The Press. FRIDAY, MAY 23; 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS

We have news from General McClellan's army up to Wednesday afternoon. General Stoneman | priving them of a right; and we congratulate is still at Gains' Mills, eight and a half miles from Richmond. General Stoneman, in company with Professor Lowe, made a balloon reconnuissance of the losition of the enemy, and also Richmond. A large number of camps were seen in and around Richmond, and cars were discerned entering and leaving the city. Heavy firing was heard, on Tuesday, in the violatity of James river, and it was probably by our gunboats shelling the rebel batteries on that river.

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent telegraphs us that the steamer George Washington has arrived there, after having been denied a passage up the James river, above City Point, while carrying a flag of truce. Further particulars of the outrage committed by the rebels by firing on a flag of truce are received. Three hundred were killed in Fort Darling by the fire of our gunboats, and it is expected that that fort will fall into our hands whenever our officers may choose to make another attack on it. By telegraph from Cairo we have gratifying intelligence. Fort Wright is probably evacuated, and before this is no doubt in the hands of the Federal forces. The rebel gunboats and troops were not visible for soveral days, and, therefore, Commodore Davis determined to make a reconnoissance of the place, and find the whereabouts of the rebels The boats were immediately destatched, but no trace of the rebels could be found. It is supposed that they have fallen back on Fort Randolph, a strong fortification on the second Chickasaw Bluff, twelve miles below their former position, and one which will be hard for the mortars to successfully shell. The Memphis papers of the 17th state that Commodore Farragut's fleet had arrived at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The Richmond Dispatch of a late date has a letter in its columns from its Corinth correspondent, dated May 4th, and which proposes to give a reliable account of affairs in Gen. Beauregard's army. The correspondent commences his letter with an account of the fight at Farmington, which he claims as a rebol victory, but significantly remarks that our shells created great havoe in their ranks, and two or three regiments scattered in every direction. He acknowledges that our generals have been massing an immense force on their right flank, and position, and fears that our forces would perform the same operation on the Mobile and Ohio Rail-

road. The guerillas of Missouri, prompted by the same persons who urge on the same class of murderers in Virginia, have again made their appearance in that State, committing depredations on Union people. On Monday a Government train of seventeen wagons was captured near Rolla; the wagons were buined, and the horses and mules driven off. Several days ago various accounts of the battle at Farmington, Mississippi, by the Union forces of Gen. Pope's corps and the rebels under Gens. of our brothers in Tennessee, and assist them Bragg, Van D. ra, and Price, were published, in in their noble work, by slaying Secession at which was a statement that a rebel general was killed by one of our sharpsbooters. The Chicage papers state that that officer was Gen. Sterling Price, of Missouri notoriety. He was following our army-which was retreating-too rapidly, when he fell, pierced by several rifle balls, which were fired

by Col. Roberts' sharpshooters, who were soting as kirmishers. He rode a white horse, and was therefore, a conspicuous mark for our riflemen. It is stated that deserters, contrabands, and prisoners B. COOPER, when he tries to make him a from Beauregard's army all corroborate this story.

-that it was said the General-in-chief con- ciently skilled in warfare to know whether templated at one time issuing orders to such a lethal weapon might be advantageously forbid elections being held. The very meagre-ness of the vole polled in the camps shows how little the brave fellows, who went there for a nobler purpose than to dabble in the politics mmense steam-power is necessarily kept up, o generate steam at a sufficiently great presthey had left behind, regarded this voting, sure as would enable the Perkins gun to beunder such circumstances, as a privilege. used. At all events, there does not appear They will thank the Supreme Court for freeany good grounds for doubting the advantage ing them from an annoyance, rather than deof using such weapons in forts and other staionary batteries, where one steam engine t: em and the community upon the firmness could supply the necessary power for a hunand ability with which that court has rendered dred such guns. No doubt, the weapon could the visits and efforts of political backs and be greatly improved and strengthened so as managers unnecessary and impossible, at least o discharge heavier missiles than Mr. PERfor political purposes. kins dreamt of forty years ago.

WE PRINT & very remarkable article on our first page. It is an elaborate comment on the address of the Dimocratic Committee, and is reprinted from the Nashville Union of the 17th of May. We desire to call the attention of

our readers to this article, because it enables us to say a word or two in reference to the position of the Border States towards the Adminstration, and the duty which all true men in these communities owe to our Government. t further illustrates the position taken by THE PRESS in regard to that document, and clearly cstablishes the record we have endeavoted to make upon the Secessionists in our midst. There is a simplicity and plainness in this article which commends it to us as a frank exposition of Border State sentiment. It speaks for those who have fult the horrors of rebellion: for the men who have been as it were snatched from the thraldom of Secession. If the cause of the rebe's possessed any merit, surely Tennessee would be capable of appreciating it. Tennessee has had a year's experience of Mr. DAVIS and his Confederacy; she knows the difference between the rule of the Southern usurpet and the Northern President. and when she speaks, either through her orators or her newspapers, we are bound to accept her evidence as conclusive.

Our Tennessee contemporary repeats, with emphasis, the argument that has been so often made in reply to the charge that Mr. LINCOLN has made his Administration a mere partisan Government, and mentions the names of HOLT,

STANTON, MCCLELLAN, BUBLL, HALLECK. and ANDREW JOHNSON, to show that their previous political antipathy did not prevent the President from clothing them with his confidence when the country was in danger. The work of killing Secession is commended to the country as a task more necessary than that of "killing abolition," to which so much of the Bemocratic address was devoted. All the horrors of rebellion, its perfidy and wrong, are dwelt upon with a degree of feeling which suggests have by a sudden dash cut off the Memphis and -a sad and sorrowful experience. The gentlemen Charleston Railroad, eight miles above the rebel | in the North who denounce the army and the warfrom easy-chairs and bar-rooms might learn the real meaning of the crinic for which they apologize in this Tennessean's condemnation; they might learn that there is something more

dear to the nation than the reorg mization of a party, which can only exist in the nation's ruin. "We have our own opinion," says the iournalist, " as to the real origin of this damnable attempt. The Southern rebel leaders are at the bottom of it.", We are sorry to think that this should be true, but the evidences are too painfully plain to be denied. Let us, then, here in the North, take up the sentiment

the ballot-box as effectively as our soldiers are slaving it in the field. And to do so, we must defeat and utterly destroy the political party which seeks to triamph in our shame.

"W." our ever-welcome Allentown correspondent, does not compliment Mr. E. D. riles, the present Breckinridge candidate

THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1862. However the fate of Richmond' is decided, whether by battle or evacuation, every transaction and experience of the past few months has shown that it is utterly impossible to crush the rebellion by half-way measures. The conservative policy which has been accepted by ome of the Republicans, and which has shown tself in successful resistance to all legislation hat seemed to be severe and thorough, is now proved to be the unsafe policy. The rebels hemselves mistake our moderation for cowardice, and answer every new concession by new blows. Having conscientiously believed that the best way to treat the rebellion was to exhibit to them the magnanimity of the Go-At all events, we suggest the subject as vernment, simultaneous with its power, I am vorthy of some consideration. A self-loading now convinced that the only way to check gun, which can discharge a thousand musket the leaders is to prove that a Republic. alls in a minute, and larger balls more rapidly than it can be fed with, is something not to which has been so ready to bear and forbear can also strike with terrible force e disregarded in these bustling-war-times. and effect. Every recent item from the rebel army exposes the fact that there CERTAIN universally acknowledged facts, in is a deep hatred among the ruling classes of the nature of truisms, find great favor with the South against the Government and its loypoliticians in desperate circumstances. Whenal supporters, which cannot be conciliated. ever they meditate anything peculiarly mean Insults to our soldiers from their women are and reprehensible they resort to a new colnage followed by violations of fligs of truce, outof these truisms, and fling them into the currages upon our wounded and dead, and other rency of popular sentiment by means of cirnameless and shameless atrocities. The culars and addresses. It is an old scheme, and ought, by this time, to be perfectly innocuous. feeling produced by these unnatural and It is a mild bolus, compounded only by quacks. savage proceedings is no less bitter among and may be taken in almost unlimited quantithe loyal men South than it is among the people of the free States. Indeed, the ties with no more harmful effects than follow former are, if possible, more anxious for a strong and searching confiscation bill than the Probably no intelligent man will deny that latter. The Union masses of the free States lifferences of opinion tend to preserve the cannot understand why they should be called equilibrium of governments, when such differupon to submit to such great losses of blood ences are honestly entertained and wisely disand treasure, while their enemies are permitcussed. In this sense, parties are essential ted to go on in their career of crime; their to the well-being of nations. At the same property untouched, and, as yet, safe from the time, circumstances occasionally rule which

effect of stringent legislation. should keep ordinary political issues in abey-The Union men of the South, who have ance, and will so hold them unless force is been hunted and slaughtered, all their perused to release them. But there are some sonal goods taken from them, and their homes matters upon which no difference of opinion desolated, are also unable to understand why can be safely tolerated in communities; such. their enemics are not promptly punished. for example, as actions universally adjudged This is a question that transcends the issue of to be criminal in their nature, and measures slavery, and is felt by thousands who have destructive of the public peace and welfare. differed on that issue. When those who are Thus, at present, men ought not to expect forced to fight in the rebel army realize any toleration of sentiments tending to de-

that the Federal Congress is in earnmoralize the body politic and render the est, and that their oppressors and chiefs Government less vigorous in its efforts are to be punished with inexerable certainty, to preserve itself from. annihilation. In they will save themselves by refusing to folshort, there can be but one lawful low such leaders. It is to be hoped that our opinion touching the right and duty of friends in both houses of the National Legisthe Government to prosecute this war to the lature will no longer be divided, but will come end of an honorable and permanent peace. together at once, and gratify the people who All other shades of opinion are only treason in are expecting decided and comprehensive acdisguise. We are told by political casuists tion at their hands. Patriots like Holt, of that men may differ honestly as to the justice Kentucky, and Polk, Johnson, and Brown of coercion such as we are now practising low, of Tennessee, urgently demand that the towards rebels. It will be a sufficient reply to most decisive measures against the rebels this to say that men do honestly differ as to should be adopted. The servants of the peothe turpitude of theft, bigamy, and homicide ; ple should take heed of these emphatic and but all good citizens agree that these are crimes.

significant warnings. against the peace and well being of society, The efforts of the Senate to frame and pass and no considerable body of men can be found a confiscation bill were yesterday suspended bold enough to proclaim that such differences by a vote to postpone the bill of the select of opinion and practice are necessary to precommittee and to take up the tax bill. The serve society from lapsing into despotism. House confiscation scheme seems now to be There was a period in the history of England accentable to the majority of the Senate. when highway robbery was practised and That measure receives the support of many of tolerated as a fine art. But would any court the Border-State Representatives, among of justice consider it a mitigating plea for a them Mr. Noell, of Missouri, who referred to highwayman to put in now-a-days on his trial ? We presume not. The truth is, preit on Tuesday last in the following eloquent and stirring language : cedents damage, rather than strengthen, when

"I undertake to say that, for the purpose of self-preservation, there is no nation upon the face of the habitable globe that possesses, I do not say usurpad, but such constitutional powers as this we go too far back for them. The wants of no two ages are the same. Every age is its own advocate at the bar of Time. The necessities Government possesses, not for the purpose of oppression, but for the purpose of protection, and which pressed twenty years ago press no longer; and he is much less than a philosopher for the purpose of self-preservation. Sir. robel. lions usually succeed in despotic Governments. who maintains that what was right and neces-

FROM WASHINGTON. The Society of Friends and the War An Interesting Memorial from Them.

> THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW. Conflict Between Soldiers and Civil Officers

THE MORE SPEEDY TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS. The Amendments to the Tax Bill. LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, May 22, 1862

From Richmond. Two persons, a lady and gentleman, have read

Washington from Richmond under a flag of truce, hiv-ing left there this week. But little could be gleaned from them. They think that the rebel army will make a stand in front of Richmond, though there was considerable of a panic, consequent on the belief that our forces might take the city. Everybody in the rebel Government is already packed up to join in the retreat. Dan ville, N. C., is thought to be the next temporary resting place for the rebel Government. The lady (who came through our lines below Fredericksburg) has gone on to Philadelphia. She was a bitter Secessionist, and her language on the boat coming up was of the most out rageous nature

Payment of the Returned Prisoners. The 600 returned Union prisoners now here are being naid their ration-money for the time of their cantivity at the rate of twenty cents per day, and will be paid their monthly dues within a very short period. Th Government intends allowing each man to determine whether he will take a discharge or return to the service after obtaining a furlough or exchange.

The Call for More Troops. There is a good deal of exaggeration in the statem that the President has called on the Governors of the various States for one hundred thousand additional troops. The limit is correctly understood to be fifty re giments. The Tax Bill.

The Senate considered the amendments of the Finance mittee to the tax bill, through fifty sections, to-day

The most important amendment is the one of the com mittee placing a tax of twenty-five cents a gallon on liquors instead of fifteen, as proposed by the House Notice was given that an amendment would be offered for taxing all liquors at that rate now on hand, in addition to those to be manufactured. It is understo no amendments will be offered to the bill until those from the committee are disposed of.

The More Speedy Transportation of Mails. The House passed a bill to-day, providing that all companies, corporations, or persons, having locomo-tives or cars, for the transportation of merchandise or passengers, for hire on any post route in the United States, shall be required, upon demand of the Post Office Department, to receive and transport the mails; and postal agents, upon the cars, are to deliver such mails along the line to their destination, for a compensation and contract, upon terms to be made between the Post master General and the carrier, and in case of their fail ure to agree, the Court of Claims shall settle it. In the event of a failure to agree, it shall not prevent the transportation of the mails, for the Postmaster General may take and use the roads, for which compensation shall be made; and any one obstructing such use shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

The Postal Service in Virginia: It is a gratifying fact to state that, as the posts

service is extended in Virginia, Tennessee, &c., many o the old officials, postmasters and mail contractors, re sume service on taking the oath of allegiance. Beside this requirement of the Post Office Department, there has to be some other proof of the good intentions those that receive appointments from the Government The same rule ought to be applied here to persons i office, for there are a plenty who don't stop at taking the oath, who would find it hard to prove their loyalty, by their daily walk and conversation at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion The Union Feeling in New Orleans.

Colonel DEMING, of the Connecticut Volunteers, who, as bearer of despatches from New Orleans, has just reached here, states that there is much of a Union feel-ing in that city, which exhibits itself in an indirect or round-about way. Citizens keep aloof from our officers from fear of the ." Thugs," who abound in New Orleane, just as " Plugs" did a few years ago in Baltimore. As an instance of the suppressed Union feeling. he states that, as one of our officers was complaining o

Gen. Stoneman, is still at Geins' Mills, eight and a balf miles from Richmond, and one and a balf miles from the Chickshominy creek. The pickets of the rebels occupy the bank on one side and those of the Union troops on the other. Gen. Stoneman, in company with Prof. Lowe, made a balloon reconnoissance, this morning, from Gains' Mills, reaching an altitude of five hundred feet. From their nosition an admirable view was had of Richmond and be surroutding country. With a glass, the camps of the enemy, situated within the limits of the city, were io-n, as well as the strival and departure of : traivs An the road between New Bridge and Richmond very few troops were seen, but to the lift of the city, on the line of the mail-coach road leating to Bottom's Bridge, a

From General McClellan's Army.

ALL PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

Ealloon Reconnoissance of the Robel Army

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Wednesday afternoon, May 21. The encarpment of the advance of the army, under

line yesterday.

In every case the enemy was driven back.

Our loss in these conflicts amounted to 40 killed and

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Mexicans.

THE FIGHT A DRAWN ONE.

NEW YORK, May 22 - The steamer Roanoke, from

lavana on the 17th instant, arrived at this port this

corning, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 12th, Jalapa

the 8th, and the city of Mexico the 2d. Private letters from Mexico report a battle at Atulan-cirgo, in which the Freuch lost the most in killed and

wounded, especially in officers. It was a drawn fight,

the Moxicans retiring. The garrison of the fort in Perote had multiled, and

Several influential chizens denied that they authorized

the use of their names in declaring Cordova for General

The black vomit was committing fearful ravages a

Vers Cruz. General Almonte has issued a proclamation, dated at

Puebla, although he has not yet arrived there. The sick of the French troops continue arriving at

Bayana, and yet the health of the French army is said

The French vice admiral, Jurien de la Graviere, has

returned to France. General Prim and staff arrived at Havana on the 9th.

The Spanish steamer Blasco de Garay had sailed fo

lew Orleans, responsive to a call from the Spanish con

sul, to protect the Spanish interest there. The Mexican Government had ratified the Wyke-

lamacona treaty in spite of the French protest against

The American consul, with Mrs. Shufeldt and Secre

tary of Legation Plump, arrived at Puebla on the 9th.

and would probably arrive in the city of Mexico or

It is reported that a band of 120 Americans from

No rebel vessels had arrived at Havana since the 9th

The English steamer Havana arrived on the 13th, from

the markets at Havana, and sugar and cotion had de-

Several vessels were at Havana awaiting the reopenin

St. Mary's, Florida, with a cargo of cotton. The glorious news from the States had depre

The Spanish troops continue arriving at Havana.

the custom house and other buildings.

sken its officers prisoners.

the interior.

be good.

the 11th.

any treaty with Mexicans.

Battle Between the French and the

ounded. The enemy's loss was about the same,

Deserters continue to come in dai y in sonads.

re mostly from the 13th Louisiana Regiment.

and Richmond.

large number of troops were seen, and the smoke from numerous camp fires, coming from the woods in front, gave evidence that they were occupied by a large force f the enemy. Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon and this morning, to the left of Richmond, which was probably

aused by our gunboats endeavoring to force their way up the James river. The weather is warm and pleasant during the day

with heavy dews at night. The heal h of the troops coninnes remarkably good. Two rations of whisky and quining are now issued

FROM CITY POINT, VIRGINIA.

Flags of Truce Fired on by the Rebels.

The Union Women Send for a Surgeon, and the Rebels Fire on the Boat's Crew, Killing, Wounding, and Taking Them Prisoners.

MORE OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT DARLING.

The Rebels Have Incendiary Shells.

REBEL LOSS AT FORT DARLING 300. THEIR GUNBOATS SUNK.

MCCLELLAN MOVING ON RICHMOND.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21-P. M .- By the arrival of the George Washington, from City Polat, I have some astounding and revolting intelligence. The steamer above mentioned left this point on Mon day evening, under orders to proceed to Bichmond, under a flag of truce, to obtain the persons of Col. CORCORAN and other Federal prisoners, said to have been released by the rebels. She arrived at City Point on Tuesday ming, and her captain was informed by Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH that he could not go any further up the James river.

of the port of New Orleans. The black vomit appeared at Havana on the 16th, Major General HUGER, commanding the robel forges in and around Petersburg, Va, who, by special to ter, in -Captain Pendleton, of the schooner Amanda, of Sear formed the gentleman in command of our flag of truce ther hereafter no communication with our Government ort. Me., was its first victim. The correspondent of the New York Herald sends th The correspondence of the free for Arbitat soluts for following paragraphs to that paper: $\mathbf{H}_{A}\mathbf{x}_{A}\mathbf{x}_{A}$ (May 8, 1862 — By a sailing vessel, which leaves here to morrow morning, and which will most pro-bebly reach the U sited Statsa before the next steamer from here, f send you a batch of news from Mexico, re-ceived within the last three days. You will find that the under a flag of truce, would be desirable or respected

Salena, which is lying at suchor in the stream, saying that their children were sick, and requesting that a sur geon be sent a hore from some of our vessels for their

ceived within the last three days. You will find that the French are progressing in a manner which must be per-fectly emisfactory to them; if for, not only are they meet-ing with little or no resistance, but the Mexicana are joining them in sambers. M. de Saligny protexts against the Mexicon Government selling suy portion of the terri-tory of the Republic to a ' foreign Government which hiss an agent now in Mexico." We are not informed what Government is try ing to purchase territory. General Taboada, five officers, one sergeant, and twenty-serve rank and file. No other votes have been re-corded: containing the surgeon of that vessel, the paymaster and praster's mate, with twelve seamen. Whon they landed they were fired on by the rebels. Two were instantly killed, five wounded, and eight, including the officers were taken prisoners, and our men could see the reball taking their swords away from them as they were matched, under guard, in the hot sun along the railroad

nded. President Juarez and Cabinet have fled from the capi-President outers in a count in our the trout in our propose to be in the city of Mexico some day between the 10th and 15th inst. The Euglish and Spanish flags are no longer to be seen in the country, and Vera Cruz is governed by Mexican officials selected by Almonta. Gen. Prim has not yet returned to Havana, but is expected daily.

which did so much damage, was filled with some kind of liquid fire. It went through the Galena from quarter to quarter.

The steam gunbcats Teaser, Yorktown, and James

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION Skirmishing Along the Whole Line.

Resolution Calling for the Official Reports of the Late Battles on the Mississippi. THE IMPEACHMENT OF WEST H. HUMPHREYS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, BEFORE CONNTH, May 22, 1862. There was considerable skirmishing along our whol The Senate a Court of Impeachment.

THE CONFISCATION BILL

Exciting Debate Between Messrs, Kelley and

WASHINGTON. May 22. SENATE.

Petitions Presented.

Petitions Presented. Several petitions for a bankrupt law were presented. Mr. KENNEDY (U), of Maryland, presented peti-tions from metrices of Maryland asking for a better en-fore metric of the furitive claves law in the District of Go-lumbin, so that they may secure large numbers of slaves who are now in the District. Mr CLARK (R-p), of New Hampshire, presented the petition from Mr. Morris, of New Hampshire, who was a soldier in 1812, and who, when the rebedion broks out, eent he only son, 19 years of age, to the car. The son was killed, and the old man and his wife are latt without the means of support. He asks Congress for re-lief.

Resolution for Official Reports. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the official re-ports of the late battles on the Missiesiopi. Adopted.

African Protection. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Mussachusetts, offered a Soledad and Cordova were occupied by Mexican troop soon as the French left them, and fifteen hundred resolution that the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to consider what legislation, if any, is needed to protect persons of African descent from un-constitutional seizure as fugitive sinves, or seizure by Mexicans were ready to occupy Orizaba when the French The Mexicans appear to be pursuing a course by disloyal perso which the French find it harder to got out of than into

disloyal persons. Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, objected to its present consideration. Laid over. College Land Bill.

Mr. WADE (Bep.), of Obio, moved to take up the bill donating public lands for the benefit of colleges for the Instruction of agricultural and mechanical arts. Mr. LANE (Hep.), of Kausas, and Mr. WILKINSON

tep.), of Minnesots, opposed the mition. The bill was taken up by a vote of 23 yeas to 19 nays, id was forther discussed till 1 o'clock. The Impeachment of West H. Humphreys.

At l'o'clock the Senate proceeded to organize itself into a high court of imperchament for the trial of West H. Humphreys.

The Oath Administered to the Vice President

The Uatit Administered to the Vice President and the Senators. The Secretary of the Senate, Celonel John W. Forney, administered the following oath to the Vice President: "I, Ifaimibal Hamilin, do solemniy seveny; that in all things apportaining to the trial and impeachment of West H. Humphreys, late district judge of the Julied States for the several districts of Tennesso, I will do impartial justice according to law; so help me God." The oath was then administered to the l ered to the Senstors, four

The oath was then administered to the Senators, four at a time advancing to the Secretary's dess. The House was notified that the Senate was organized into a High Court of Impeachment, and ready to receive the managers of the trial for impeachment from the House

The House Managers Appear. The managers on the part of the House, Mosers, Bing ham, Pendleton, Duclap, and Train, then appeared a exas sacked the town of Pietras Negras, and burned the door of the Senate.

the door of the Senste. Speech of Mr. Bingham. Mr. BINGHAM said: Mr. President, we are ap-pointed, on the part of the House of Bepresentatives, as managers of the trial and impeachment of West H. Hum-phrrys, late district judge of the United States for the several districts of Tennesce, to appear at the bar of the Senate said present the articles of impeachment against the said West H. Humphreys. The VIGE PRESIDENT. The managers on the part of the Honse will please be seated at the seats prepared for them within the bar of the Senate. Proclamation of the Sengenut-at-Arms.

Proclamation of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The managers took seats at a table which had been placed directly in front of the Vice Pre-ideut's desk, and the sergenat-at Arms of the Sonate made proclamation: "All persons are commanded the keep silence. on pain of imprisonment, while the managers from the House ex-hibit to the Fenate the articles of impeachment against West H. Humphere." The Articles of Impeachment Read.

The Articles of Impeachment Kend. The Managers then rising, Mr. BINGHAM read the srticles of impeachment made by the House against Wet H. Humphress, for high crimes and misdemeanors, and demanded in the name of all the people of the United States and the House of Bepresentatives, that the said West H. Humphress be called upon to answer to the high erimes alleged against him.

Adjournment of the Court.

The VICE PRESIDENT informed the Managers that the renate would take the proper order in the case, and due notice would be given to the Bouse, when the court adjourned for the present. The Tax-Bill Taken up.

The Senate than took up the tax bill, and the gallerins, which had been crowded during the impeachment pro-ceedings, were room emptied. eedings, were room emptied. The consideration of the amendments recommended by be Committee of Finance was resumed. The amendment relating to the collectors and their

ureties was rejected The Tax on Whisky.

make the tax 25 cents per gallon, which motion was r

ted. The amendment of the committee was then adopted.

The Condition of Mexico.

The Condition of MEXICO. By mutual consent, Mr. aicDOUGALL (Dom.), of California, offered a resolution calify on the President for any information he may have received since his mes-sare of April 14th, in regard to the present condition of Mexico, or the reported disscilution of the alinnee of the European Powers in their war on that country. Adopted. The Case of Judge Humphreys.

The Case of Judge Humphreys. Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, offered a reso-lution that the Secretary of the Schute be instructed to issue a summons, in the atual form, directing. West H. Humphreys to suswer to the impeachment mais by the House of Bepresentatives the summons to be made re-turnable on the 9th day of June; and that the high court of impeachment adjourn to that day. Adopted. After the further consideration of the tax bill, and reaching the 63d section, the Senate atjourned till to-merrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Bill to Secure the Speedy Transporta-tion of the Mails.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep), of Indiana, reported back from he Post (ffice Committee the bull to secure the speedy

transportation of the mails, by requiring railroad com-panies to enter juto a contract with the Postmaster Gene-

rai for that purpose. In case of a failure to agree upon the compensation for such service, the bill provides that

the same shall be fixed and determined by the Court o

Mr. COLFAX explained that the bill was intended to histate the Government from the combination of rail-road interests, who now dictate their own terms.

Remarks of Mr. Conkling.

Claims. Explanation of Mr. Coliax.

The amendment increasing the tax on whisky from 15 Mr. Allan, U. S. consul at Minatitlan, goes on to-day o 20 cents, was debated. Mr. SHEEMAN (Rep), of Ohio, opposed the smand-nent on the ground that it would have the effect to stop he manufacture of whisky till the present supply was exwith the treaty of the Hon. Thomas Corwin. If this tree have any of the wonderful restoring properties attril ted to it, it is to be haved the people at Washington y accept it; but they must be quick ab ut their work, else the Government of Juarez will be hard to find. I should not much wonder if the Juarez Government would be out of . Mexico before the arrival of Mr. Corwin's treaty sted, and make a discrimination in favor of the spacu-r and those who had a large supply on hand. fr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Mayaschusetts, moved to

Communication was then sought and obtained with in that region. The women of City Point village sent a message to the To this end a bost was moored from the Washusett

to Petershurg. Two of the wounded were brought down on the steame George Washington, but one of them died before reach-ing here. The officers on the flag-ship rofused to give me any pamer, for some reason or other.

The shell which the rebils fired at the Galena, and

The rebels acknowledge a loss of three hundred killed and wounded at the hombardment of Fort Darling. the sickly effect of the water upon his men, a citizen who town were sunk in the James river, it is thought, with all

THE SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania, sitting at Harrisburg, as we are informed by telegraph, has decided that the act of Assembly allowing our volunteers in the army to vote when absent from the State in military service, is unconstitutional, and consequently that the army voto is illegal and void. The constitutionality of the law was fairly and fully before the court in both the cases decided; and its unconstitutionality is, therefore, definitely and flually settled. In the case of JOSEPH KUNZMANN, the defendant had been indicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county for voting illegally at the election held last fall in one of the camps of our, volunteers near Wash ngton; his counsel demurred to the indictment on four grounds: 1st, That the law authorizing the election was in conflict with the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania: 2d. that the law was never intended to authorize an election to be held outside of the limits of the State; 3d, that said law had been repealed by the consolidation act; 4th, that the law was in conflict with the Constitution of the He will go there to vote as a partisan, not as United States; and that, therefore, the election being void, there could be no prosecu- Mr. Lincoln, and to labor for such a comprotion for alleged illegal voting at a void election. Judge Allison, before whom the case was which they abused and surrendered. And h pending, sustained the demurrer. The case was carried up to the Supreme Court by the Com- friends in the district cannot blame us for not monwealth, and the decision of Judge Allison has been endorsed by that tribunal. In the case of the District Attorney of Luzerne county, the point was, if possible, even more simply and plainly put. There was no allegation of fraud in the manner of voting or con- has not been used either in war-steamers at set ducting the election in the camps. If the act authorizing the vote was constitutional, then the army retarns were to be counted, and would give the certificate to one of the "troduced such changes in bank-note engraving, candidates; but if it was unconstitutional, those returns were to be rejected, and the and, hardening the steel after it had left the opposing candidate would be entitled to the office. The Supreme Court, after exhaustive arguments by Messrs. GEO. M. WHARTON, | bard, and thus multiplying the design, in exact LUNGSTREET, and MANN in favor of the constitutionality of the law, and by Messrs. to whom we owe the steam-engine, had ex-STANLEY WOODWARD, HAKES, CONARROE, and F. C. BREWSTER against the constitutionality, have decided against the constitutionality of the statute-three of the concurring judges, Lowrie, STRONG, and Wood-WARD, (all able jurists,) being Democrats, who can scarcely be supposed to have entertained a political bias in favor of those whom they knew their decision would place in important offices in this city, over men of. their own political party.

vance.

The effect of these decisions here will be to give the office of Sheriff to Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, who contested the election of Mr. Ewing, mainly upon the ground of the unconstitutionality of the army vote, and the clerkship of the Orphans' Court to Mr. STEVEN. iron, and, the piece being self-loading, balls son. In the latter case, we presume there will now be no difficulty in the Court accepting the securities of Mr. STEVENSON, and the Governor issuing a commission to him, as | ing it-that is, the cost of the steam-was one both the return held by him and the one held | two-hundredth part of the price of gunpowder by Mr. LAWRENCE show the majority for the necessary to discharge an equal number of former, if the army vote is rejected. In the balls in the usual way. Moreover, the gun anomalous position the contested election in | could be used to give the effect of grape-shot, this case was made to assume neither candidate has held the office since the election, Mr. balls, slugs, nails, or other offensive pieces of WOOLERY, the late clerk, holding over until metal into a tin cylinder, and charge the gun his successor should be ascertained and qualified.

cylinder, the contents scattered about in all di-We hope Mr. Ewing, whose friends claim rections with deadly effect. Thus employed for him such a high character for hozor and against coming boarders at sea or against gentlemanly fair dealing, will at once retire storming-parties on land, the weapon would do from an office which these decisions of terrible service.

the highest legal tribunals of the State The Perkins steam-gun was not adopted emphatically declare he has not the least into the British service on two pretences: title to; and not by availing himself of the first, that it was difficult to give steam the -quibbles and delays of an ultimately fruitless force of gunpowder, and next, that the recentest, wait until he is thrown out by the quired machinery for applying the steam was Court. What effect this opinion of the Su- too complex for use on the field. At that preme Court will have upon the Councils and time, however, the idea of a steam-plough, other offices of the city, we cannot, at this of a steam-reaper and mower, of a steamwriting, say, as we do not recollect whether any thresher, would have been ridiculed as worthy

sary sixty years ago is, therefore, right and for Congress in the Lehigh district, to fill the necessary now. vacancy created by the death of Dr. THOMAS No doubt some men greatly admire NERO,

whose moral calmness permitted him to fiddle Douglas Democrat, &c. Mr. STILES, if he while Rome was burning; and we suppose ever cared three straws for the memory or that some public men may consider it heroic the principles of DougLAS, has bravely reto pitch pennies, or engage in the highly inp nted of his experiment. He is now in the tellectual vocation of fishing up from their hands of the Breckivridgers of the district, graves the bones over which parties quarreled and in his speech at Doylestown, on Tuesday years ago, while the nation is struggling for last, announced his approval of Dr. COOPER's existence. But it will not be easy to engage course, who always voted with these partisans the masses in such a business. The people bewhile he was in Congress. Is it not full lieve in progress, and cannot be wheedled out time that the game of allowing political of their birthrights. tricksters to call themselves "Douglas De. mocrats " should be closed up? Some of THE REMAINS of the late Captain JOSEPH the meanest and most slavish followers of the WRIGHT, who died at Germantown, on Sunday Breckinridge school use this disguise to get office. Mr. STILES disdains this sham, and holdly runs on the Breckinridge platform of hostility to the Administration and the war,

last, were interred at Wilkesbarre on Tuesday. Captain WRIGHT was a son of Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, member of Congress from Luzerne, and was one of the most promising and utter indifference as to the bravery of our young officers in the Army of the Potomac. soldiers and the treason of the rebels. We He received a good military education, and had supposed that "W." had seen enough o was considered one of the best drill officers in the treachery and selfishness of politicians to the service. He was a graduate at law, and at restrain him from arguments in support o the outbreak of the war. occupied an office, such aspirants as Mr. STILES. Mr. STILES, if with his father in the town of Wilkesbarre. elected to Congress, will go there to do exactly He marched one of the first companies to what DougLas did not do before he died. and Harrisburg in the spring of 1861, at the call of what he would not have done if he had lived. the President, and during the three-months service was attached to the Peunsylvania a patriot; to oppose the Administration of Eighth Regiment. He subsequently raised the company which he continued to command mise as would return the traitors to the power until a short time previous to his death-Company D, of Rush's Lancers. The sick. he should be chosen, "W." and the rest of our ness which finally proved fatal-typhoid fever -he contracted at Yorktown. He was rehaving served this notice upon them in admoved to the hospital at Fortress Monroe, and subsequently to the house of H. R. Cogg-

a copious draught of milk and-water.

SHALL, Esq., Germantown, where he lingered IT SEEMS STRANGE that the steam-gun, which nine days. His funeral on Tuesday was one would be one of the most powerful weapons of the largest attended ever witnessed in that part of the State, the citizens from all the suror in forts on land. It was invented, over rounding counties having turned out to do forty years ago, in England, by the late JACOB honor to the memory of this brave young PERKINS, of Massachusetts, the man who inmartyr to his country's cause.

by substituting soft steel for copper plates, IT MAY, or may not have been remarked by the observing public, that the attempt by cerengraver, transferring the impression to other tain disorganizers to resuscitate the Democrasteel plates, which could afterward be made tic party is coincident with the decadence of the rebellion under the heavy blows being duplicate, as often as desired. JAMES WATT, dealt upon its front by the Union army. So long as the rebels made the most of their adperimented on steam artillery. Mr. PERKINS vantages, and proclaimed their ability to carry followed up the idea by constructing a gun in out their plans, these political resurrectionists which steam was used instead of gunpowder, kept comparatively quiet. The large and inas the propelling power. The gun was excreasing crop of Union successes has changed hibited for years, at the Adelaide Gallery, in all that. They seem to be getting alarmed London, and was an especial object of attenfor the integrity of the Government." They tion for country cousins. Mr. PERKINS presented his invention to the comparison of the Ordnance Department of England, of which the are now anxious to devise ways and means to preserve the Constitution, and restore the Inion. For those who menace the Constitu-Duke of WEILINGTON then was head, and publiction with arms they have no rebuke; but ly gave a series of illustrative experiments, in against the men who differ with them in matthe presence of the Duke, and the leading arters of opinion in nowise vitally affecting the tillery officers in the British service. The re-Constitution, they wax wroth and hurl anasults were extraordinary, at the time, but

Science has subsequently competed with them. We see no explanation of this conduct save Cannon-balls were forced through wood and in the supposition that these covert rebels in were fired off at the rate of a thousand a some way confound the destinies of the rebellion and the Breckinridge party. While treaminute. The gun was as manageable as a fan son flaunted its stage costume they seemed to in a lady's fair hand. The expense of workconsider that party safe. But no sooner does it lay off its feathers and tinsel, and take to its swift heels, than they straightway clamor for the resurrection of the "good old Democratic party." Can it be that the probable capture of their venerated for all that was required was to put musket leader by Gen. HALLECK has incited them to reorganize the party for the purpose of his rescue ? therewith, and when the steam drove out the

If we mistake not, the day is past when any considerable party can be rallied under the lead of the BIGLERS and the BUCHANANS of the Democratic party. The country will never again suffer the humiliation of party rule and party tyranny under the auspices of men who,. if they did not actually join in the plot for the

destruction of the Government, "stood by, consenting," "and opened not their lips." THE BILL forever prohibiting slavery in the

Territories of the United States, which recently passed the House of Representatives, and will undoubtedly be concurred in by the contests have been begun, heretofore, in rela- of the eccentric college of Laputa. Mr. Senate, is one of the specifics for treason which tion to them; and are not accurately in- PERKINS maintained to his last day that the events of the last year have made agreeathe events of the last year have made agreea-

try is a moral, a political, and a physical impos-sibility, so far as success is concerned, because it is the rebellion of the few against the many; it is an attempt upon the part of a few individuals to destroy a Government, which is the property of the whole, and it follows, as certainly as effect fol-lows cause, that no such rebellion can succeed. "It is in this view I hold that although the Constitution of the United States is the same in time of peace that it is in time of war, yet it has slum-bering powers, when waked up by the approach of danger, which, in the attempt at self preservation are competent for every emergency, and they are developed as occasions present themselves. "Having said this much, Mr. Speaker, in refer-

"Having said this much, Mr. Speaker, in refer-ence to the constitutionality of confiscation, I de-sire now to say a few works in relation to the po-licy of it. I claim to have in my boson as much of the milk of human kindness as most men; I claim to possess as broad a charity as most men; I claim to possess as broad a charity as most men I am perfectly willing, for one, to forgive the past. I am willing to say to those who have undertaken to destroy the best Government on the face of the earth, 'I forgive you. Go and sin no more.' I am willing to do that ; but when I get there, my charity and my mercy aton. I am out, willing to charity and my mercy stop. I am not willing to say to them, 'Go, and do as you have done, in the full consciousness that we have no have that can be practically executed, and that will punish you.' I am not willing to expend the whole stock of my charity and generosity upon these whole scow of my dered, rubbed, and murdered the Union men of ny own section. I an unwilling to say to them, 'Continue in your helish deeds, and you shall rest scoure under the protection of the laws and of the Constitution.' I know something about their generosity : 1 know something about *their* mercy. I know how my own poor constituents, whose hearts were not infected with this orime of treason, this sontiment of treachery, were treated at the hands of these men; and yet I say I forgive them for what they have done. I seek to do nothing against them from mo-tives of revenge. I ask no indemnity for the past; hut, in the name of my outraged and loyal constitu-ents, I do demand at the hands of this Congress se-ourity for the inture; and I say, if the Government of the United States is not strong enough, and has not the United States is not strong enough, and nas nos courage enough to punish crimes against its own anthority, and to protect the loyal men who have stood by it in the hour of its darkest trial, it is a Government unwortby the allegiance of a free and hrave people. Sir, when 1 say these things, 1 say them in no spirit of revenge; but I take the broad ground that ten loyal men are entitled, in any given State, to more consideration than a million of traitors, and, so far as I am concerned, I will undertake to carry it out in every vote and every act while I have the privilege of occupying a seat upon this floor.

this floor. "I say, sir, that so far from this bill producing, mischief in the border slave States, it is the only means by which our loyal people can be protected. Why, sir, it is a common thing for these men, as soon as the overwhelming force of the United States troops gots out of sight, to run back into our settlements and burn our houses, drive our wives and childeen from their homes, and strip them of every dollar's worth of property they have upon the face of the earth. Meet them again, and they laugh in your face, and tell you there is no they laugh in your face, and tell you there is no law by which they can be punished. You cannot hang five hundred thousand men. That is impos-sible. Such a law cannot be executed. No ene knows better than they do that such is the case; and if we do not reach them in the only way in which we can reach them-through their property -they will continue to commit these disloyal acts and murderous crimes. I believe that if we had passed a confiscation bill at our extra session in July, and those men who own property in that country had known that there was a law in force which could be executed against them effectively, and which would be executed against them if they continued committing these outrages against their fellow-citizens, and these crimes against the Go-vernment, much of the missihief they have perpe-trated would have been arrested."

OCCASIONAL.

WE have received from the author, Mr. D Brainard Williams, a popular naval ballad, "Oh give us a Navy of Iron." The words-which have been set to music—are dedicated to Captaia John Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor. It is published by J. W. Lawton & Co., 19 South Eighth

ENGLISH MAGAZINES .- From S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, we have the Cornhill Magazineand Temple Bar. for May. The former contains continuations of Thackersv's two stories and Richard Doyle's sketch of Rotten Row, and the latter continues Sala's tale of "Captain Dangerous" and the remarkably able story entitled "Aurora, Floyd." Both magazines have articles on iron war ships, the question of questions just now.

SALE OF CARPETING, MATTING, &C .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the general assortment of 300 pieces of velvet, Brussels, ingrain, cotton, hemp, and list carpetings. Also, superior white and red-checked Canton and cocoa mattings, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Public Amusements.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIS .--- To-day is nos tively the last but one of this most attractive Zoological show, which is drawing immense crowds to the enorman pavilion on Arch street, above Nineternth. Exhibitions will be given morning, afternoon, and evening. MR. AND MRS. PEABODY AT BONS .- This novel enter-

against one man, while a rebellion in this counit stand eichteen hours." Another was showing an officer a locality that was desired for army purposes, when, observing binself watched by "Thugs," he had to resort to abuse of Yankees to save himself from attack. Sugar at New Orlcans is now bringing seven cents, instead of three under Confederate rule and the necessaries of life from the North can soon be had at a reasons. ble rate. The farmers about Norfolk, too, are beginning to reap the advantages of trade with the North. The Society of Friends on the State of the Country.

MT. TEN EYOK, Senator in Congress for New Jersey on Wednesday, presented the following communication, in the rature of a memorial, from the yearly meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the Eastern Shora of Meryland, during the present month of May. communication is very short, and comes from a mesting representing the vory large and worthy religious society of Frields residing in four of the loyal States of this Union, it was read and attentively listened to : To the President, Senate, and House of Representative of the United States of America: At the yearly meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia

or Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Mary land, by adjournments from the twelfth day. of the Fifth month to the sixteenth of the same, inclu give, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. The following minute was read, united with, directed

o be signed by the clerks, a: d forwarded : This meeting has been introduced into a deep concern tlative to the present condition of our country. Ou

hinds have been directed to those who preside over o National Government, and gratitude has been felt to th Great Ruler of nations that He has so far moved th rearts of these that they have decreed the Listrict of Columbia free from slavery. We carnestly dosire that hyarts of these that they have decreen the Distribution Columbia free from slavery. We cannessly desire that the thief Magistrate of the nation and our Con-grees may, in this season of deep trial, humbly seas Divine goilance, that under this iofluence they may act for the cause of justice and mercy, in that wisdom which the sease of justice and mercy in that wisdom which

lor ine cause of juncte statut arroy, inclust wheel wheel is pure pace shie, and profitable to direct, and that the effusion of blood may be stayed. Signed by direction and on behalf of the meeting afore-mathematical states and the sheal of the meeting afore-need. MARY S. LIPPINGOTT, end. Olerk of the Woonen's Meeting. Olerk of the Men's Meeting. The Fugitive-Slave Law in This District

The fugitive-slave law Commissioners to-day decided on the points raised yestorday. It was dis with them to allow cross-examination as to the identity and ownership, and therefore they permitted it in the case of Stephen, claimed by a citizen of Maryland. This case was concluded by the remanding of the slave to the claimant. This morning, while 76th Regiment of New York was marching through the city, a number of civil officers, provided with judicial papers, seized two negroes from the ranks, and soon placed them beyond the probability of rescue. An effort was made to arrest six or eight other alleged fugitive slaves, when many of the soldiers interfered, pointing their muskets at the po-lice and warning them of the danger of persistence They therefore prudently retired, the negroos departing under the protection of their military friends. A great excitement, for a short time, existed, consequent uno these proceedings, which will, it is said, be invostigated

same character may be prevented in the future. Our Relations with Buenos Ayres. Information has been received at the State Department from the United States consul, at Buenos Ayres, that the

upon an increased valuation of 10 per cent, to be paid in cash, wont into effect on the first day of January last. Also, that the increased duty of 2% per cent , making 10 per cent. in all, upon all exports, went into effect on the first of March last.

steamers to the Post Office Department as mail steamers between New York and New Orleans, via Key West, at s compensation agreed upon, and the Postmaster General has accepted them for temporary service. The mails will, therefore, be despatched by these

sailing from New York. Miscellaneous. The following order has been issued by order of the

HAM, United States volunteers, is assigned to special duty in the War Department, from the 1st instant. "The commissary general of prisoners, and commanding officers having charge of prisoners, will, as soon as

stating their rank, regiment, where captured, date of confinement, and where confined. A similar list will be furnished of new detachments, as often as they may arrive at the several places of confinement.

States Army, is stricken from the rolls of the army." Captain Livingsron has been appointed to the Nor unblished.

attestion to the duties of the Quartermaster's Depart: ment in the field, has been promoted to a lieutenant colonel in the army, and placed on the staff of Genera HALLECK, but assigned, for present daty, to Genera Smithes' division. The news from abroad is healthful It is ascertaine

The rebels were suffering greatly from sickness, as average of 600 being daily sent from camp over the Mem-phis and Charleston railroad, and all the houses along in fact.

ampton, Rebel, and other vessels have been sunk in the channel by the rebels as river obstructions. It is thought that our war vessels can take Fort Darling the next at tempt.

Captain CONSTABLE, the gallant commander of the Naugatuck, has considerably recovered from the woun he received in the recent engagement in the James river near Richmond. He has been permitted to return t the scene of the conflict with his little battery and brave Yankce crew, and is preparing his boat with the utmo despatch. Captain CONSTABLE is in earnest, and intends

o "hurt somebody." I have information to the effect that Gen. MCCLEL-LAN'S almy moved upon Richmond at three o'clock this morning. It is the general impression here that the rebels will retire after sacking the city.

The gunboats in the James river are to act in co with Gen. MCCLELLAN in the capture of the rebel cs pital. The son is intensely hot, and the atmosphere close and

All is quiet here, at Norfolk, and Suffolk.

We have advices of increasing Union sentiment broughout North Carolina. The despatch which you yublished in your paper of

esterday, giving tull particulars of the bombardment o Fort Darling, in advance of all other papers, gave uni-versal satisfaction here, and The Press was in greater lemand than over. Lock out for startling news in a day or two. We have

lirect tolegrophic communication from Richmond to Phi-adelphia now. L. W. W.

Important from the Mississippi River.

Probable Evacuation of Fort Pillow.

COM. FARRAGUT'S FLEET AT VICKSBURG

CAIRO, May 21.-An a rival from the fleet states the n Monday a flag of truce went around Craighead Point, for the purpose of exchanging released prisoners, in accordance with an arrangement made some weeks since After waiting some hours, the boat returned without being met by the rebels.

Late in the afternoon, one of their boats came up and effected the exchange.

It is believed among the officers that the rebels have vacuated Fort Wright, and fallen back to Fort Bandolph, as no rebel gunboats could be seen around the point. A reconnoiseance in force was sent down by Commodore Davis, to ascertain the position of the enemy, but had not returned when the boat left. Chicago, May 21 .- A special despatch to the Times lated near Fort Wright on the 20th, says : From indica tions made apparent yesterday, it is clearly evident that

The Latest from Cairo.

The opinion still prevails that Fort Wright has been

Desorters from the rebel camp, who left Corinth a

week ago, report that Beauregard had 130,000 troops

30,000 of them being heid as a reserve under Breckin

of this mission was not a certained.

evacuated.

ridge.

he enemy have evacuated Fort Wright, and fallen back on Fort Randolph. a strong fortification on the second Chickasaw Bluff, twelve miles below their former postion.

The officers of the fistilla, who went down the river resterday with a flag of truce, returned with the intelligence that neither troops nor gunboats were visible, and that Fort Wright and the river as far as the eye could by the proper authorities, in order that difficulties of the each were descried. Towards evening a rebel craft,

with a flag of truce, came up, and the exchauge of priincreased duty of 2% per cent. on all imports, levied

Mail Communication with New Orleans. Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO. have offered their

Secretary of War: "Brigadier General C. P. BUCKING-

"By direction of the President of the United States, the name of Assistant Surgeon J. J. BUTLER, United Com. Farragut En Route for Memphis

folk Navy Yard, and not Captain RITCHIE, as heretoford Captain AMBROSE THOMPSON, Jr., of New York, who was recently thanked in the general orders for his gallant conduct at the battle of Winchester, and for his devoted.

that the rumors of intervention have been the creation of the desirts of Secessionists, without any foundation

at Mexico. departure. Arrival of Sick Pennsylvania Troops at

New York. New York, May 22.—The following is a list of the enneylvania soldiers brought home in the steamer Danl Webster: Geo. Jennings, Co. A, 95th Regiment; Wm. Daniels,

Co. A, 96th Regiment; W. H. Singers, Co. B, 95th Regimnnt; Chas. Carlon, Co. D, 95th Reg.ment; Wm. Kea-ton, Co. A, 49th Regiment; David W. Gerts, Co. H, 103d Regiment; Wm. Heston, Co. F, 49th Regiment; John Dougherty, Co. D., 96th Beginnent; Jas. Shank; Co. H., 96th Begiment; Wm. H. Evons, Co. C, 96th Regiment; P. Brennau, Co. K, 95th Begt.; W. Low, Co. M. 62d do.; C. Fowler, Co. I, 95th do; J. Kennedy, Co. H, 96th do.; Eergeant C. Shoemaker, Co. B, 76th Regiment: Israel

Lynn, Co. C. 6th Regiment; David Bigard, Co. H, 6th Rigiment: Thomas Garbur, Co. H, 96th Regiment; Ja ed Boyer, Co. C, 93d Regiment; Joremiab Moll, Co. G, 93d Regiment; Samuel Kissock, Co. A, 96th Regiment; Charles Bich, Co. K, 31st Begiment; G. Burgonstock, Co. B., 98th Regiment; Fred Richards, Co. E., 98th Regiment; David Gordon, Co. A, 95th Regment; Chas. Gliffith, Co. D, 8th Reginont; Danl. B. Hurts,

Co. E, 6th Regiment; Saml B. Triveloy, Co. E, 6th Regiment, Saml. R. Lenahart, Co. A, 6th Regiment; Harrison Shallcross, Co. C, 6th Begiment; Wm. Pebler, Co. F, 6th Regiment; Woodross Spears, Co. G, 8th ent; David De Lancy, Co. I, 49th Regiment;

Thecdore Koon, Co. K, 5th Cavalry. The Daniel Webster, with the above invalids, arrived

Halltck alleged 10 offence against them as journalists,

out had said repeatedly that he had no objection to any-

Department and signed by Col. Anson Stager. General

The order expelling civilians was not rigidly enforced,

of the Express, writing under date of the 15th instant,

states that the British iron steamer Circassian, of 1,500

burning the navy yard, burnt all the steam sawmills,

thus destroying the only means of sustenance of hundred.

The Army Vote Unconstitutional.

HARRISBURG, May 22 .- In the case of the Common

wealth of Pennsylvania versus Joseph Keintzman, from the Quarter Ressions of Philadelphia, the Supreme Court

te-day (Woodward, Justice, and concurring opinion by

Read, Justice) affirmed the judgment of the court be

Harvard College.

BOSTON. May 22 -The Board of Overseets of Harvard

College have rejected the nomination of Rev. Thomas

Hill for President of the College, by a vote of 19

The cause of learning in the West, and the interest of

the Artioch College, of which Dr. Hill is President, were

Arrest of Rebel Emissaries in Missouri.

JEFFRENCO CITY, Mo. May 22 — The following robal efficers have been captured by Brig. Gen. Totton, while they were about crossing the Missouri river in the vicinity ef this city: Lieut Cel. McIlhacer, Judge Advocate of

the Second Division of the Missouri State Guard, and a mis-mber of Gen. Harris' staff; Lieut Col. Bawlings, commandlig a battery of the Second Division, formerly

an maiter on Gen. Parson's staff; Lient, Col. Thurman, Paymester in the Fifth Division; Lient. Col. Davis, adge Advocate of the Fifth Division, and a member of

These men are said to be emissaries from the rebe

W. H. MILLER.

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

many civilians renaining in camp, while others pass

daily from the rear without encountering any obstacles.

had resolved to exclude all civilians.

New York.

dissenting.

asainst 9

successfully urged.

len. Steer's staff.

to prison.

The weather was very hot.

Mr ROSCOE CONKLING (Bep.), of New York, op-posed the bill, on the ground that it proposed an unjust interference with private rights as secured under the his evening from White House, Va. Gen Halleck and the Newspaper Corre-

Rely upon it, there will not be much differ-

Passage of the Bill. spondents. CHICIGO, May 22 .- The correspondents of the New

morrow.

The bill was passed by four majority. The Confiscation Bill. The House resumed the consideration of the confisca-Fork, Boston, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati papers, to were expelled from Gen. Halleck's camp, publish a nited protest this morning, in which they. say that Gen.

tion bill. Mr. KELLEN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, rising to a personal explanation, said he found in the Globel in-guage which he did not bear 1 esterday uttered on this floor, and part of this language was not on the notes of the reporter. He caused the alleged interpolated words to be read, as follows: "Mr. Yoorhees. Whenever the gentleman from Penn-sylvania-hing they might write, as he did not care what the newsparers published; but the enemy had spiss in his

smp, and, in order to make sure of excluding them, he The reporters offered satisfactory proof of their loyalty.

when General Halleck abruptly said he would take no proof of loyalty. Two of their number nad a pass anthorizing them to pass within the lines of any of the United States forces, which had been issued at the War

". Mr. Voorhess. Whenever the gentleman from Penn-sylvania-"Mr. Kelley. I do not yield to the gentleman. "Mr. Voorhees. You shall yield. I deaouace the mem-ber's statement as false. I denouace him here as a calumnistor. "The Speaker. The gentleman from Indiana is out of order and will take his seat. "Mr. Voorhees. I will allow no man to impeach my loyalty to this Government, and especially I will not al-low the momber from Pennsylvania, who has signalized him.elf on this floor for nothing except the defence of the speaker." Speech of Mr. Kelley. Hallsck said he had no official knowledge of the issue of such passes. and, if he had, he should not respect them.

Mr. KELLEY, after the Clerk had read the above Mr. RELLEY, stift the Olerk had read the above said be dio not hear such remerks, and they were not all holt d by the reporter. The country would julge of the mendacity of the dunial of the fact that Flord, Gobb, and Thempson were members of James Bachanan's Cabinet, and had perpetrated the outrages he had desig-rated, and the country would recognize the mendacity of that denial. The man who could secretly interpolate language of that kind in a public report is a liar and a scourdel. From Key West and Pensacola—A Valu-able Prize. NEW YORK, May 22.—The Key West correspondence

one, with a cargo of tes, silk, coffee, and munitions of

is nguage of the and and a second rel. [Hissee and calls to order.] The APEAB KB resulted the gentleman that language of the kind he had attreed must not be used in the hall, and addressed a few seasonable words of advice to the galleries for blassing. Speech of Mr. Voorhees. war, valued at a million dollars, had been soized by the United States blockading squadron, and will be sent to Advices from Pensacola state that the rebels, besides

Speech of Mr. Voorhees. Mr. VOORHEES esplained that the denial he yester-day made was us to what he considered an impeachment of his loyaity, and not as to the mombers of Buchanan's Cabinet. He had uttered the words as printed in the Globs, nearly all of which were to be found in the notes taken at the reporter's desk. The few words that were not there he had supplied himself. He did not formish two pages, as the member did, but only about five words. He mede the remarks as printed. He meant them, and stood by them. Here the matter ended.

Mr. WALLACE (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, entered into an einberste argument in support of his position that Congress in time of war has the unreserved right to pass acts confiscating the real and personal estate of robels to the Government. Speech of Mr. Phelps. In the case of Chase, of Luzerne county, the army vote has been pronounced unconstitutional in an opinion rendered by Woodward, Justice; Thompson, Justice,

Acte connect in speech and personal tensor to the set of the Gorenment. Speech of Mr. Phelps. Mr. PHELPS (Dem.), of Missouri, dissented from the views expressed by the gentleman who had just taken his sent. We are generated by the Constitution, which has sumple power, which, in time of wars as in peace, is always the same, and not subject to different interpretations to measures as would put down this infamous robellion. He had no sympathy with traitors. He desired that the Union should be releated at it was. He admitted that does of the parties of this country had been led too much by the South Carolina politicians, who regarded the Union a mere rope of sand, which could be dissoured by a 'tiggle State, and he would say to the Republican party they had been too much influenced by the Abo-lithnists, who are not Republicane in principle. These extremes, North and South, deciving the people, have made their victims believe that the one section is like enony of the other. As to the confiscation bills pend-ing, if Congress shall pass them, instead of putting an end to the reballon, they would add fuel to the flame. They were an innovation on the law of nations, contrary to our usages in former wars, and, if adopted, would im-pose terms more rigcrous on the insurgents than we ever impostd upon foreign enemies. He did not speak as a partisan, but as one determined to aid the Gorennent in suppressing the rebellion, and restoring peace througenout the conntry. He argued, it war, their aiders and abstors, are guilty of treason, asd, on conviction, may be punished by the foreiture of their new who had be an subjets in subject to capture, it war. He incidentally remarked that Fre-mont's proclemation drove thousands of Missourians to Price's army, while the President's modification of the new who had been fighting against the Guribunions for the yurpses, and he set forth what may be done in time of war. He incidentally remarked that fre-mont's proclemation drove thousands of Missou

army, and were on a mission to stir up a rebellion in Misse uri. They will be sent to St. Louis, and committee Re-Election of Senator Dixon of Connecticut. NEW HAVEN, May 22.-Hon. James Dixon was to day re elected United States Senator by the State Legislature, receiving 162 vates, sgainst 57 given for Charles Chapman, the Democratic candidate, and 5 sent-

tering votes. Sinking of a Lake Schooner.5

DFract, Bay 21. — The schoorer Rayld, Capt. Black, was sunk by coming in collision with the schooner Nar-ragensett, off Clay baaks, on Tuesday night. Her cargo, consisting of 13,000 bushels of wheat, is probably a total loss. The captain of the schooner was drowned.

Kennett, which went down with a flag of truce with a number of prisoners to be exchanged, returned to the flotilla without seeing any signs of life at the fort, and as far as could be seen below it. The general impression is that the enemy has fallen back on Fort Randolph, twelve miles below. Two hours after the Kennett returned, a rebel steamer with a flag of truce came up from below, and took off the prisoners from the Kennet, and steamed down the river.

The Memphis papers of the 17th announce the Feder fleet, under Com. Farragut, opposite Vickeburg. practicable, forward to this office a list of the priso

Probable Evacuation of Fort Wright NUMBER AND CONDITION OF BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

GAIRO, May 22. The steamer De Soto arrived to-day from the flotilla, but brings no additional news. The flag of truce which came up yesterday from the rebel fleet returned, but came up a second time. The object

soners was made. No explanation was offered as to why our flag of truce was not answered in the morning. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, there is not the least doubt that the rebels have left. In their new position they can maintain a more thorough de fence, and be less exposed to the fire of our mortars. CAIRO, May 21 .- The Memphis papers of the 17th inst announce the arrival of the Federal fleet at Vicksburg. They had met with no successful resistance. Fort Adams is 100 miles below Vicksburg, and the pre

amption is that a fight had taken place there. WASHINGTON, May 22 .- The following despatch has been received at the Navy Department: CAIRO, May 21 -- Advices from the flotilla annou the probable evacuation of Fort Pillow. The steamer

steamers with more regularity. They will also be for-warded, as heretofore, by the Government transporte,

tion to them; and are not accurately in- formed how far the unconstitutionality of the the steam-gun was not accepted by Eng- ble to thousands y	Who would have opposed it was Dashedy sive a grand matines in the large Concert	Gen. Banks' Army—A Successful Expe- dition.	the railroad being used as hospitals. Beauregard was continually among his troops, making speeches and using every effort to encourage them. His	Massachusetts Ready to Supply more	had been sowing the seeds it in too of the boot in the seeds in the set of the set of the seeds
army vote can be taken advantige of at this land, because it had been invented by a year ago. This time by those who were defeated by the reception an American, after Englishmen of practice lov's Bill." but the	is measure is called "Love- e credit of framing and in- Catholic scheol-, will be present by invitation. The fare-	NEW YORK, May 22.—A special despatch to the Eve- nion Post, dated Franklin, Va., yesterday, says Col.	troops are subsisting on balf rations, which are said to be of a miserable quality, and are issued once a wesk.	Croops. BOSTON. May 22.—In response to a communication from the War Department, Governor Andrew replies that Massachusetts will promptly contribute her quota	tlem. Sprech of Mr. Blair. Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Penn-ylvania, said the member
tion of that vote, and who have not filed con- testing petilions. The wisdom of the decision of the Supreme illustration of this, that his invention of	l.) district.		proaches to the Mobile and Ohio Ballroad for thirteen miles. The rebels are making extraordinary efforts to	that Massechusetts will required to put down the re- bellion.	are divided in opinion on the measures pending; by there was one purpose on which the majority were near united
Court, apart from the abstract question of con- substituting steel for copper-plates in bank-	Monday eroning for the performance of the Daughter of the Regiment." Miss Kallogg, will maintain the rôle of Marie, for the first time, assist d by Siguors Brignoll	General Jackson was about sending several regiments from Staunton to Covington, whereupon Colonel Crook independ his force to the Jackson-river bridge, on the	propure heavy guns, of which they acknowledge they have but a poor supply. [Special to the Chicago Journal]-Clay King, the	SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The steamer St. Louis has arrived from Penama. About 1,000 passengers sailed for Oregon and British Columbia last week.	tailed of its territory by the surrouder of a single foot a soil. The pople will not tylerate a conventional separt tion of any portion of the Union. If this was not ou fixed and solemn purpose, we should not hesitate a mu
thinking person, and by none sooner or rea- dier than by the patriotic officers and soldiers, ing. The Bank of Ireland, on the contrary, the late battles on	and Eusini. The grand concert by the celebrated planlat, o Navy for the official reports of the Mississippi. The college	Central railroad, and burned the structure, thus pre-	noted guerilla chief, has been publicly disgrated from the Southern army by an order which was publicly read at dress parade, at Corinth, not long since:	SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Arrived, ship Andrew Jackson, irom New, York: Sailed, Lookout, for New York.	ment to send a minister to Blobmond to arrange terms peace. The war is to be ended by arms, and not the ch canery of the diplomatist; in the language of the Gover nor of fourcesser. " if we make terms with the rebels w
whom it at hist blosh appears to deprive term, gladly accepted it as a great preventive of land bill was sgain porarily of the elective tracchise. The demo- forgery, giving him the contract for supplying nate resolved into a	under consideration. The Se. court of impeachment in the special Washington despatches, stating that the city	tack.	[Special to the Chicago: Tribune.]-The steamers ply-	At the municipal election, held here yesterday, the whole Poople's ticket was elected by a handsome ma- jority over the Fusion political ticket.	nor of Tenresser, "It we make terms with he receipt would not have peace for sixty years." We must no only extinguish the rebellion, but exterminate its cam and snimating principle—that of slavery. Emancipation
among soldiers in the field, can hardly be over- two-thirds of the banks in the United King- subsequently adopte	Humphreys; a resolution was was full of excitement, consequent upon reported battles ed, adjourning the court to the which had been fought, and not set made public. The	THE ABCITIC LITTLE WITCH THE WITCH ATT	banks of the river are fairly lined with them, begging to be taken aboard the steamers and carried North. A party of deserters who arrived on board the flag.	Arrest of Rebel Horse-Thieves. LOUISYILLE, May 22.—Two men, calling themselves Ward and Inton, recently of the rebel army, were	Stands on higher ground than confiscation. Speech of Mr. Rollins. Mr. ROLLINS (Rep.), of New Hampshire, argu-
pline, its tendency to awaken party rancor most of the bank-note engraving in that coul- and strife, engendering bitterness not only ty was executed by Perkins and Heath and were adopted, when	e amondments to the tax bill excitement was increased by a report that a Governor of one of the New England States had flatly refused to cal for more troops, until the Government agrees to arm and	was overtaken to-day, when about twenty miles out ou the Springfield road, by a band of rebel guerillas, who	ship Benton, on Tuesday, reported that Com. Farrague's fleet left Vicksburg on Saturday last, his destination.	arrested here to day on the charge of stealing horses in Missouri, and selling them to Federal Government con- tractors.	that Congress had the right, and it was its duty, to ro yout and sweep away this monstrous rebellion, and entire its seed as that they may never germinal
between individuals but companies, and even regiments, was so painfully apparent in the to book engravings and larger prints.	l securing a speedy transporta- assed. The confiscation bill was is by Messrs. Kelley, Voorhees. Death of Professor Holyoke.	nules, 86 in number. Congressional Election in Illinois.	being Memphis. Vermont to Supply Another Regiment. BURLINGTON, Vt., May, 22 - Governor Holbrock, in.	Arrival of the Gunboat Penguin from Port Royal NEW YORE, May 22.—The gupboat Pengula arrived	They should strip tresson of its chief means of suppor Therefore, he gave to the confiscation bills his hear support. Confiscation would not prolong the war, n could it make the rebels more revengeful and espera
few of our hosts of gallant fellows in the bibited in Lordon for many years, during held at which speed	others. An evening seesion was bothers were delivered by several Jioutsvillar, Mar 21.—Professor Holyoko, the late principal of the Frma's High School, a usityo of Salem, 	CHICAGO, May 22. The complete official footings of the vote cast in the Congressional election in the Ninth	BURLINGTON, VI., Mar. 22GOV-dor. Holorophy. In- conformance with: orders from the War. Department, has called for another regiment of volunteers from this. State. It will be recruited immediately.	to night from Port Royal. She has been blockading off Morauito Inict, where she left the Wyandotte and Henry Andrew on the 16th.	To what means of savage warfare have they not res m d? To what depths of cuelcy have they not descended What new and informal machinery can they additional
army attempted to exercise the privilege! which it required no repair. We are suffid members.	universally lemested.	district, give W. J. Allen 742 plurality.		y in second size the second size of the second size	1. 化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化化