invent? To refuse to pass this bill would be to put a premium on treason, for they make the war its own avenger, and the minister of its own retributive justice. Let the rebels know that punishment is to follow quickly on the heels of crime. He concluded by showing that the rebellion is the legitimate fruit of slavery.

Speech of Mr. Kerrigan.

Mr. KERRIGAN (Dem.), of New York, in briefly expressing his views, said it was their concern to deal with questions as they now found them, and as practical men, and not as mere theorists, guided by the Constitution and the teachings of our patriot fathers. Apart from those who find contracts profitable and who are privileged to furnish the needful supplies at exorbitant profits, none desire the prosecution of hostilities further than may be necessary to restore everywhere obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and, as a consequence of this, the restoration of the Union. That this was the object of the President and Congress, which held its first session on the 4th of July last, none who consult the records can doubt. And connected with the proceedings of Congress, during its extra session, was the solemn declaration that when it is desirable and should be attained, the war ought to cease. There could be no doubt that the vast majority of the people, the loyal people of the loyal States, desire that the war shall be conducted for no other purpose. For under the Union they have prospered at home and been protected abroad, while all have shared a common glory and renown. The tendency of the usurped powers on the part of military commanders, such as declaring the slaves free, is to create distrust in the public mind. It is presumed, from the evidence presented, that a confiscation bill of some character will certainly be passed; but, in consummating such a measure, we should make a proper discrimination as to the class of persons whom it should affect, and, as far as possible, protect the loyal men from its operation. We should be guided by deliberation—reason and not revenge, justice and not malice; regarding also practicability, not mere theory. A measure comparatively moderate would answer a better purpose than a law which, by its severity, would fail of execution.

Considering the partial cessation of business and commerce, the great masses of the people are at this time the least able to bear the increased taxes sought to be imposed upon them, but he doubted not that they would perform their duty in this respect as freely as they have contributed of their time and lives, to restore the authority of the Government. In order that our flag may everywhere float, the symbol of power and constitutional liberty.

In the course of his remarks he said that interest, both personal and national, and involving the comforts of home, may, it is hoped, cause our erring brothers to pause in their wild and unhallowed career; but if they shall not do this, he would not counsel any abatement whatever in the military vigor requisite to make them feel the strength of justice, administered with a strong hand in defence of the Constitution and the Union. In view of all the facts now surrounding us, he would not hesitate to vote as his judgment and sense of right may dictate—not forgetting that it was his duty to uphold the Government, and remembering that there are no evils resulting from any system which may not be constitutionally redressed. The House, at five o'clock, took a recess till half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

Remarks of Mr. Menzies.

Mr. MENZIES (U.), of Kentucky, maintained that it was our business to put down the rebellion, and we have a right to the use of property interfering with the consummation of such a design. But the property of loyal men must be protected, unless the enemy make use of it against us. The war was forced upon us by the disunionists, and when the supremacy of the Constitution is secure it will have end. The object being achieved, a restoration of constitutional authority. Then every question will be settled by the Constitution. The traitor must be tried by a competent court having jurisdiction, and his property which may have escaped the destruction of war, may then be forfeited. We are not to prevent the escape of the slaves of rebels when such slaves come to us, running away from the traitors. A disregard of the Constitution will result in the destruction of the Government of our own hands. The rebellion will then be triumphant, and we will then have done for the rebels what they could not do for themselves. We cannot save anything by these efforts at confiscation. The increased power that will be given to the rebellion by it will cost us more than we can realize by such a course.

Confiscation Expedient.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, argued that confiscation is expedient because justice demands it, and it is expedient to liberate the slaves of the rebels, because it was a constitutional step toward the ultimate annihilation of a moral social, and political wrong, which imperils our prosperity.

He declared himself an Abolitionist of the same kind President Lincoln.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky. Do you charge President with Abolitionism?

Mr. FESSENDEN. I charge him with all the Abolitionism which he has heretofore avowed. That is sufficient Abolitionism for me, and when gentlemen charge me with being an Abolitionist I wish them to understand that I am no more of an Abolitionist than Mr. Lincoln. He was an Abolitionist for uttering the sentiments I avowed, so am I. From such sentiments the Abolitionists have never departed.

Speech of Mr. Grider.

Mr. GRIDER (U.), of Kentucky, said a part of the rebellion of this Congress was provoking a portion of the country and the loyal men of the Union. Its temper was not to heal this rebellion, but to exasperate and protract it. He characterized the rebellion as without excuse and authority, and wicked and traitorous, and contended that Congress should sustain the army and navy, by which alone the rebellion should be suppressed. He is not slavery, but general disorder of public duty, and struggles, and sectional jealousy and feeling, which at the beginning of this wide-spread treason. In conclusion, he expressed his opposition to the confiscation bill. It was a wrong time for their passage. They will help to extend rather than put an end to the rebellion.

At 6 O'CLOCK P. M.—Mr. Grider has been speaking one and a quarter, and is still occupying the floor.

At 6 O'CLOCK P. M.—After Mr. Grider had concluded, Mr. RABBIT (Rep.) discussed the overwhelming importance of the preservation of the Union, and contended that the time has come for adopting one of the efficient means for crushing out the rebellion on the parts of the bill forcing the slaves of rebels free. This could do as an absolute military necessity.

The House has just adjourned.

MR. MACKENZIE'S LECTURE LAST EVENING.—The analytical, somewhat historical, and highly humorous lecture, delivered by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, at Musical Fund Hall, last evening, on the Lights and Shades of the Irish Character," was a good success. The hall was not filled, although the house, considering the season and the state of the weather, was large, and of the most flattering character.

In fact, a more cultivated and appreciative audience we have seldom seen, and the hearty, frequent, well-timed applause bestowed by them upon the points was alike complimentary to lecturer and listeners.

Mr. Mackenzie appeared upon the platform accompanied by the Rev. J. Byers Smith, Dr. Ludlow, and several other gentlemen of this city. He was introduced to the audience by Dr. Ludlow, who briefly stated the origin, history, and operations of the Charity Hospital, in connection with which the lecture was given.

The Doctor's opening was graceful and characteristic. He opened his intimate terms with his hearers at the outset by a fear lest that the peculiar modesty of his nature might be put to the hazard in attempting to delineate to the good name of the excellent institution, which had just been introduced to their notice by his friend, Dr. Ludlow. The commencement of the lecture was grave and poetic, and the fund of anecdote, which he then delivered irresistible laughter and applause. The dignity of Ireland and Irishmen was established in a way, beyond argumentative reasoning at least, that there was one feeling in the Irish heart more deeply than another it was antipathy to England, and, from observation, this feeling was even more in the Irish Americans. The characters of the Irish were of thorough intensity. They had a way of doing a different way from anybody else. Self-conceit was another Irish characteristic. They were always on excellent terms with themselves. [Laughter.] No man always believed that he had the handsomest wife, the fastest horse, the prettiest house, and the finest baby in the world. [Renewed laughter.] Puns and sarcastic remarks by the Irish were by no means confined to the educated, in proof of which he illustrative anecdotes were related, which gave the life of them very much flattered by the produced on paper. Two Irish servant girls on for the first time, that remarkable thing called an, had held the following colloquy: "Do you tell, how this is made?" said the one, to which she replied, "This, I take it, was *baked in a mold*." [Laughter.] The lecturer thought that the Irish man must have the cream of self-esteem strongly in them. They had more adaptability, however, than force. Charity was the last great virtue in active life in Ireland. Although constitutionally good-natured, an Irishman, he said, was never so happy as when in a row. He delighted in litigation. The inimitable story about the Paddy who defined law in front of the Dublin post office to an Englishman (which, by the way, he *does* equally well as in public,) was alive with side-splitting laughter, and was received with roars of laughter.

Allusion to the noble gallantry of General Shields, Corcoran, the New York 69th, and Thomas Francis Meagher was received with thunders of applause, as were subsequent comments upon the patriotism of the states describing. Two-thirds of the newspapers edited, and a large proportion in this country were Irishmen, and in the higher spheres of poetry and literature they were represented by names which would not be forgotten. As a race, they were gregarious. For this reason they preferred cities to the country to labor in. They took naturally to politics, and generally elevate office seekers.

The public next claimed the lecturer's attention, and defined as a wrong and rapid manner of exhibition of his ideas, the excellence of which generally depended upon their impromptu and spontaneous characters. Specimens of these lunch-provoking "bulls" were amusing, ludicrous, of course, but evidently relished by the audience.

The allusion was a brief reproduction, in miniature, of a lecture he had before elaborated, and a rich, faithful picture it was.

The close of the lecture, Dr Mackenzie read, with fantastic effect, his own legend-ry poem, entitled "Madoline," which was listened to with almost breathless interest, and was applauded at the close "to the echo which doth applaud again."

...CIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1862.

...ates coupon 6s of 1881 sold, to-day, at 104¼. ...d at 80; City 6s advanced to 99 for the gas ...92¾ for the new. Sunbury and Erie 7s were ...d, and Philadelphia and Erie 6s at 92¾. Reading ...d shares improved, selling up to 24¾.

...ago *Tribune* has the following paragraph, ...great injustice to the Consolidation Bank of ...which is in good credit and standing here, ...ave the best opportunity of knowing that it managed:

...rs.—Bills of the following banks, which are ...not met with in business circles, it should be ...are wild-cats of the most treacherous character: Bank, Clifton, Canada; Real Estate Bank, Bullion Bank, Washington City; Consolidation ...Philadelphia; Union Bank of Columbia, ..., D. C. In the right and left hand upper ...the best named bills are portraits of Buchanan ...ridge, which of course should condemn them ...her knowledge of their character.

...ette *Courier* says no less than 165 cars of ...through that place, over the Toledo and ...d, on the 11th inst., and the shipments of ...thstanding the discouraging prices, are fully ...capacity of the road.

...mercial Bank of Canada has obtained a ver...100,000 against the Great Western Railway ...r money furnished for the completion of the ...Milwaukee Railway, it being held that the ...tern Company was the real creditor in the

...Drexel & Co., bankers, No. 33 South Third ...t:

...exchange	par@1-10 pm.
...change	par@1-10 pm.
...exchange	par@1-10 dis.
...nds	¼@6-10 dis.
...ld	3¼@3¾ prem.
...Treasury notes	4¾@5 prem.
...6s	4¼@4½ prem.

...ving are some of the principal articles exported from this port to foreign ports, from May 15 to ...

GREAT BRITAIN.

...4,066	$23,351	Lard, lbs...	179,621
...46,774	57,313	Tallow, lbs...	408,820
...7,621	4,218	Ore ore, fbs...	21,540
...57	2,018	Pelt'ns, gls.	51,639
...80,880	5,220	Hemp, tons.	15

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

...bls. 630	$1,761	Coal, tons...	145
...1,261	693		

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

...4,705	$26,953	Fish, pkgs...	306
...2,536	7,257	Alq gals.....	1,467
...9	35	Vinegar, gals	1,044
...2,050	1 383	L. Oil, gals.	618
...272	338	Oil-Cake and	
...537	1,538	Meal, pkgs.	300
...gnues,		Shooks.....	9,500
...563	5,976	Furniture...	
...203	3,561	Matches, gross	200
...20,481	3,121	Hats and Bon-	
...20,955	2 068	nets, cases..	10
...5,3,000	468	Boots & Shoes,	
...32,000	5,490	cases.....	10
...5,290	675	Other merchandise..	

SPANISH WEST INDIES.

Flour, bbls	100	$562	Butter, lbs.....
Corn Meal, bbls.	224	628	Fish, bbls.....
Rye Meal, bbls.	12	42	Vinegar, gals...
Corn, bus.....	1300	884	Cot'n waste, bales,
Bread, pkgs.....	171	252	Paper, reams...
Beef, pkgs.....	10	240	Lumber.....
Pork, pkgs.....	22	324	Shooks, pkgs...
Hams, lbs.....	2,795	234	Hoops.....
Lard, lbs.....	36,658	3,186	Empty casks...
Tallow, lbs.....	19,717	1,973	Nails, kegs...
Candles, lbs ...	11,692	1,800	Machinery .....

SOUTH AMERICA.

Flour, bbls...	4,067	$26,418	Medicines.....
R. Meal, "...	5	18	Sp. Turp. sals...
Corn, bus....	92	81	Perfumery.....
Bran, pkgs...	200	187	Cot. Drills, pkgs
Beef & Tongues,			Clothing, etc...
" pkgs....	31	372	Paper, reams...
Hams, lbs....	10,783	755	Lumber.....
Lard, lbs.....	8,765	834	Sundries.....

* Imports of foreign merchandise at Philadelphia for the week ending May 22, 1862, were as follows:

FOR CONSUMPTION.

Sugar, hhds....	391	Iron, tons.....	45
" tierces..	36	Hides.....	7019
" bbls.....	97	819,621	Kips, bdls.....
Molasses, hhds	295		Cuttings, bals
" tierces.	27		Cotton, bales
" punch	40		Corkwood, can
" barrels	2	5,525	Lath, "
Soda Ctrs., cks	144	726	Pickles, casks
Bi carb Soda cks	600	1,741	Mustard, casks
Bi Powders cks	60	692	Vinegar, casks
Saltpetre, bags.	261	42,095	Blacking, cks...
Brimstone, can	354	999	Salt, casks.....
Olive Oil, bbls.	10	385	Jellies, doz bxs.
Canary seed, "	100	530	Bananas, bunch.
Almonds, bxs...	200	555	Rags, bales .....
Oranges and			P. Apples, doz.
Lemons, bxs	3,800	6,875	
Cigars.....	15,000	334	
			$107,398

WAREHOUSED.

Sugar, hhds...	660	Molasses, hhds	237
" tierces..	51	" tierces	23
" bbls....	12	38,892	" bbls...
Coffee, bags...	1,632	25,930	
			$67,123

1,834	$264	34 Harrisb R.....	55
75	87	42,50 N Pa lstm sp..b5	70
125	397	170 do.....30ys	70
69	83	680 do.....30ys	70
14		100 Read R. b5wn&in.	24 69
200	335	61 Leh Scrip.....	39
	240	100 N Penna R.....	40¾
4,755	8,913	180 N Penna R.....	8¾
	3,927	25 Cam & Am R....	132½
69	83	200 U S Ann bond '64.	100
125	397	57 Beav M.....lots	58¼
	14	50 Arch st R.....s10	22¾
		16 do.....	22¾
200	335	50 Cataw R.....	2¾
	240	17 Haz Coal.....	45¾
	429		
4,755	8,913		
	3,927		
69	83		
125	397		
	14		
200	335		
	240	