## THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862.

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### THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The official reports of the operations of the Union fleet in the James river, and especially at Fort Darling, near Richmond, have been received in Washington. Captain Rodgers reports that he anchored his vessel, the Galens, within six hundred yards of Fort Darling, and kopt up the bombardment until all his amounition was expended. The loss on the Galena was thirteen killed and eleven wounded. The Monitor, during the action, was in close proximity to the Galena, and again proved that she is invulnerable to the heaviest shots of the rebels. She had no casualties on board. The Naugatuck was anchored a short distance below the Monitor, and behaved gallantly until her principal gun burst, when she was forced to retiro. She only had two men slightly wounded. The Port Royal and Aroostook, the only two wooden vessels engaged, were anchored within 1,300 yards of the battery, and kept up a well-directed and destructive fire upon the rebels. Our brave tars on the James river are not in the least downhearted, but expect to renew the hombardment and drive the rebels from their position.

The advance of General McClellan's army have reached Coal Harbor, within ten miles of Richmond. The rebels are within a few miles of him. and from every indication it is thought that they will make a desperate stand before surrendering Richmond. The members of the rebel Congress are among the troops of the different States, urging them to make a firm stand against General Mo-Clellan's army, and Jeff Davis informs the Virginia Legislature that he never had the remotest idea of abardoning the Old Dominion, even if the war lasted twenty years.

ruin.

By the arrival of the despatch steamer Rhode Island, at Fortress Monroe, we have late and reliable intelligerce from New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and other parts in the Gulf. Several prisoners captured at New Orleans were brought on by the Rhode Island. New Orleans was gradually becoming quiet, and business was slowly reviving. The newspapers are all published yet. The railroads and boats have been allowed to bring supplies to the city. General Phelps had seized Carrollton. twenty-five miles up the river. Commodore Porter's Mortar Fleet had made a visit to the vicinity of Mobile and taken soundings of the approach to that city. Pensacola was evacuated on the 9th instant, after the rebels burned the navy yard and all other combustible property. The place was occupied next day by the United States forces, under General Arnold.

The despatch of our Fortress Monroe correspondent, published yestorday, to the effect that General McClellan's army was within ten miles of Richmond, bas been confirmed. The bridge over the Chickahominy is being robuilt, and will soon be ready for use. The enemy's pickets are guarding the whole line in front of Richmond, making of sheep and horned cattle-her granaries were it very difficult to obtain any information from that city. It is supposed that active operations will be most prolific season; and contentment and commenced shortly.

Despatches from our forces in New Mexico have been received. Our troops are still at Fort Craig. General Canby is at Santa Fe. The Texans had met a body of our troops at Adobe Hall, but they continued their retreat without fighting.

General Banks' department is greatly troubled with bands of guerillas. Numerous rebel cavalry regiments have been disbanded, and their members quest of a body of these, but they fled on his ap- shows the desolating effect of the war, per-

astrous fires annihilating millions of dollars' worth of property, cccur in every part of the country, and our shrewdest Third-street brokers are swindled out of thousands of dollars by well-executed counterfeits. Very soon

steam boilers and saving funds will explode, in "the old, old fashion," and all the floodgates of excitement be opened on society. We have an abiding faith that "about this time" (as the almanacs say) gold mines will assuredly be discovered in the Rocky Mountains; or that Mexico will be restored to tranquillity, and, assuming a republican form of government, become in fact the Southern Confederacy. The eating of the forbidden fruit secured to the world an inexhaustible mine of accidents. The crop for the present year was planted, and its greatness full surely is a ripening. The war will scarcely blight it in the bud, and if it should, we can cover up the seed again in mother Earth, and

wait the harvest patiently. FEW WHO HAVE never seen the desolations of war, can realize the horrors which Secession has wreaked upon the devoted State of Missouri. Twelve months ago, she was in the full career of prosperity. Her people were happy-her treasury overflowing,-and her name invoked by all as a true, firm, unyielding State, whose bonds to the Union neither fear nor favor could unloose. Rapidly vising in the scale of relative numbers, she was as rapidly passing her less fortunate sisters, and finding fewer and fewer before her in the race for supremacy. With such a character and such prospects she was met by the tempter-she forsook virtue's paths, sank steadily downward and downward, and now, deserted by those whose gilded promises she relied on in the hour of her shame, she lies weak and helpless, the scorn alike of friend and foe. Let the fearful fruits of her evil choice dcter those who linger on the brink of

Missouri is perhaps the most desolated of all the States that left a good Government in search of a worse. Her fields are wasted, towns burned, and the whole country impove rished. For six months under the unrestricted control of the rebels, her soil is dyed red with the blood of murdered Unionists, and to this hour every western breeze has born to us the lamentations of their unfortunate families. Not until within a few weeks past, when the gallant SIGEL earned his greatest laurels on the field of Pea Ridge, have Union men been safe, or their rights adequately protected. And now, when every rebel flag has been driven out of the State by HALLECK's victorious armies, Missouri presents a sorrowful picturo of ruin and devastation.

At the commencement of the rebellion Missouri had one of the most fertile and best cultivated domains on the American continent. Now her fields grow nothing but weeds, and her plantations have relapsed into wilderness. Then her hemp, corn, and tohacco were commanding fabulous prices-now scarce a bale, bushel, or hogshead can be found within her borders. Her hillsides pastured thousands times. filled to overflowing with the production of a peace reigned through the length and breadth

of the land. Now, alas! all is changed. The prairie fire, kindled by PRICE's vandalism, has, months since, swept every blade of grass from her rich pastures-cattle and sheep have been stolen until none are left-her barns are burned-her crops scattered to the four winds of heaven-and discontent and sullenness have overwhelmed the few remaining inhabitants. It requires only a short journey through have become guerillas, plundering and murdering Missouri to realize this sorrowful picture. St. all Union citizens and soldiers. Gen. Geary went in Louis, the metropolis of the great West, LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, May 20, 1862.

If the President's proclamation against Major General Hunter's order will have the ffect it should have upon the people of the Border Slave States, it will prove to be a most opportune State paper. I have often called ttention to Mr. Lincola's conservative feeling, to his intimate relations with the people of Kentucky—a State of which both himsolf and Mrs. Lincoln are natives-and to the many manifestations of his determination to prove that he was not the President of a secion, but of the whole country. And while these manifestations have given offence to his own ultra friends, they are probably such as the times required at the hands of our Chief Magistrate. If it is true that great national responsbilities always tend to moderate, and cometimes change opinions, the struggle in which we are engaged is wonderfully calculated

to create such impressions. President Lincoln's emancipation policy has not been welcomed with that enthusiasm by the Bor. der State leaders in Congress that it deserved. Very few of them supported it when the resotion in which it was recommended was passed, and most of the newspapers in Kenlucky and Missouri openly took ground against it. How strange it is that men who have suffered so much from Secession, and whose States have borne the bitterest burdens of the war, should startle at every proposition intended to weaken the power of their own oppressors! Thus I have noticed, in certain rints in the Border States, the strongest lenunciations of the emancipation policy of the President, and of the confiscation bills introduced into Congress by his friends. These sentiments undoubtedly result from habit and education, and prove how difficult it will be to remove prejudices which have existed so long, and that any attempt to disturb them is always carnestly opposed. It is to be hoped, however,

that Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, disavowing General Hunter's order, will at last awaken the Border States to a sense of their true condition. He disavows that order, but in doing so he brings them back to his emancipation policy, and tells them that they cannot, if they would, "be blind to the signs of the times." And what are these signs of the times? They are the indications of a wide spread change of public opinion on the subject of slavery; a change which extends to hundreds of thouands of men in the free States, who have retofore supported the South, and that has reached the hearts of nearly all the Democrats in the army of the Union. The rebels themselves contribute to swell public opinion

against slavery by their inhuman barbarities, and the slaves, as if conscious that their hour is come, are declaring themselves free in most of the slave States. The Border States, when they see Mr. Lincoln restraining and rebuking an officer for an order which has given the greatest encouragement to his own political riends, should at least manifest such an appreciation of his course as will show that they are no longer insensible to the signs of the

In my letter of yesterday I anticipated the step that the President has now taken. Ife owed it, probably, to consistency, and to his understanding of his own obligations, to issue this proclamation, and you will perceive that, whiledenying the right of any officer of the army issue such an order, he reserves to himself the exercise of all these powers. The great question involved in the decree of Gen. Hunr becomes most momentous when considered apart from its mere political aspect. Regarded as a sanitary measure, it may force itself upon the Government at any moment. Thousands of our best citizens are now enrolled in the army in the Cotton States, subject

LETTER FROM NORFOLK.

Matters in Norfolk—A Visit to Suffolk— The Nansemond—Disappearance of Co-louel Brown—More English Arrogance— A New Discovery-Secession Spiritual News-More of the Naval Battle-Colopel Corcoran Coming Home, &c.

Special Correspondence of The Press ] NORFOLK, Va., May 19 .-- P. M. Nonvol.k, va, May 19-P. M. The city wears its customary quiet appearance. The Churchus yesterday were generally well filled, and the

oitizens turned out in much larger numbers than usual The streets are being cleaned, and sanitary rules are onforced among the troops stationed in and around the city, so as to prevent any invitation of the fell destroyer of humanity "yellow jack."

DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF THE LADIES.

While many of the citizens of this once thriving city have the good sense to follow the least of Mayor Lamb, and the leading members of the City Councils, others relying upon the stability of the Southern Confederacy, still hope to see the rebel troops back, and in presented of the town, and that right soon. The ladies are especially ill-natured, and are continually insulting our troops as they pass their doors unoffendingly. I took a stroll over town yesterday afternoon. According to the Southern cuttom, the ladies were standing in the porticos, and the stcops of their dwellings. As I approached, I observed that almost every lady would turn her back to me-a Southern way of giving one the "cold shoulder." To one raised in the South this is peculiarly "cutting;" but any one of intelligence and good breeding would pronce it a vulgar expression of political animosity. A VISIT TO SUFFOLK, YA.

Through the kindness of Mr. Andrew Ainsworth. the quartermaster's department, we were taken on a car, drawn by a sort of "doukey engine" along the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, to the town of Suffolk. We found the railroad bridge over the Nansemond partially destroyed. The inhabitants informed us that the rebels set fire to it on Sunday, the 11th instant, after their retreat. The citizens of Suffolk are very bitter Secessionists ; they refused either to give us food to eat or water to drink at first, but when told that they would be force I to do so, the proprietor of the only hotel in the place sot us a table, upon which he placed some cold lamb and vegetables, giving us a dessert of strawberries and cream. He had no conscientious scruples about taking our specie inpayment for his entertainment.

THE NANSEMOND

The Nansemond river is navigable for steamboats and light-draught vessels up to Suffolk. There are two narrow points in the channel, where the rebels have driven pile and connected them with chains, making an impassab barrier to transportation for the time being. But they will be removed by the Government in a short time, and then Suffolk will become a depot for sumy stores, in conjunction with Old Point Comfort.

The railroad from Norfolk to Suffolk will be put in order immediately, and horse cars will traverse it until a locomotive train arrives.

Our troops are encamped about a mile beyond the town, and Col. Tryman has made a reconnoissance, recently, to the village of Staunton, some ten miles dis tant, couldwesterly, but met none of the enemy's scoute nickets

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF COL. BROWN. The well-known Col. Brown, of the Twentieth Indian regiment of infantry, now encomped at Portsmouth, mounted his faithful horse on Saturday morning and rode away towards the enemy's lines. But little anxiety was created about him until towards night, as he was known to be a brave and cautions officer, but early on Saturday morning the men of his regiment were startled by the entrance into camp of his horse, wounded seriously with two musket balls in his body.

The theory among the men generally is that Col. Brown was suffering from temporary aberration of the mind a the time of his leaving camp, as he had doported himsolf rather singularly for some days past, and that he had unwittingly role away to some country village, where, getting into a parley with some of the natives, he was probably murdered and his horse managed in some way to make his escape from the inhuman wretches.

Col. Brown is trist known as the hero of the porliou advance and retreat of the 20th Indiana from Chicamicomico to Hatterss, in the early part of the rebellion, the true history of which has never been published. Enough is known, however, of the affair, to prove the inefficiency and total incapacity of Col. Hawkins, his superior officer, in sending him upon so perilous a journey, to a roint within the enemy's lines, forty miles below Col. Brown's position, and he was forced to make a precipitate retreat to Hatteras, leaving all his tents and camp equipage, anonunition and stores, to fall into the hands of the enemy. Col. Hawkins knew of all this, and, instead of moving to the support of Col. Brown, censured him for having left his position, adding that he should have held his position, until his command was cut to pieces by the enemy, advancing in front and rear, and in considerable force.

NORE ENGLISH ARROGANCE. The French and Norwegian versels-of-war, now with

the grain is already higher than a person's head. No cotton has been plauted, and last year's crop has been chiefly burned One of the finest plantations I have visited for some

time is owned by a man named Hoskin, who lost ar arm at Donelson. He charges the most exorbitant prices for vegetables, milk, chickens, etc., and has a Federal guard to protect his well. B. C. T. FROM WASHINGTON The New Governor of North Carolina. He is Vested with the same Powers as Gov. Johnson.

Temporary Adjournment of the House Proposed. THE JAMES RIVER EXPEDITION. OFFICIAL REPORTS OF ITS OPERATIONS.

List of the Killed and Wounded at Fort Darling. THE EXECUTION OF THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW. THE POLICY OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, May 20, 1862.

Confiscation in Congress. The Senate and House both had under consideration o-day the respective measures reported by their special on confiscation. but made no material progress. In the Senate, Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, occuied nearly all day is opposing some of the features of the bill, while in the Honse Mr. NOELL, of Missouri. also a Border-State man, and a slaveholder, took exactly the opposite ground, and favored the confiscation of the roperty and slaves of robels.

Railroad Bridges to be Post Routes. The House passed a biil, to-day, declaring the railroad midua now in the course of construction by the Stan ervile and Indiana Railroad, across the Ohio river at Stenhenville, to be a lawful structure, a nublic highway and a route for the transmission of the mails of t

United States. It also authorizes any other railroad company, whose line may now or shall hereafter be built to the Obio river, to construct a bridge across the same lectaring such a bridge to be a post route.

The Military Governor of North Carolina The Hon. EDWARD STANLEY is on the eve of departure or North Carolina. He to-day received his commission as Military Governor of that State. He is invested with the powers, duties, and functions of that station, inc ing the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the pleasure of the President or until the loyal inhabitants shall organize a State Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. His powers are exactly similar to those with which Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is invested.

A Report Contradicted.

An army officer, just arrived here from Port Royal, de-nies the published statement that, at the last accounts, our pickets were within four miles of Savannah. Captured by the Blockading Squadron.

The Navy Department has despatches stating that the gunboat Ottawa, on the 9th, captured the schooner Gen. C. J. Pinckney, loaded with cotton. She was attempting to run the blockade for Nassau. [The prize arrived at New York on Sunday.]

The United States Gunboat Jacob Bell on Fire. The gunboat Jacob Bell, lying at the navy-yard wharf, was discovered to be on fire early this morning

The names were soon suppressed. Ene was loaded with ordnance stores, and some of the boxes of shells were asiderably charred, hence the vessel barely escaped being blown up. The origin of the fire has not been iscertained A Temporary Adjournment of the House. An effort will be made in the House to morrow to ad-

surn from the 28th inst, until the 2d of Juno, in order to enable the membors to visit their homes, and to afford time for putting the Hall in summer trim. These who favor the proposition say such an arrangement will not delay business, as the House is far in advance of the ate in this respect. The House only contemplate a holiday.

11 T. Roningon. of Binghamton, N.Y., has been appointed assistant quartermaster, with the rank of canin, and detailed to the staff of D. C. MCCALLUM for duty connected with the Government railroad service. The Policy of the Treasury Department. The policy of the Treasury Department is to get in ill outstanding treasury notes bearing interest and

fund them. In this place domand notes to the extant of the public wants for currency purposes will be isened. nt with lying safe at anchor under the gum

The following is the report of Lieut. Wm. N. Jeffers, LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS. nmanding the Monitor in the late engagement nea-chmond. It is addressed to Commander Rodgers : AFFAIRS IN THE CRESCENT CITY. UNITED STATES INON OLAD STEAMER MONITOR, JAMES RIVER, Va., May.16, 1862. **Business Slowly Reviving**.

> PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET VISITS MOBILE. RETURN TO SHIP ISLAND.

UNITED STATES INC. OLAD STEAMER MONITOR, JAMES RIVER, VA., May 16, 1862. SIR: I submit the following report of the morements of this vessel during the action of yesterday: Shortly after weighing anchor from our position near Kingsland creek, a sharp fire of musketry was com-menced from both banks on all the objes. At half past even o'clock I discovered an extensive fortification on an elevation about two hundred feet, with several smaller batteries, all apparently mounting guns of the heaviest calibre. At the foot of the bluff, in the tiver, there will an object of the bluff, in the tiver, there will an object of the bluff, in the tiver, there will an object of the bluff, in the tiver, there will an object of the bluff, in the tiver, there will an object of the bluff, in the tiver, there will an object of the bluff, in the tiver, there will an object of the bluff, in the tiver, there will an object of the bluff, in the tiver, there will an object of the bluff will be bluff, in the sound of the fire, huff feund that my guns could not be objected enflicently to point at the fort. I then took a position on the line with the Galena, and main-tine da deliberate fire until the close of the action, when, in company with two other vessels, I dropped down to the anchorage of the morning. The fire of the enemy was remarkably will directed, but vainly, toward this vessel. She was struck three times—by one solid 5-inch ehot suure on the turret, and two solid shot on the side armor forward of the pilot-house. Neither exuest any damage boyond bonding the plates. I an happy to report no casualties. The Occupation of Pensacola. FORTRESS MONROE, May 20, via Washington .- The United States despatch steamer Bhode Island, Captain Trenchard, arrived here this morning, with dates and mails from New Orleans of the 8th inst., leaving South west Pass on the 9th, Ship Island on the 10th, Pensacola on the 11th. Key West on the 14th, and Port Royal of ha 1943

Among her passengers from New Orleans are Colone Demming, of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, bearer f despatches from General Butler; Captain Albert N. mith, Into of the gunboat Wissahickon, and A. G. Hill correspondent of the Boston Journal Also, between

plates. I am happy to report no casualtics. In conclusion, permit me to say that the action was most gallantly forght sgainst great odds, and with th issue (effect against arthworks. So long he or vessel kept up a rapid fire they rarely returned it, but the mo-ment our fire slackened they remaned their guns. I was impossible to reduce such works, except with th ald of a land force. orty and fifty passengers and naval officers captured on 18 Mississippi, below New Orleans. Among them are Several lichtchants formerly of our navy, including J. K. Mitchell, commanding the Confederate naval forces on the Mississippi; J. W. Wilkinson, second in command or oard the Louisiana; Beverly Cannon, of the Governor Moore, destroyed; and A. P. Warler, commanding the

was impossible to reduce such works, except with the ald of a land force. Théfollowing la the report of Lieutenant D. C. Con-stable, com anding the steamer E. A. Stevens (Nanga-tuck) is the action. The report is dated May 16, and addressed as are the others, to Commander Rodgers: Bin : I have the honor to report that, in yesterdar's attack upon the enery's battery, at Ward's Hill, near Richmond. Va, I placed the vessel under my command in the position assigned me by you in the line of attack, and opened fire upon the battery, which I continued un-til the barsthowing of our gun. Whilsforting have with the squadron, the vessel was under quite a heavy fire of musketry, which was constantly returned by a with shell and canietor from our light broadside guns. I have likewise to report to you, that two of my crew are wound-ed—one by a musket shot through the arm, and the other by a severe contaison. They have been sent on board crew behaved to my entire satisfaction. I would re-spectfully request the you appoint a board of officers to creating into, and report up you appoint a board of officers to creating into, and report up would the bursting of our Farrott gun. Gen. Butler commenced hunding on the first of May for the accommodation of kinself and staff,

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. The following is the report of Assistant Surgeon Van

Gieson, of the Galena, giving an account of the killed and wounded in the late action : UNITED STATES STEAMER GALENA.—Killed.—Thom Ready, captain of the foretop; James H. Weber, third closs boy; Michael Maney, landsman; John Smith, ordi nary seaman; Robert Boyd, ordinary seaman; Rohart A. Adams, seaman; John Quig, ordinary seaman; John Russell, landsman; William H. Harton, ordinary sea non, Joseph Labara, william H. Harton, ordinary sea man; Joseph Johnson, rivate marine; Jarod D. Boo rom, gunner; David Patterson, landsman; Martin Mil Jerry, landsman. Wounded - John D. Conner, third-class hoy, hurnes

Wounded --John D. Conner, third-class boy, burned and wound of ankle joint; Wm Stevens, scaman, not seriously; George McDonnell, scaman, slightly; Thomay Finnigan, scanan, are severaly injured; Hoany Watsan, ordinary scaman, slightly; Wm. Harrison, kundsman, slightly; Thomas Clark, handsman, slightly; Richard Visser, scaman, slightly; Andrew McGleary, acting may-ter's mate, not seriously; Owen Doherty, coal-heaver, morially; Fred. W. Johnson, first-class boy, not seel-oud. On the 7th the fleet was fired on while engaged in this

normaly; Free C. Stranger Port Royat. -- Wounded. -- George Morris, commander, flesh wound of right leg. U. S. Stranger Alesh wound of right leg. U. S. Stranger Alesh wound of right leg. Son, mutket shot, not serious; Feter Dison, not serious for a serious in the serious in the series of the ser ply. The flect afterwards returned to Ship Island, cola. and set fire to the forts, the navy yard, barrack The following has been received at the Navy Depart and Marine Muspital. General Arnold commenced bombardmest when the destruction of property began

nent: U. S. FLAGSHIP SUSQUBILANNA, Unathin, May 18, 1982. James Biver, Virgibia, May 18, 1882. Sin: In consequence of a report from Commander Rodgers that there were two batteries on the south side of this river, or e at Rock Wharf landing, and the other at Hardin's Bluff, or Mother Pine's lauding, which re-quired reduid: g, is order to open the river and get sup-plies up to him, of which he was about to stand in need, I moved up to them vesterday with this shia, the Wapnes up to him, of which he was about to stand in need, I moved up to them yesterday with this ship, the Win-chusst. Dearoth, Marikana, and tug Young America; but found that both had been abardoued and left com-garatively in a unskas condition. At Hardin's Bluff the guns were spiked, carriages burnt, and magezines blown up; but a little below it a solitary gun remained intact, and this we put out of use.

A few days ago the gunboat Wamautta lost two men n a skirnlish in Warsaw sound. Official Report of Lientenant Reigart B.

up; but a little below it a solitary gun remained intact, and this we put out of tase. At liock Whart Landing the guns were also spiked and cartisgre burnt, but nether the magazines nor bemb-proofs had been dustroyed. This I ordered to be done, and it was effectually accompliahed. The James river is now open from its month up to Ward's or Drury's Bluff, or, in other words, up to within eight miles of lichmond, where, as you will perceive by Com. Rodgers' report of the fight, it is soriously ob-turted.

et ucted. I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, L. M. GOLDSED & OUGH, Fing Officer Commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy

THE ASCENT OF THE JAMES RIVER.

HOW THE GALENA WAS MANEUVRED.

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- A private letter, from an officer on one of the vessels of Commodore Rodger's flotilla, Bays:

" The Galena (iron-clad) was admirably manceuvred,

the rebel forts Jackson and St. Philip, masked and water batterier, and scare stateon rebel guotonts, this ship car-gaged the enemy, at 3.0.0 A. M. with stell, grape, and emister, of which one hundred and five rounds were fired from the 9-inch guos in broadside, at one time within and hundred and fifty gudda af Fott St. Phills. Great difficulty was experienced in discharging the 80-pounder Dahlgren rille. This gun is detective in its vert. The conduct of the men and officers was under your own eya. I can say with pride that they fully mat my own eyactation in their drill and efficiency; and al-though the action was fought mostly in total darkness, still nothing could exceed the rapid and precise fring, the prompt reedinces to repair fungages, and the cure for the cread and wounded which was evinced by overy per-son at the gin divisions.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

A Bill Establishing Cortain Bailroade Passed by the House.

THE CARRIAGE OF THE MAILS BY COLORED PEOPLE.

An Adverse Report by the Post-Office Committee.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Further Debate on it in Both Mouses, WASHINGTON, May 20

SENATE. Petitions Presented. Mr. HARRIS and Mr. KING (Reps.) presented peti-ions from the merchants of New York for a general

webrupt law, Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Obio, presented petitions for an

Case of Senator Starke.

Case of Senator Starke. Mr. SUMNER (Bep.), of Massachusetts, gave notice that he should, to-morrow, call up the resolution for the expulsion of the Senator from Oregon, Mr. Starke. The Pacific Railroad Bill. Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.) moved to take up the Pacific Railroad Lill. The bill was taken up-yees 23, nays 16. Before the reading of the bill had been concluded the morning hour expired and the confiscation bill was taken up.

taken up. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Rentucky, proceeded to speak at U. maid the bone of a resturation

ran Manassas On the passage the passengers were obliged to take their turn doing guard duty over the prilagth on the subject. He said the hope of a restoration of the Union was grently decreased from any of the measures proposed by Congress, though he had some hope from the brave man who had left their houses to The news from New Orleans is not of special interest.

Views of Mr. Davis.

Views of Mr. Davis. Mr. DAVIS proceeded to review the course of England toward this country. He referred to the ili success of the plan of ruking cotton in other countries, and to the fa-tense hate of the Cotton States toward the Government, which might be overcome by proper measures, and the preservation of the Constitution in all its integrity. He should oppose every attempt to impair the Constitution, from any quarker or under Ray pretised. He replied ab some length to the speech of the Senator from Massachu-setts, (Mr. Wilson.) After having spoken for three hours and over, Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, moved to adjourn. Disagreeal the state on a Postponement. and established his headquarters at the custom house, and cetablished his neutonartors at the custom nouse, and took possession of the city hall, mint, &c., and com, pelled the St. Charles Hotel, which was closed, to open A conference was had between Gen. Butler and the at thorities of the city, with Pierre Soule, when the procla-

infloir was discussed, and modified in some particular As an act of humanity to the suffering inhabitants, boats and railroads were allowed to bring supplies to the city The negotiation of Confederate scrip was forbidden, but ther species of currency in circulation was allowed. The Debate on a Postponement. newspapers continued their circulation. The Delta was Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, moved to post-pone the bill fill to-morrow, to allow his collements o inish his speech. Ho thought it very unusual to refute such a suppressed for refusing to publish the proclamation, but

subsequenty allowed to go on. Algiers was occupied by our forces, and Forts Jackson nis ERGCH. He HOUGHS if very unisons to return such a requisit. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.) said it was very unusual at this period of the session, on a bill which had been dis-cussed so much, for a Senator to make a speech on gene-ral principles, hours in length, and ask for more time. and St. Philip were garrisoned by troops from Ship Island. The Opelousns and Jackson Railroads were taken possession of, and all approaches to the city cut off. -

General Phelps had advanced to Carrollton twenty five miles up the river, and occupied the place There was very little public demonstration of public seling, in consequence of the uncertainty in reference to the future. A great want of confidence prevailed, but under the firm course of General Butler, business was elowly reviving. The city was gradually becoming quiet, and affairs were generally in a perfectly satisfactory

Fort McBas, the hospital, and navy yard des

Lowry.

U. S. STEAM SLOOP BRO

city with 1,200 men.

ort Royal.

Commodore Porter's Mortar Fleet had been off Mobile, and in the bay, and soundings had been made in the

Cusid so much, for a Senator to make a speech on gene-ral principles, hours in length, and ask for more time. Views of Senator Grimes. Mr. ORIMING (Dep.), or Lowe, and that if the acia purpose of haste on this bill was to get at the tax bill, he was in no hurry, for he thought there were other thingy more important than the infinite of our swn papels. Ba-fore we proceeded to tax the people heavily, he wanted seme pelicy of the Government settled so that the peo-ple may know what it is. Why, we have one order issaed in one place and another somewhere else. As a repre-sertative of a govereign State, he wanted to know what policy the Government intended to pursus. After further discussion of the merits of the questions, which was, participated in by Mesars. Trumbull, Glark, Fessenden, and Wade, Mr. CHANDLER (Ken) moved to amand Mr. Powall's motion so as to postpone the bill for one week. He said he was opposed to the bill, and wanted it postponed ill the bill from the House reached the Founde. After further discussion, Mr. CHANDLER withdrew his motion, and the Senate adjourned. work by Fort Morgan, but the mortar boats did not re-On the night of the Sth the enemy evacuated Ponsa-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Construction of Certain Railroads. with the hope of saving a portion of the fort property. Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Ohio, reported from the Past flice Committee a bill to establish certain railroads. In The steamers Bradford and Neaffie were burnt, and office Committee a bull to establish certain railroads. It declares the bridge partly constructed across the Ohio river, at Stenberville, Ohio, abuting on the Virginia shore; to be a lawful structure and public highway, and established as a post route for the purpose of the trans-mission of the mails, and that the Stenberville and Indiana Railroad Company and Holliday's Cove Rail-road Company, or either of thesi, are authorized to maintain and operate the said bridge when com-pleted. Draws are to be provided for the purpose of The Barrancas barracks were saved, and also the oundry and blacksmith shop in the navy yard. The city and forts had been occupied by General Jones with 3,500 troops. General Arnold was to establish his eadquarters in the city on the 12th, and occupy the

pletch. Draws are to be provided for the passage of the boats. Mr. BLAKE said that the bridge did not materially There is nothing of importance from Key West or interfere with the navigation of the Ohio river. After a debate the bill was passed.

> Petitions Presented. Mr. ODELL (Dem.). of New York, presented four pe-titions from the principal importers in New York, asking for an extension of time to three years in which goods can rehach in bond.

**New ORLEASS**, April 25, 1863. Sin : I have to report, that in the action of the norm-ing of the 24th inst., from 4.4. M. to 5.30 A. M., against the rebel forts Jackson and St. Phillip, masked and water balance.

A Member of Congress for the District of Go-lumbia. Mr. DELANO (Rep), of Massichusetts, asked, but failed to receive, the consent of the House to introduce a recolution providing for a delegate in Congress to repre-sent the District of Columbia.

The Carriage of the Mails. Mr. COLVAX (Rep.), of Indiana, from the Post Office Committee, reported back the Senate bill providing that no person, for reason of color, shall be disqualified from carrying the moils, with a recommendation that it do not

The Views of the Committee Baplained, Mr. COLFAX (Rep ), of In-tuna, said that not a single person, of any color, from any Fate, had ever politioned for this represel. No Postmaster General had ever recom-mended it, and public opiulon had not dramarod it. It would not only allow negroes to be mill contractors, and therefore collects of the Government, but would open the

proach. Gen. Genry has been relieved from guardhas been ordered to report hereafter to General Banks.

#### Congress Vesterday.

SENATE .- The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, but was postponed, in order to allow discussion on the confiscation bill. The latter bill was then taken up and debated by several members, until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE .- A bill establishing certain railroads in Ohio and Indiana was passed. Mr. Colfax reported back the bill allowing persons of color to carry the meil, with the recommendation that it do not pass. Military matters alone are active. Sending The bill was dehated to the hour allotted for the consideration of the confiscation bill, and was postponed until to-day. The confiscation bill was then discussed, by Messre. Noel, Riddle, and Windom, until the hour of adjournment.

CHARACTERISTIC of American haste and nervous anxiety is the inquiry now quite com- there in all the primitive beauty of the creamon, "What shall we do for excitement when the war is over?" The problem is being gravely debated in domestic circles, and has grown to be a standard topic of conversation. ranking only second to the weather. Its importance, nevertheless, has not impressed us with serious apprehensions for the future welfare of society. We hold a theory, which may be orthodox or not, that excitement, like any other marketable commodity, follows the inevitable law of supply and demand, and can always be created as needed. Indeed, it is the life and soul of certain newspapers, whose interest it is to foster it with care, and to see that its vital spark shall never become totally extinct. Even when we were at peace with all the world, and the most self-complacent people imaginable, railroad collisions happened every week, boilers exploded constantly, and steamships went down at sea, or were buyned within sight of land ; meteors and comets were seen, and pictures of wisps and horse tails filled the illustrated papers; inundations occurred, to the great increase of our floating population ; epidemic, like the albatross, was ever on the wing; earthquakes were distinctly felt, and testified to by handreds of respectable citizens, including the oldest inhabitants; the weather was colder in winter-times than it had been for forty years ; Japanese missionaries visited our shores, and public dinners were tendered them by generous, whole-souled officials; oceantelegraphs were laid, and came to naught; whales were seen in the Delaware-a thing which had not occurred since 1813: oilwells were discovered and took fire; and other equally remarkable events transpired, and were interwoven in our history's woof. The demand for these divertissements having been superseded by the novelties of war, the supply has gradually diminished ; some of the species, indeed, would seem to have become extinct, and posterity, if it should ever happen to come across an old newspaper file, might be bewildered by such fossil relics as its philosophy would never have dreamed of. This, however, is improbable. The species of events that seem to be fossilized in the strata of the past are merely in a state of torpor. When the winter of our discontent has passed away, and the spring of peace succeeded, they will come forth from their old abiding places, as bears come out of hollow trees, and greet us with a smile of old acquaintance.

Supposing, however, that after the war is over a dead calm follows, and that with every stitch of canvas set not a breath of news can be caught to waft us on our course, could we not possibly raise the wind in an acrodynamic sense? It would not be impossible. We might build a railroad to the Pacific; or establish an ocean steamship line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, as has been energetically suggested by a number of public-spirited citizens for the last fifteen years. If these efforts failed, we might have a grand World's Fair, something on the plan of the English Exhibition, but on a more extensive scale, with a view not only to celebrate the dawn of peace, but to stimulate the arts and sciences : or we might induce Professor Lowe to undertake another trans-Atlantic balloon voyage, from Point Breeze; or send an expedition to the open Polar sea to ascertain the condition

haps more obviously than any other part of ing the lower portion of the Manassas road, and the State. The Mississippi is at its highest stage, but scarce a single craft can be seen floating on its bosom. Hundreds of steam-

boats are tied fast to the levee-thousands of taborers loiter idly on the landing. Not a box, bale, or bag goes out or in. With every means of trade, boats, men, and merchandise, the city seems as if paralyzed. Not a sign of activity or life is presented, unless it be from the military patrol as he mounts guard on the sidewalk of some once busy thoroughfare. Her people, too, have lost their bustle. soldiers and supplies down the river and bringing prisoners and wounded up are the substance of the trade of St. Louis.

Leaving the city for the rural districts, the bcholder is almost astounded by the oppressive stillness of all around him. The landscape is tion, but save here and there the blackened ruins of some burned house, or a half-destroyed log hut, nothing indicates the presence this step. of civilized beings. Soldiers are there, to be sure. Tents crown every hill, and log-houses command every bridge and pass. Patrols scour the country, stopping every railroad train, and carefully scrutinizing every passenger. Swords and muskets gleam in the sunshine, and the white smoke curls up in all directions, as it floats on the serenc air-a shroud, as it were. his card to the Intelligencer of to-day : thrown over the body of some malefactor who has paid the penalty of his life to an outraged country if I were to approve the late order of Gen. Hunter, purporting to set free all the slaves within his minitary district. While exposing to Southern rebels the gulf which is yawning before them, the country. But other than these, there are no signs of that rural peace and plenty one meets in a peaceful country. Not a crop is being conception never entered my brain that any milita commander or the President himself could constitutionally, by general order or proclamation, confis sown, yet this is the planting season. Scarce a single domestic animal can be seen in the the their property and emancipate their slaves, or that such an object could be effected otherwise that by conviction for treason, by due course of law, is the courts of justice." thousands of miles of beautiful prairie forming the garden spots of Missouri. Not a single hay-stack dots the horizon. A carrion I certainly did not intend to do this vene crow circling over some bloody field, or a rable publicist the slightest injustice, but I thieving hawk darting hither and thither must be permitted to say that he writes in a through the air, are but sad sights to the eyes very different tone to day from that which of civilization, yet they are all one can see in animated him in February, and I regret to add the great panorama of sorrow and tears spread that the accumulated perils of our common

out before him. Do not think the above picture overdrawn. That devoted State first voting to remain in the Union by an overwhelming majority, and then almost forced out of it by a traitorous Governor, has reaped the fruit of her wavering. A just Providence has visited upon her a meet punishment for her sins. She stood by and aided in the immolation of suffering Kansas, and savagely gloated on the struggles of the victim. She sent thousands of her pro-slavery fanatics over the border, to deprive a siste. State of the dearest rights of freedom. She has always been first in support of the barbarisms of slavery, and when she was happiest in her sins, Fort Sumpter's booming guns proclaimed the vengeance of a just God. Missouri has reeled and staggered under the infliction. Her blood has been shed like water-her happiness has been driven off before the fierce blast of the iron storm-and now, after a year of the most awful penance, she is just emerging from the fiery ordeal. She has been sufficiently punished. A quarter of a century will scarce restore her to her former lordly position, and groans and wails will rise from her unfortunate people until time washes out the remembrance of her sins and their retribution. How thankful should we of Pennsylvania be that no fanatical spirit prompted us to join in

so unrighteous a rebellion! THE DESPATCH OF Lieut. REIGART B. LOWRY. of this city, the executive officer of the U.S. steam sloop Brooklyn in the late splendid naval engagement, near New Orleans, which we copy highly gratifying to all true friends of the Union Being in another column, is one of the most complete and graphic productions of the kind that we have ever read. It shows what noble ser-

personally very popular, and occupying a place at the head of the legal profession in the county, ho will make strong run. Eis opponent is John D. Stiles, Est, o Allentown, once a Douglas map, but now fully committed vice that gallant ship rendered in the battle. to the schemes of Biddle, Johnson, Vallandigham, &c. and what extraordinary courage was displayed Although a majority of the votes of the district are undoubtedly in favor of sustaining President Lincols by officers and men. Lieut. Lowar modestly his measures, the vote will be light, and unless the omits all reference to himself, but we trust the friends of Mr. Lear are vigilant and active, the result Government will not be unmindful of an offimay be doubtful. cerse eminently deserving of recognition and DOYLESTOWN, May 15, 1862.

16ward. minition of Mr. Hickman not to be again a candi-dute for Congress in this district, the Backs Coun-ty Intelligencer says: HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE .-- We have an advance copy of this number, which commences Vol. XXV., and contains forty-three engravings, with articles by Dr. James Wynne, N. G. Shepherd, Samuel I, Prime, Harriet E. Prescott, Chas,

to the dangers and diseases of a climate to which of Fortress Monroe, but John Bull asks greater liberties they are unaccustomed. In South Carolina His mistrable war-steamer, the Rinaldo, is anchored in the stream opposite Norfolk, and her cockney officer they are surrounded by a population nearly are the "lions" of the season in the "city of oysters universally disloyal. In New Orteans they and soft crabs." This may be explained in many ways may soon become the victims of a fatal epiand not among the least of the reasons for the toad rism, demic, and should General Halleck defeat the we may mention the fact that it has been told to up by rebels before Corinth, his columns will press Union men and women, that not only is a nice little mail made up weekly for England through the Binaldo, forward into the lowlands of Mississippi and but also that a sort of communication is kept up with Alabama. It is a painful fact that treason leading Secessionists in the Northern States in a similar manner. Will cur Government order this vessel to drop continues to flourish in the seceded States down where the belongs, and not permit her to faunt her in spite of the victories of our arms. What, dirty " Cross of St. George" in Norfolk harbor ? if, in order to punish this treason and to pro-

#### A NEW DISCOVERY.

ect the white men of the free States now in A reconnoitring party on Saturday left the city of the far South, the alternative of using the Norfolk, interding to move towards Elizabeth Oity, but energies of the manumitted blacks should be the party had scarcely gone five miles when they came upon an immense earthwork, about four miles, and presented to our civil authorities? This remounted with heavy marine guns, and comm medy may be imperatively pressed upon us at every possible approach to the city from the south and any moment, and I believe that when that hour southeast. These works were no doubt constructed for comes the President will not hesitate to do his the purpose of repelling an advance on the part of General Burnside. The work is, indeed, immonso, and thousands of men must have been at work on it for duty, and in doing it his proclamation of yes terday is the best proof that he will act from months. It is furnished with comfortable harracky the purest and most patriotic motives, and that which will be occupied temporarily by Union troops. the civilized world will sustain him in taking SPCESSION SPIRITUAL NEWS

The news "on 'Change" in Norfolk to-day is important, if true. A tall man, with a sallow complexion, I notice that the Hon. Amos Kendall, in is entaging the altention of crowde, in Main street, an the Intelligencer of thismorning, denies, with be narrates the news furnished him by a "very reliable gentleman." The news tuns briefly thus: "Banks is some temper, that the extract which I copied " Banks is from his letter of the 25th of February last defeated, sir; yes, defeated ! and ( Stonewall' Jackson is now matching into Maryland, at the head of one hundred entitled him to the credit of "having made the and fifty thousand men! McClellan has received a severe and decided check before Bichmond, and his proposition which General Hunter has thus practically carried out." Mr. Kendall says, in whole army is in full retreat to Fortress Monroe; indeed, McClellan has lost a leg, and is now at the fort with his entire staff. Halleck, Mitchell, Grant, and Buell have "Now, I should consider myself a traitor to my

there completely simulched by Beauregard, and he is now a-rearing' in Tennessee, about to paw Andy Johnson into the earth, like a young bull !" And so on, ad infini tum. MORE OF THE NAVAL FIGHT.

I have been enabled to obtain some further particular of the recent brilliant naval engagement near Richmond. Captain Bodgers has detern ined to renew the fight at an carly day, and he thinks he would have succeeded in driving the eveny from his works if he had been more plentifully supplied with ammunition. The people residing at City Point and vicinity were in

favor of the Union, and showed many kindnesses to our comen. They report a very strong Union feeling in Pater-burg. During the recent naval fight, the robels insitated Mc-Ciellan at Yorktown, and placed hundreds of sharpshooters all along the shore to harass our scamen when workcountry seem rather to induce him to reject ing on deck. In turn, the marines on board of the Galena acted as sharpshooters on our vessels, and did excellent

the very doctrine he was so eager to proclaim three months ago. He now says, "that no The staughter of the rebels is admitted on all hands t military commander, or the President himhave been terrible. self, cculd constitutionally, by general order

COLONEL CORCORAN COMING HOME or proclamation, confiscate their property It is understood here that Colonel Corcoran has been cleased, and that he will be sent down the James river and emancipate their slaves, or that such an under a flag of truce from Richmond, in a short time, in object could be effected otherwise than by company with a large number of released Federal priconviction for treason, by due course of law, soners.

in the courts of justice;" and yet, on the 25th of February, he uttered the following FROM GENERAL HALLECK'S ARMY. language : " How far the forfeiture of their LETTER FROM FARMINGTON. MIS-(the slaveholders') slaves, their other property,

SISSIPPI. The Position of General Halleck's Army -The Roads in Good Order-The Ap-

pearance of Farmington-A Deserted Village-A Skirmish With Rebel Pickets -Culture of Farms, &c.

Special Correspondence of The Press 1

or their lives, shall be carried, is a question of

expediency only, and involves no constitutiona

question of power." I leave Mr. Koudall him

self to answer and to explain Mr. Kendali,

contenting myself with the remark that I am

willing to leave to the public to decide whe-

Congressional Nominations.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN .- In alluding to the deter

LOYAL.

cally carried out ?"

[For The Press.]

ther the passage I have italicised is not what FARMINGTON, MISS., May 12, 1862. Mr. Kendell would call abolitionism, or is not When I wrote my last letter, I was within a couple of miles of the rebel fortifications at Corinth, and, in com-"the proposition of General Hunter practimon with the several divisions of the centre, momentarily OCCASIONAL. expecting that something would transpire of a stirring nature. faturday evening, however, Generals Nelson and Crittenden moved back to their encompmonts, and McCook and Wood located in their places. This morning, the whole army moved, including the reserve, unde At a meeting of the Republicans of this Congression General McClernand. The centre and right of General district, (composed of Bucks and Lehigh counties,) and Halleck's army now occupy positions from two to fou others who unite with thom in upholding the measures of miles distant from the encury. the National Government, held in this place on Tuesday last, George Lear, Esq., was nominated, by acclamation,

This afternoon I raid a visit to Gen. Crittendea's division, composed mostly of Kentucky soldiers. The Fortyas their candidate for the vacancy in Congress caused by ourth Indiana having been transforred to a brigade in the death of Thomas B Cooper. The nomination was this division, I met the colonel, who informed me that numediately ratified by the conferces of the two counties our cavalry had taken possession of this place this morn Mr. Lear is well known throughout the district as one of ipg, and suggested that we should ride out and sos what ur nost able and patriotic men, and his nomination is tind of a place a Mississippi town was.

The roads are in excellent order, no rain having fallen for nearly two weeks, and after passing the skirmish ground of Thursday last, we arrived at Farmington Within a half mile of the place two fine routh branch off me leading to Corintb, and the ther to Farmington. Our infantry pickets were stationed on the Corinth oad, the outer line having a full view of a half mile in advance, while the cavalry pickets occupied position

upon the other road. Before entering the town we passed a most antique raveyard upon the left. It was a curious spot indeed. There were but very few marble slabs visible, but nume-

rous gothic fences and petite wooden houses. The town is absolutely descried by its inhabitar

Not a single man, woman, or child, not even a dog, can be seen. There are about forty houses, situated upo both sides of the road, most of them clapboarded and shingled-an exhibition of civilization and enterprise seidem-witnessed in this section of the country.

One hundred millions of dollars of the and there is authority for issuing sixty millions more Authority to issue further sums, as needed, will doubtless he given by Congress, and of these it is supposed there vill be notes of denominations less than five dollars.

The Mails for California. The floods having somewhat interrupted the transit of

the mails by the overland route, the company working it have made arrangements with the " Pacific Mail " to insure the corrying of all the matter destined for the Western slope of the continent. The Floods on the Indian Reservation. The freshets in California have played such have

with the Indian Reservation on the Klamath river vallay, that the valley of the Smith river has been selector THE CONFLICT APPROACHING for the occupancy of the dispossessed Indians Future Legislation.

It seems to be the impression that as soon as the Sena e disposes of the confiscation bill, the House Pa\_ cific Bailroad measure will be considered and passed without doubt, after which the tax bill will be taken up, debated, and amended, until a final vote is reached.

Rebels Below Fredericksburg. The despatch in this morping's Press' is tolegraphed that the rebels are increasing their force north of Fredericksburg. It sheuld road south of that place.

The Sick from Yorktown. Information was received hore to night that the steamer Daniel Webster left Yorktown to-night, under direction of the savitary commission, for Boston, with 200 sick soldiers, fully equipped with surgeons, nurses, and bespital supplies.

#### The Emancipation Act. The commissioners under the emancipation act still

ontinue to hold their sessions, though the vacancy ocen sioned by the death of Hon. S. F. Vinton has not yet een filled by the President. Thus far one thousand titions have been laid before the commissioners. It i very earely that any claimant names more than one down The Execution of the Fugitive-Slave

Law.

General WADEWORTH, the military governor of this District, has informed the marshal that there are a nnmber of fugitive slaves under military protection. and that he does not desire them interfered with until he has inrestigated their cases-the loyalty of the claimants. The United States marshal assented to the request of Gen. W It is estimated that some five hundred claims have been made for fugitive slaves escaping to this District. Large numbers of the slaves are at work over in Virginia upo roads, forts, cutting wood, &c. These cannot be reclaimed, as there is no civil tribunal to enforce the law

The Naval Bill. The naval appropriation bill, which passed the House votterday, was referred in the Senate, to day. Among the items are the following ! For equipment of vessels i the navy, \$11,400,000; for ordnavce and ordnance stores \$5,150,000; for the charter and purchase of extra vessils, etc., \$3,000,000; for clothing, \$300,000. There are no specific appropriations for the Philadelphia nav yaid, though I notice numerous ones for improvement

in other yards. Interesting Items. LEVI D. SLANN, Esq., paymenter in the navy, has been put upon the reserved list on account of utter prostration

of heaith, By authority of the Navy Department, contraban will be employed in clearing up the ruins of the Norfolk navy-yard. In anticipation of a law of Congress authorizing a

increase of the grades of officers of the navy, the de-partment is ready to make nominations for promotions. It will be remembered that most important services have been performed by men in the grade of lientenant. Navai Intelligence.

Captain James L. Lardner, of the Susquehannah, ha been ordered to the San Jacinto, and to proceed to the Gulf to relieve, at his request, Flag Officer McKeon, of the Eastern Squadran. The Niagara will come North fa repairs.

Oapfain Robert Ritchie has been orderded to take charge of the property at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Edward Moser, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, ha been appointed Acting Master, and ordered to Baltimore to command the United States bark Fernandina. James B. Henderson, of Baltimore, has been appointed

Acting Master to the same vessel. J. R. Lee, of Dupont's Equadron, has been pro to Acting Master on board the steamer Wyandotte. Commander R B. Hitchcock has been ordered to re

port to Fing Officer Goldsborough for the command of the Susquehannah. Lieutenant W. E. Hopkins has been ordered to the Philadelphia rendezvous. Lieutenant T. E. Kastman has been ordered to the

United States steamer Keystone State to relieve Lieutenant Gamble. Lieutenant Bushrod Taylor has been ordered to Bor-

dentown, N. J. The Expedition Up the James River-Official Reports.

WASHINGTON, May 20 -The following reports have been received at the Navy Department, having been forwarded by Commodore Goldsborough:

forwarded by Commodere Goldsborough: U. S. STRAMER GALENA, Off City Point, James River, May 10, 1862. S SIR: I have the honor to report that this vessel, the Aroostook, the Monitor, and Port Royal, with the Nan-gatuck, moved up the river, getting aground several times, but meeting with no artificial innediments until we arrived at Ward's Bluff, about eight miles from Richmond, where we encountered a heavy battery and two separate barriers, formed of spiler, steamboast, and fail vessels. The pilots both say that they saw the Jamestown and Yorkwan among the numour.

is close as the could get, and silenced one of the batte-fee She then passed and repassed the second battery is times, but finding they were using so much ammunifor which we have a better use higher up, Commo lore Rodgers ordered the wooden vessels to run up, whils he in the Galena lay abreast of the battery, and disconrted the rebel gunners. The Galena then

but the buoys have been displaced and misplaced, so that the pilots last evening run the Galena ashore, and she i still aground. None of our vessels were seriously in-jured." [This evidently refers to the Galena's movemen when she first left Hampton Roads to go up the river.]

LATEST FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY

BEFORE CORINTH, May 20,-There has been skirmi ing along the whole line to-day, the result of our feeling the enemy's strength and seeking more advantageout

positions. Our losses were small. The army is advancing slowly. The story about several rebel regiments atlempting to utiny and the rending of United States forces to their

assistance, is false. It has been raining all day, and there is a prospect of a rainy night.

The Nashville Union chronicles the constant arrival of Tennesseans in the city, sick of the Southern Conederacy, and says a thorough Union man must b chosen for the approaching circuit election.

From General McClellan's Army. OUB FORCES ONLY TEN MILES FROM

> RICHMOND. THE ENEMY IN FORCE.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., May 19 .- The army commenced moving at an early hour this morning in the direction of Bichmond, and will encamp some miles in advance of this place. The advance of General Stoneman reached

the railread bridge over the Chickahominy yesterday. It is a long tresile-work bridge, two spans only of which are burned. It can be rebuilt in a very short time. The chemy's pickets are guarding the whole line of the river in front of Richmond, making it very difficult to obtain any information from that city. General McChellan went on a reconnoissance to the

A givat measure redeemed the character of the sun. I am happy to althe that, though we were strinck a number of times in the bull, and some rigging cut, we had no loss of its or blood. One man, Dennis Leary, ordinary seaman, Chickahominy tc-day, and the programme of operations in front of Richmond will soon be decided upon. ite of blood. One may, Denn's Leary, ordinary seehaah, fell overhoard by his own carelesmess, and was drownod. The howitzers in the fore and main-tops were well served by Cosswain Hamilton and Captain Main Top Williams, throwing shraphet and canister very effoc-tively into the enemy on both banks, without officers to comma d them. The crews of these guns are worthy of special notice. The Chickahominy river, at the point where the railond crosses it. is only ten miles from Richmond. There

are no other streams to cross after passing it TENSTALL'S STATION, Va., May 20, via Washington . The dyance under General Stonenan reached Coal Harbor, on the road to Richmond, by way of Newbridge, yesterday, where he found the enemy to be in no us of cochess and masterly hundling of this vessel n both actions, and I close this hasty report by recomforce. He drove their pickets to within two miles of mending to especial notice Quartermaster Duck, who, or the first morning, though wounded, stood bravely at the wheel for seven hours, and to day again took his poo their main body, and encamped for the night. Everything indicates that the rebels intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they are able to and steered the ship from early daylight until 1.30 P. M.,

over eight hours. bring forward. Corgressmen and Representatives from every South-NOTE,-The engine, berth-deck, and powder divisions were well served by their respective officers and men stationed there, and everything connected with them much bent in prefect order. ern State are there, encouraging their troops by their presence and counsel to a determined resistance to an were hept in perfect order. Third Assistant Engineer Morgan stood at the bell,

advance of the Union troops. and executed your orders promptly and efficiently. I am, very respectfully, sour obedient servant, R B. LOWRY, Lieutenant, United States Navy. To Capitain Thomas T. Craven, commanding Unite Stater stramship Brookiyn, off New Orleans, La. The two officers who came within our lines with a iag of truce about a week since, on a trivial pretence,

were allowed to return yesterday. Commodore Goldsborough paid a visit to headquarters last night, for the purpose of an interview with General

Three Days Later from Europe. McClelian. The Richmond papers of the 16th have been received. They contain a correspondence between the Virginia THE SCOTIA AT NEW YORK. Legielature and Jeff Davis in relation to the recent movements of the rebel army. He stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia and abandoning the State; that if in the course of events the capital should fail, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no port at 1 o'clock this morning. Her advices are three days later than those fur-al-hed y the steamer Great Eastern

reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. The by the steamer Great Eastern. The United States frigate Constellation and gunboat Theorora were at Algestrason the 4th. The gunboat Ino was at Cadiz on the 28th. war could still be successfully maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years. The rebel General John B. Floyd has been appointed The Sumter remained at Gileraltar,

major general of the Virginia forces, with authority to caise a force of 20,000 men, new conscripts, for the de fence of Western Virginia.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard stated, in re sponse to an inquiry, that as far as the British Govern ment knew, M. Mercier's visit to Richmond was withou The engagement on Thursday, at Drury's Bluff, seven miles below Richmond, between our gunboats and the nemy's batteries, on the James river, produced a great panic among the people of Richmond. They acknow ledge a loss of 6 killed and 7 wounded.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

GUERILLAS BECOMING TROUBLESOME.

The Movements of Gen. Geary STRASBURG, Va , May 19 .- It is currently reported and redited in military circles that 2,000 rebel cavalry, attached to the different commands, have been disbanded

and formed into gnerilla bands, occupying the various mountain ranges and fastnesses. Col. Geary, a few days since, learned that one of these hands was in a cave five miles from Rectortown, and made arrangements to surround and capture them, On reaching the cave he ascertained that they had vacated it the previous day. A party of forty men, with horses, had evidently been there for some time, living sumptuously, judging from the empty bottles, boxes, cans, &c.

Son at the gin of the noise. I regret to report the loss of seven most val men-wiz: Bernard Sands, signal quartermaster, by your side; John Wade, captain after guard; Ti White (cox.), captain of No. 9 gun; Andrew B (sea.), first loader of pivot gun; Heary Roff (marine), matine gun's crew No. 1; William Lanabaa (ma therefore officers of the Government, but would open the same position to Indians and Chinese. It would impair the security of the mail; for, in some Staten, blacka, Indiana, and Chinese are not sultowed to tostify against whites, and if it was robbed in their hands we could not precure legal testimony, as now, of the mail carrier against the robbers, I would also allow slaveledding IcEinory (boy), marine gun's crew No. 1; Willism Larahau (marine), marine gun's crew No. 2; Mildshipman Anderson, your aid, was curried orerbond early in the aotion, from the poep, by a round shot. No. 9 gun had, by the striking of a 32-pound shot against the iron boat-davit on port sida, and breaking into fragments, immediately followed by a bursting shell in the same direction, first captain killed, set on deptain badly wounded, and nico men badly dis-abilit, the remaining six fought the gun most gallantig unit the end of the action. against the robbers. It would also allow elaycholding contractors to use their shaves as mail carriers for them, instead of free whites, when they are now competent to employ, and meany would thus be paid out of our Post Office treasury for the labor of slaves, which I a now in possible. And as this full could not even all fedfreedly in crushing out this rebellion, which he thought, was the main duty of Congress, or in or point the power which ensuing this the rebellion, which he thought, was the main duty of Congress, or in or point the Power which ensuing the the rebellion of the Power of the committee had concurred with him in recommending that it do not reas

Committee had concurred with him in recommending that it do not pase. Mr. DAWES (Rop ), of Massachusotts, referring to an objection stated by Mr. Colling, biguined, by way of an answer, whether the latter supposed the mail depreda-tors are tried in the Stater or United States Courts. Mr. OOLFAN (Rep.), not heing a lawyer, could not fully understand the matter; but he understood that in such chose the United States Court was governed by the rules of the State in which the trial take place. until the end of the action. Our wounded amounts to thirty, as nor surgeon's re-port. No. I gun poit was disabled by having the forward axidtree shot away. We encountered the boom chain, and broke it adrift, by running, over it and disionsing the apchered bulks; this close to Fort St. Phillip's. We and troke it acrist, by running over it and disjointing the auchered bulks; this close to Fort St Phillip's. We also Lad an excention with an inducted ran, which struck us in the starboard gangway, but the chain armor, to a great extent, received the blow, and savel the frame of the ship. The ship was bully struck, and cut up in various parts. A report from Mr. Toy, the carpenter, I herwith enclose. Both mainstary, several shrouds, lanyards, and Mastays, and much of the running gear, was ent by shot. Remarks of Mr. Wickliffe.

Remarks of Mr. Wickliffe. Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.). of Kentucky, approved of the dedision of the committee. He had been informed that this bill was introduced in the Senate to romove the disa-bility of two distinguished neuroes. If negrost were to be made neul carriers, we had better carry out the whole programme, and m addition to making them soldiers and solitors, we had better throw open the doors here and ac-init them is a menders of Courress. [Laughter.] Mr. COLFAX moved to by the bill on the table, but the hour fixed for the consideration of the confiscation builts having arrived, the vote goes over till to-morrow. The Confisention Bill. Mr. BLIOT (Henp.) of Massachusetis, chairman of the relect committee who reported the bills, said the war originated in the rebel States, and was carried on by re-bel citizens against the Government. This is precisely the character of the wore. Appropriate legislation may be concern the property and not the persons of reb. Is, bills concern the property and not the persons of reb. Is and the solution is a since the solution is the solution and bills concern the property and not the persons of reb. Is and bills concern the property and not the persons of reb. Is and bills concern the property and not the persons of reb. Is and bills concern the property and not the persons of reb. Is and bills concern the property and not the persons of reb. Is and bills concern the property and not the persons of reb. Is and bills concern the property and not the persons of reb. Is and bills concern the property and persons of persons of the con-bills concern the property and persons of the con-terminated and the solution of the con-bills concern the property and persons of the con-terminated and the solution of the concerning the rebels the concerning wes on by shot. As your executive officer, it becomes my duty, as it is my pride, to call situation to the excellent bearing of every officer and man on board ship. The alvancing

ectually driving her on the bank, and instantly setting her on fire. A second three-masted propellor escaped annihilation from cur starboard tattery, from her resemblance to the framos, which caused us to hold our froe until the cur-rent bad drifted her down astern of us, when her true character was ascertained, but too hate for us to destroy her. Mr. O'Kane, acting second licutenant, in charge of the forward divisions, was wounded in the middle of the astion, and dischiled, after most gallant service. I ordered Midelipman Bartlett to take charge of his bat-tery, which he did prompty and efficiently. In conclusion, I, without hesitation, assert that the nitack of our spinalron upon two strong and garisoned forts, coinng within graps and consister range, and to a great extent silencing their fire, and afterwards over-taking and destroying nearly all of the enemy's floet, is not to my knowledge surgassed, if emalled, on the record of any navy in the world. In the action of this morning marks the butteries user flue city, we engaged at close bills concern the property and not the property of rebels and Congress may certainly make the property of rebels and in raying the expenses incurred in Grushing the reboiling. cowned by the rebels are used for carrying on the

way, and their unwilling slaves are mode to foll that our (2)-verme ent may be overthrown. Their lands and slaves are made instruments for carrying on the war. Doprive them of these and the war must come to an end, and our inverses dobt houtbed of increase. The relief ow them of these and the war must come to all gift, Api Off immenses dich bundled of increase. This rebels owe three hundred millions of dollars. Every dollar of thit debt has been conflicated by their Government and repu-disted by the rebel debtors to whose house the constitu-ents of the gentlemen had trifted. He repeated that, as the lands and shares wirre being under the trifter in a warlike instruments, they should be conflicated, as the property as if they owed silegiance to a foreign Power. Mr. Eliot supported his remarks by legal arguments. Support Shares Nault of any pavy in the world. In the action of this morning against the hulteries user flue tigs we engaged at close canister and grape range, and following closely the Sciota, which guaboat dashed sullauly into close quar-ters with the battery on the right bark, but between us and the battery, so that we had to hold our firs. We And the battery, so that we had to hold our ins. We finished her work by a sweeping discharge of graps and canister, driving the rebels pell-mell out of their works. Bidshirman Bartlett fought the sighty-pounder pivot very skilfully, firther inventy-one shats into the battery on the left bank with great rapidity and precision, and in Speech of Mr. Noell.

Mr. NOELL (Dem.), of Missionic, argued the consti-tutional question, remarking that rebellion usually suc-cyclic in despoit, countries, becaue the masses are against one may. "With us, success in rebetion is mo-rally, politically, and physically impossible, becaus at is agnings one made, which the states in report of is made rally, solitically, and physically impossible, because it is the few ngainst the many, to destroy the Government of the whole. It was in this view that the black that although the Constitution was the same in prace and in war, yet its simularing power could be awaken-ed in time of danger, competent for every emer-grey. As to the policy of conflication he was willing to flay to those why had undertaken to detroy the best Government - a the warth. "I forgive you; sin no more," But he was not willing to spend the whole stock of his charity upon those who are rob-bing and murdering bis constitution the Wes are will ing to any. "You shall not be freed from your heiltsh desds." He asked Coopress to do nothing in his way of rever ge, but he di demand security for the future. If the Government has not strength and courage to punial time to ave another the way not the men are only income to the strength and courage to punial the more consideration that a million of traitors. So far from the configention that a million of traitors, so far from the configention that a mallion of traitors. Was the only means by which logat med chains produces It was his strong conviction that if Congress, when the met here last July, had passed such a measure, much di tress might have been avoided. In conclusion, he re-lated that recently a band of desperators came to the house of his only brother, in Missouri, and after convey ing him to a swamp, forced him to sub-cribe to an obli-gation not to take part against the rebel. States. This h-did, to save his life. But on his way home they tried t murder him. And these are the men who are claimed to explore the mere.

be objects of mercy.

Speech of Mr. Riddle, Mr. RIDDLE (Rop.), of Ohio, discussed the genera question of rebellion. He would punish traitors an strip them of all their property and precinde them for ever from holding offices of enclument and honor unde this Covernment. Strike down slavery and you with the down the negligible of insurance the NEW YORK; May 21, 2 o'clock A. M .- The steamship cotia, from Liverpool on the 10th inst, arrived at this trike down the possibility of insurrection.

#### Remarks of Mr. Windom.

Remarks of Mr. Windom. Mr. WINDOM (Rep.), of Minnesota, had no patienc with those who were ever ready to plead for muraores and traitors, and who never uttered a word in condemn stion of their orimes. It would be difficult to convince loyat people that they should pay the expenses of the scale, while the archetraitors who are responsible for it should escape the burdens. The rebeis shoul at once be stripped of their real and percond pre-perty, for the past of the fourement. We shoul have indemnity for the past and security for the future the scale to the future of the future as calculated i have indemnity for the past and scenarity on the task He regarded this measure of configention as a dechaded way. Pass this bill, and it will encourage loyal men frustrate the attempts of traitors. He favored the aboremnt of negroes as soldiers in sickly localities, w restruction of the studies of the state of t

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Public Amusements.

ers' benefit takes place at the Walnut this evening

and a full house may be expected. Caracross & Dixey

dinstrel Troupe, embracing many of the most talente

will appear. Mr. Carneross possesses a tonor volce believed to be unequalled in the United States for R

plaintive evocinces. Scarcely less attractive will be the dramatic performance, including the "Babes in the Woods," and "The Midnight Picket," in both of

erformers in the profession, have volunteered, and

The Paris correspondent of the new Confederats or-gan, the Index, published in London, asserts that M. Mercier was certainly under instructions to ascertain certain points, and will report in person to the Emperor. The Independence Belge assairs that the object of M availtte's recent visit to London was to induce England o consent to a common intervention respecting the stat f affairs in America, and that England agreed to join in t on condition that the Roman question was first settled Also that the French Government may ear to this pro-MR, YINING BOWERS' BENEFIT .- Mr. Vining Baw

position, and it has led to a conference relative to the it Mr. Layard, in announcing the conclusion of the slave-trade treaty in the House of Commons, said its

GENERAL NEWS.

from France, and was attended

cial notice.

I have to thank you, sir, for the splendid example you

conditions give every reason to hope that the traffic will be effectually suppressed. A content took place relative to the distress in Lan-cashire, in which it was generally argued that the pool law regulations at present wars amply sufficient, to gether with the means supplied by private charity, i most the wants of the sufferers. The London Times, editorially, says: "It is for the honor of the nation that this distress shall be known, that the world may see the sacrifices made by England in the

which Mr Bowers will appear. Mr. Bowers deserve substantial bonefit to-night. The Jints of parts of the new slave-trade treaty as the first fuilts of person, but asys it is not a blow at the South, but a victory over the North. The Jint a victory over the North and North a victory over the North and North a victory over the North and North and North a victory over the North. Mr. AND MRS. PEABODY ARE AT HOME SVOTY SVON

from Point Breeze; or send an expedition to Vol. AAV., and contains forty-inter englatings,	ty Interingencer cays.	BOUL SIDES OF THE FOURY SHOLE OF THEM ON POWERER AND	two separate barriers, formed of spiles, steamboats,	had evidently been there for some time, living sumptu-	first fruits of seel ssion, but says it is not a blow at the	this week in their disking total their backs
	"We very much regret that Mr. Hickman has	shingled-an exhibition of civilization and enterprise	and fail vessels. The pilots both say that they		South, but a victory over the North.	the new Lecture Room of Concert Hall, which has been
the open Polar sea to ascertain the condition herd, Samuel I. Prime, Harriet E. Prescott, Chas.	concluded to withdraw from Congress. His expe-	seldem witnessed in this section of the country.	and tan vessel, the photo rown say that hove	ously, judging from the empty bottles, boxes, cans, &c.	The party correspondent of the Morning Herald says	fited up very nearly. The mostle of this abtertainment i.
of the whale-fisheries in that locality; or start Netty, build of Denside G. Michael H. D. Mears Ban	rience in that body, and his acknowledged ability	There were three stores upon the west side of the road,	The lanks of the river we found lined with rifle-pits,	It is probable they were a portion of the force	It is beyond question that the recognition of the South is seriously contemplated by the French Government.	such as must make it popular. The ventilation of this
Koldhon, Donald G. Mitchell, M. Brach, Bon	and ripe statesmanship, give him position and in-	but the doors were open, the shutters swinging, and va-	from which sharpshooters appored the men at the guns.	which captured Geary's guard train near Linden last	The Paris Bourse was flat ; Rentes were quoted at 70	hall is now perfect, and it is one of the coolest places in
a mission to Boorioboola Gha to cultivate the son J. Lossing, Alfred H. Guernsey, George Wm.	fluence on the floor of Congress which no new mem.	capcy the predominating feature.	These would hinder the removal of the obstructions, un-	week, and retreated towards Warrenton on Shields'	The Farts Domise was need active were quoten at 10	the city. The performances are in the style of those of
coffee berry; or abolish the Board of School Curtis, J. H. H. Claiborne, J. Ross Browne, T. S.	her can possibly command. He is one of the ablest	I have read poetry, romance, and history, wherein it is	less driven away by a land force. The Galena ran	approach.	Me Bright deprecated the hasty statements made, as	the Praytons so popular in this city a year or so ago.
Controllers and all the municipal Tite Barna- Arthur, and Joseph Alden, besides continuations of	men of the House, and ought to remain there for	Baid that pestilence, famine, and wars have been the fore-	within about six hundred yards of the battery, as near	General Geary has been ordered to report to General	to the termitation of the war and discontinuance of the	YAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIEThis splendid collec-
그는 것 같은 것 같	some time to ceme. A bold, experienced, and out-		the spiles as it was decided proper to go, let go her an- cher, and, with a spring, swuag across the stream, which	Bant s in future. He has been relieved from guarding	blockade, by the ministers, as most diastcous to com-	VAN AMBURGH'S MERSAGREER LDIS Spiellulu conoc-
cles; or delegate a commission to England, the serial tales by Thackeray, Trollope, and Miss	enoken man like him is wanted in Congress at the	rubners of such episodes in realine, but I have hover	is rot more than twice as wide as the ship is long. Then,		merce in Lanceshire. He said that Earl Russell's late	tiop of rare beasts and birds is now open upon Arci
France, Russia and Geneva, to make inqui- Mulock. These are illustrated from original draw-	present time "		at 7.45 A M., we opened upon the battery. The wooden	has performed for several weeks to the extant of fifty	statement, that he hoped in a few months the Northern	sirpet, above Nineteenth, morning, afternoon, and eve
ries respecting the effect of salting passenger-	The Norristown Kepublican also says :	We had not proceeded quite to the end of the town	vessels, as directed, anchored about thirteen hundred	has performed for several weeks to the extant of hity	States would allow the independence of the South, had	ning, where it is attracting crowds of our most intelli
		before we were halted by some cavalry, and learned from	vards below. The Monitor anchored near, and at nine	miles.	paralyzed business in Lancashire for a time, and showed how little ho knew of the sentiments os the North.	gent citizens. It is an exhibition of great interest, espe
railway tracks, and the best method of in-		them that the place was occupied by two companies of	o'clock the passed just above the Galena, but found her	The Blde Ridge and adjacent ranges and spurs are m-	Such statements were highly culpible, and a breach	cially to the young, and is, withal, instructive as well a
of the post of the former liberal	serve one more term, as the present chaotic state of	the Third Michigan Cavalry, and that we had been halted	guns could not be elevated enough to reach the battery.	fested with guerillas, who watch every opportunity to	of Leutrality on his sact of the Foreign Secretiry.	amusing. The animals are fine specimens of their re
-ducing passenger railways to be more liberal Catawissa Railroad, which has a local interest	All - some time damonds his talents and inflorible in-	at the extreme outpoet.	She then dropped a little below.	shoot and capture our pickets and foraging parties.	The rumors of an approaching solution of the Roman	aneclive species. The monster tent is in itself a wonder
in the distribution of passes ; or we might here. This is the best number of "Harper" yet	togrity "	The cantain in command was pointing to some rebel	At five minutes after 11 o'clock, the Galona had ex- nended nearly all her an munition, and I made a signal to	Their familiarity with the mountain defiles and passes	question were more and more general,	and the neat and elegant appearance of all the appoint
time i appli appual celebration of the Fourth i multished.	- We copy these complimentary notices with the	pickets in the edge of the woods about a third of a mile	pended hearly all her an inuminon, and 1 more a signal fo discontinue the action. We had but six Parrott charges,	enables them to elude pursuit.	It was reported that the Papal Government had pre-	ments cannot but gain the commendation of visitor
have a semi-annual colorate boain our pro-		distant, when crack went a rifle, followed by two more	and not a single filled blae-inch shell.	STRASBURG, VS., May 20 Last night the guerillas	pared a sudden departure.	Among the smaller animals, which might be overlook
of July ; or, finally, we might begin our pre-	The second s	distant, when crack went - rink, tono not by the inter- shotr, cvidently calculated for the person of Col. Reed,	We had thirteen killed and eleven wounded.	came down upon our pickets at the bridge, west of	The ex-King of Naples had left Reme, His dostina-	
monotions for the fall election, and the country & & C. The first sale of the sensor of oldgant marble	71	Bliotr, cyldentiy calculated for the person of Col. Esed,	The rifled 100-pound Parrott of the Naugatuck burst,	Thoronglifure, and killed or taok two prisoners. They	The health of the King of the Belgians is more fa-	in a currenty inspection of the collection, are several of
	acopacottan ana 2 concertati	whose blue cost and sword made him a target quite	half of the part abaft the trunnion going overboard. She	Inoronginare, and Kneu or thick two prisoners: They	The neares of the many of the Deigians is more is-	very rars character, while the ornithological department
		tempting to the bushwhackers. Our men returned the	is, therefore, di-abled.	belonged to the First battalion Michigan Cavalry, com-	totanic.	is worthy of especial mention, including, among other
these propositions (which are oliered in good will take place at the importers' warerooms, No. 639	Arrival of the Sick at Baltimore.	shots and both sides cracked away for some minutes.	Lieut. Newman, the executive officer, was conspicuous for his callant and effective service.	manded by Major Atwood.	The Late General Wm. II. Keim,	raritier, specimens of the veritable rara avis, the blac
C. M. A monito in portfortiv feasible, and serve : Arch street, to-morrow morning, and morning	BALTIMORN. May 20 -The steamer State of Maine.	No damage occurred on either side, however, but the	Mr. Washburne, acting master, behaved admirably.	The President's Emancipation Proposi-	HAURISBURG, May 20The remains of Brigadier	swan. The menagerie will remain during this week out
o'clock. The catalogue embraces over 300 choice	with ART visit wildians mostly convelopent and able to	wounding of two of our cavalry hories.	These two are selected from among the number.	tionMissouri Moving in its Favor.	General William II. Keim, who died in this city, at the	Mr. MARK HASELER'S Concert, to-morrow ovenin
to drive away the canut of peace. The collection is containing worth paraging. The collect	Anomal Longeneral and the 11 and 12 anomalies of the second	Col Reed returned to his camp before sundown, while	The Aroostook, Port Royal, and Nangatuck took the	UDBMISSOUIT MOVING IN 165 PAVOT.	1	must be a grand affair, if its success is at all proportion
The best evidence we can have that the war tion can be examined any time previous to the sale	are chiefly from the New York and Massachusetts regi-	I accented an invitation to bivouack in Farmington.	sintions previously assigned to them, and did everything	Sr. Louis, May 20 - A mass convention of the friends	will leave for Beading, for interment, on Wednesday	ate to the great preparations that have been made to giv
is approaching its denouement lies in the fact	ments	Two-thirds of the habitations leading from Pittsburg	that was possible. The Monitor could not have done	of the Administration, and those favorable to the emen-		it eclat and attractiventss. A conversazione musica
	TICHIB.	Larding, thus far, are deserted, while those not deserted	beller. The barrier is such that the verseis of the browny,	cipation of the slaves, held in Missouri, under the plan	morning. They will be accompanied by his relatives and	and promenade combined in one, is a species of onte
that the old sources of exclusion are bound in the second at the state of the	The following are the doutes in the the institute horo this	are inhabited only by women. It is an astounding truth	even if they have any, cam ot possibly pass out while	submitted to Congress by the President, has been called	friends, and the heads of the military and civil depart-	
gradually reopened, so that the supply shall in arthurst corner of Arch and Tenth streets, the	Borning. Whit 20 I could be rough to white it of a		ours cannot pass in. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,	to meet at Jefferson City on the 16th June, to nominate	ments. All the flags in the city are displayed at half-	tainment which the anusement-going public of t
		that the men have " all gone to war."		candidates for the State offices.	mast, and the general regret is everywhere manifested.	gity has carely an apportunity to sufay.
not fall short of the demand. Annot the dig store of suitable for the ladies. Sale absolute.	Traverse, Eighty-first New York, of typhoid fever,	Portions of many of the forms are cultivated, and	4 A MER RATIO DTP 24 COMPRANED OF D. FIMILI	Anaraben er tur anna Anarabi	금요 영향 가슴을 모았다. 것이 잘 수많이 가지 않는다.	
hundreds in rebellion against starvation, dis-	이 이 것 이 가지 않는 것 같은 것 같			- 「「「「」」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、	그는 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것을 가지?	[1] The second structure of the second se Second second s Second second seco
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