patient, magnanimous, and merciful.	name of Mr. Senator STARKE, of Oregon, was	men, and to employ their talents and energies	The following is the proclamation by the President of	HOW HOW HOUVE	a successful their men, under Col. Steele, St Aurone	SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 Arrived ships Belle of the	chiesgo, three hundred and forty-two have diver and characterized and twanty yet in the hospital
In this view of the case we welcome Presi-			the United States of America ;	Mr. SPALDING, of this city, has just returned from Nor- folk. Business was at a stand-still, and the people averso	Wall, but the whole force continued their retreat. The Wall, but the whole force continued their retreat. The First Regiment of Colorado Volunteers, with the regu-	Sea, from New York; Mercedes, from Hong Kong. Salled	The whole number of rebel prisoners at that place in
dent LINCOLN'S proclamation with unfeigned	acquainting us with the fact that, at the time		A FROOLAMATION.	to Unionism, though having no difficulty with our well-	First Regiment of Colorado Volumeters, are at Fort Craig, under command of Col. Paul.	ship Albertine, for Callao.	over six thousand. ANDREW J VALLANDIGHAM, who reprosent
The start in doing so we cannot but ex-	the communication was written, Mr. STARKE	TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, &C The early	Whereas. There appears in the public prints what	disciplined soldiery. They are confident that Richmond		The State Legislature adjourned sine die to-day, and Sacramento becomes the State capital again.	himself us a brother of the Congressman of their name
pleasure. But in doing so we cannot dislovally	was in Connecticut on a visit to his friends.	attention of nurchasers is requested to the large as-	purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter,	Nearly all the Washingtonians, Balti-	The second	Bachamento becomos tito anti-	tone horns accounted at Athenia. Missouris for marsualing
press the decided opinion that if the asses	We recall the subject for the purpose of re-	sortment of boots, shoes, brogans, travelling bags,	in the words and figures following, to wit:	morenns, &c., were in the army, under the conscription		A Prize Steamer Sunk.	upon Union citizens, horse-stealing, robbory, bush whacking, and jay hawking generally.
OI South Carolina continues the plan of either	questing correspondents who favor us with		HEADQUARTERS OF THE DRP'T OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. O., May 9, 1862.	act.	the hands of the enemy, our troops have been placed at		DRISENT OF RIFLED CANNON -Hon. H. S
HUNTER must be accepted. We must enner	questing correspondents who ravor as with	hats, Shaker hoods, women's and misses' Leghorn	GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. The three States of Geor-	Secretary of the Treasury pro tempore.	the hands of the enemy, on mitted to eight ounces per less than half rations, being limited to eight ounces per	Triand apports that the prize stamper Gazelle, While on the	Restand minister to Belgium, has presulted the First
conquer these people by weapons of our own	statements like that printed in our paper last	and for an atom best bit and the antennation	gia. Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the milita-	GEO. HARBINGTON, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the	day. 120 Texan prisoners were passed on the road to Fort	her way from Ship Island to New Orleans, with a battery of artillery on board, sprung aleak, and was sunk. Her	Minnesota Regiment with a small battery of three riflou Mission and the second state of the second state o
fashioning or weapons already fashioned for	week to be more careful when they mention	first class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern	ry department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United	Treasury, has been Secretary ad interim during the			marries without a VETTING, of Bromen, states that the
us. There are sanitary and climatic reasons	names and facts. It is an easy thing to be	manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by cata- logne, on four months' oredit, commencing with	States of America, and having taken up arms against the	temporary absouce of Mr. CHASE.	Larned.		the washe without out to America is greatly on the in enigration via that port to America is greatly on the in crease, notwithstanding our civil war. From the 8th t
which make General HUNTER's plan promi-	led into error, which may be very embarrassing	the stream goods this morning at 10 stalsals by	said United States, it became a military necessity to de- clare them under martial law. This was accordingly	The Rebels at Fredericksburg.	Five Hundred Sick Soldiers from York-		i is an in the second second second seconds of whom be
nent. If it is true, as it is said, that in	to those with whom it is associated. We do	John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and	done on the 25th day of April, 1862.	Information has been received that the rebels are	town.	BUFFALO, May 19 A fire last night destroyed the old	have d for New York. Since January 1st 2.13
South Carolina and along the Gulf white	not agree with Senator STARKE in his politi-	234 Market Street.	Slavery and martial law in a free country are alto- gether incompatible. The persons in these three States.	strengthening their forces north of Fredericksburg.	BALTIMORE, May 19 The steamer Vanderbilt reached	sured ; also, the building formerly known as the Marine	persons had gone for the same destination. Dersons had gone for the same destination. THE Western Virginia Legislature adjourned on th
armot live and labor : cannot build	cal sentiments, but still we are anxious that	THOWAS & SONS' SALES THIS MORNING Furni-	Georgia Florida and South Carolina-heretofore hold	Their intentions are not known.	bere at an early hour this morning with about 500 sick	Hospital together with several wooden buildings adjoins	15th inst., after a session of alug days.
t the or if corduroy 22 roads that if	those who oppose us, as well as those who are	ture at 1323 Walnut street.	an sloves are, therefore, declared forever free. DAVID HUNTER,	Yellow Fever in New Orleans.	soldiers from Yorktown. They are mostly typhoid and bilious fever cases, but a few being wounded. All have	The loss amounted to \$6 000 which was mostly covered	JUDGE M. S. RICHARDS, of Berks county, Pa., dle
is impossible for them to perform the neces-	friendly, should receive justice in these	Stocks and Real Estate at the Exchange.	Major General Commanding.	Citizens of New Orleans who are here say that yellow	bilious fever cases, but a lew being would be been distributed among the various hospitals here.	: by insurance.	on the 10th inst.
sary and severe labor attending military ope-	columns.	See catalogues and advertisements both sales.	EDW. W. SMITH, Acting Ass't Adj't General,	fever rarely appears there until August.	: Deen gistributed among and for tot to the seafer		
pary and severe labor accounting ministery ope							
			•				