WE DO NOT often hear from JAMES BUCHANAN now. He has not only stopped his correspondence, save with a select circle, but he is cautious how he speaks his opinions. At intervals there is a gleam that reveals the workings of the Wheatland penetralia. Thus we are told by J. B. that "the South cannot be conquered," that "the Northern soldiers will be swept off like rotten sheep in the sickly seaof his guns two years ago, as he is now of anthority against even a threatened rebellion, son," and that " my (his) health is good; and thank God that I (he) did all in my (his) power to avert my (his) country's troubles." and that if "my (his) advice had been taken the war would have been averted." It is on these latter texts that the venerable Buck preaches his merriest sermons. And who shall gainsay him? Not Coun, Thompson, and FLOYD, for they are with the rebels, and would not be believed on oath; not STANTON, Dix, and Holt, for they know it to be true (!), and certainly not Cass, or BLACK, or THOMAS, of Maryland, for they will not betray their dear old friend. But if the Wheatland oracle is no longer voluble to the public, it is communicative in private. Its most welcome and regular visitants are W. B. REED, Esq., JOHN CAD-WALADER, Judge of the Eastern Pennsylvania District Court of the United States, GEO. M. WHARTON, Esq., and others of the school who believe with our Mr. INGERSOLL that the South is "an injured and perplexed minority." What delicious meetings between these congenial souls! How full of pleasing reminiscences of the past! How joyous over the peaceful present! How ecstatic over the beckoning juture! We can almost hear the ex-President say to Mr. REED, in his quaint voice, all the while eyeing him with his one cold blue orb, " why have you never fully disproved the allegation of Washington, that your ancestor was supposed to be ready to go over to the English in the Revolutionary War, and only waited for his pay? Forsooth, a somewhat pregnant question in view of the grandson's unconcealed love for England, as proved by his ardent support of the Southern rebellion and his long review of Mr. SEWARD's diplomatic correspondence. But "blood will tell." Judge Cadwaladen is, of course, subject to the jokes of the "sly J. B." Fancy the latter asking the Jurge if he did say, after the secession of South Carolina, that that act would "be the means of making Charleston the first city in the world !" The symposium to which all these first-rate and first-class patriots and patricians are admitted, and where they make themselves mellow and merry over the happy fruits of the last Administration, is, however, screened from common eyes and ears. We, therefore, drop the

But if the illustrious J. B. is chary of his own words, and fearful of any new outbreaks of sentiment, and auxious to hide his dear guests and visitors from the inquiry of the vulgarians who want to know if they are not all traitors to the flag, he has a newspaper in which to vent and ventilate his ideas. J. B. has always bad a weakness for a newspaper, especially if he could induce the editor to assume his editorials. To write down a rival for the Senate or the Presidency, how easy! To write up himself, how convenient! Not so easy, however, to write down a Country, and to write up a Treason. The last is a more difficult thing. But it may be hazarded. And so it is in the Lancaster Intelligencer, printed almost under the drippings of the ex-Presidential refuge. We have a copy of the Intelligencer spread before us like a map-and a better map of sympathy with the rebellion could not be drawn. It is marked with all the boundaries, peculiarities, and landmarks of Treason. The traveller, who desired a safe convoy to JEFFERSON DAVIS, would not need a better letter of introduction than the home. organ of the ex-President. Let us glance at this number. A low specimens will suffice.

"Why is that neither of the Abolition journals in this city has a word to say in condemnation of the plundering rescals who have been robbing the Government out of such immense sums the past year? Resco, they are Republicans. Had they heen Democrats, we should have had column after Of course, our "sly J. B." does not allow

For inslance :

his editor to say that all this rascality and extravagance was the consequence of the corruption and Treasen of the recent Democratic administration of the General Government! Next in order comes the following:

ferous in denouncing Democrats as traitors because they adhere to the Constitution, ten to one that he is either a fool, or has received, directly or indiwhich, according to Mr. Dawes, a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, has been stolen from the Treasury during the past year." J. B. invekes the Constitution to hide his own treasen, but is perfectly willing that the traitors shall break it down to assist them-

selves. Here him again : "The idea of a 'Union' party, to be composed of old, decayed Republican fessils, is worse than ridiculous. The predominating element—Abolition—is disunion, and the plunder element cares only for the spoils. Fortunately for the country, there is now, as there always has been since the organiza tion of our Government, a true Union organization—the Democratic party. The Democracy made our

country great, prospercus, and happy, and it would have continued so to this hour, but for the spirit of sectional Abolition.' Tine, oh Venerable Recluse! And there is not a fighter for Southern rights now in arms to slay the "Yankees" that will not swear on a whisky-barrel to the justice of your sentiments, and particularly to the concluding line, that it was not the rebels, but " the spirit of Abolition," that produced the rebellion.

"Negroes in the Navy.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered our naval commanders to enlist runaway slaves in the navy, 'rating them as boys, at \$5, \$0, or \$10 per month, and one ration.' Mr. Welles ought to be put in command of a fleet thus manned, and sent to capture the forts at Charleston. He would doubtless make brilliant work of it!'

"The forts at Charleston," will be remembered as the same that J. B. refused to reinforce out of compliment to his dear friends, the Breckinridge Democracy of the South. To retake them now may cost the lives of a few thousand white freemen-but what of that? This being an "Abolition war," the whites, and not the negroes, must fight it out. Then comes a rhapsody of J. B. over Mr.

LINCOLN'S message correcting HUNTER'S Proclamation, and in another column a bitter article attacking the President for repeating his recommendation of gradual emancipation.

Next, an article on "Abolition morality," from which we copy:

"There are men who for years, professing Christianity, have adopted as their creed one solitary dogma—ANTI-SLAVERY. To these men, religion is Abolitionism; and Abolitionism is a passport to heaven, even through murder, and all horrible shames and orimes. Is the man an Abolitionist It is enough, though he be athereservquestion.

The public money, a forger, or a robber of the private citizen? It matters not, so that he goes in for freeing the slave. Is he an inthat he goes in for freeing the slave. Is he an infidel or an atheist, a contemner of the Bible? It is of no account. Clergymen by the score can be found who will give him the right hand of fellowship, call him 'my brother,' and promise him a happy exit from time to eternity, so he but favors man-stealing from Southerners, and advocates

man-stealing from Southerners, and advo Let us ask the O. P. F. a few questions in return. Did the Abolitionists begin the war? Did they threaten Mr. Lincoln's life? Did they murder the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore? Did they tear up the railroad? Have they burned our dead and mutilated our wounded? Answer us, thou "learned The-

Of course, we have Anos Kendall's letter

ter city, be tendered to Jone Grippin, Esq., of Phonix Iron Works, for the splendid Wrought Iron Cannon he has kindly presented to the Democratic party of Lancaster city.

"Resolved, That in this gift we recognize a

man now before the people who is equal to the great crisis through which the political interests of our country are passing in the present age of the world." Who will now say that there are not adnifrers of J. B. in the Keystone State? John GRIFFIN presents a gun, and the donors christen it "Old Buck," and res lutions are been reposed in its hands? Let us suppose passed in honor of the giver. But this happened in 1856—nearly six years ago! John Griffin makes no more guns for J. B. He does not even vote on his side. He does not believe in the O. P. F. He fires no more salutes for J. B.'s friends, unless they are accompanied with shot and shell; and he

"Old Buck," there would have been neither is that furnished in the experience of Andrew secession nor war. And this is the teaching and tone of one number of James Buchanan's organ, the Lancaster Intelligencer. Although thousands of the citizens of Lancaster are now in the battle field against the traitors, there is not a word in this paper to encourage them-not a syllable of praise of their bravery or patriotismand not an intimation that they are remembered at their own homes. It is related of the aged J. B., that when he proceeded to Washington to be inaugurated in 1857, he was accompanied by the Lancaster Fencibles, Capt. Duchman, who is now in Tennessee, in Col. HAMBRIGHT's fine regiment. But at Baltimore the President elect gave his friends the slip,

and, although they remained in Washington several days, they could not approach him; the only sign that he remembered them was a present of fifteen dollars to pay their homeward expenses—a gift which they had the bad grace to return. And why should he remember them now, when they are fighting against the Breckinridge and Buchapan Democracy of the South, and taking part in an Abolition

Some TIME AGO, the tri-partite league against Mexico was weakened by the secession of England. Since that time, Spain has exhibited such a decided desire to withdraw, that she, also, may he considered out of the ring. In fact, the only actual European belligerents now in Mexico are the French. Sir CHARLES WYKE has concluded a treaty with the Mexican Government, by which the English claims are placed up in a desired footing, and it is understood that a like agreement can be entered into by Mexico as regards Spain-indeed, would have been done ere now, had not the Spanish General PRIM hastily left the country. A minister will immediately be sent from Mexico to Spain, to complete the treaty of pacification

and alliance. The only belligerents are the French and the Mexicans. It is singular that France, of the three European Powers invading Mexico, has by far the smallest pecuniary claims upon that country. At present, Mexico owes \$75,000,000 to England, \$10,000,000 to Spain,

ald \$5,000,000 to France. With his accustomed adroitness, NAPOLEON coaxed England and Spain into a league with France for the invasion and occupation of Mexico. What his purpose originally was is unknown. Equally obscure is the result which he may now endeavor to maintain. Did he calculate upon obtaining territory in Mexico? Did he enter upon the war in the hope of giving a blow to Republicanism on the American Continent? Did he seriously contemplate the creation of a Monarchy in Mexico, with an Austrian Arch-Duke as its representative? W) atever the motive, he is now left alone in a remote country, deserted by his allies, who apparently quitted him, one after the other. on finding that, to use a vulgar but somewhat expressive phrase, he had made a cat's paw of boldly advocated a great corruption fund of hem. In plain words, they discover he was using them for some purpose of his

The French papers state that the French forces were to be considerably increased, at | into two hundred millions, they hooted him Mexico, by sea as well as by land. NA-POLEON's instructions to his commanders were to push on for the city of Mexico. Accordingly, the main body of the French army quitted Vera Cruz, and have endeavored to iress forward to the capital. They have found it difficult to advance with the native troops against them, and indeed around them, at all points. So situated, they find it equally difficult to retreat as to advance. The Mexicans are between them and Vo a Cruz, and also between them and Mexico. Reinforcements of ships and men may help them, -may erable them to get on to the capital or back to Vera Cruz, but in either case, the gain would be doubtful. A handful of foreigners cannot hope to continue masters of such a city as Mexico, and the French will risk much more by remaining at Vera Cruz during the hot months, when disease proves so futal even to the acclimated natives. At present, it would seem as it this Mexican expedition at ence costly, unnecessary, and intelicitous, were one of Napoleon's failures. As Tal-LEYRAND said, of another affair, it is worse

than a crime, -it is a blunder. The papers are teeming with the details o the great robbery perpetrated by the agent of the State of Indiana, in the city of New York, by an over-issue of \$1,200,000 of five-per-cent. stocks. The financial system of Indiana must be very loosely managed that so great a swindle should be so long undetected. It is a fact that deserves to be mentioned at present, that as long ago as December, 1858, Hon. JOSEPH A. WEIGHT, the American minister at Berlin, and now a Senator in Congress from that State. wrote a letter to a friend in the Indiana Legislature, praying him to report a bill to prevent frauds and robberies of this very character, and predicting just the catastrophe which has occurred if his advice was neglected. The following extract is from Gov. WRIGHT's letter referred to, and may be profitably read and acted upon by the people of all the other States that adhere to the system which has proved to be so costly to Indiana. It ought to be added that Gov. WRIGHT, in all of his messages to the Legislature of Indiana, pressed this reform as a measure of first and last prudence and precaution: "Benlin, December 11, 1858.

"Berlin, December 11, 1858.

"My Dear Sir: It has given me much pleasure to receive the intelligence of your election to the House of Representatives of Indiana, and to be assured of your earnest purpose to throw the weight of your inducese in favor of some plan by which more efficient rafeguards and checks may be placed around the treasury and the State Agency, and the financial affairs of our State put upon a more secure footing; and I am most happy to learn your determination to urge that just and essential, but long reglected measure, the geological and topographical survey of Indiana.

"To speak first of financial matters: The laws which regulate the financial operations of Indiana are, in many respects, proverbially defective, and we have hitherto escaped serious damage, only because we have thus far been remarkably fortunate in the selection of able and honest men to fill the in the selection of able and honest men to fill the office of State Agent. But we may not always be thus fortunate; and we cannot close our eyes to the fact that, should a corrupt or incapable man ever occupy that important and responsible position, there is rathing for example, that blank bonds are executed in unlimited numbers, and forwarded to the Agent, and only require to be filled up and signed by him to become valid; and yet there is nothing whatever, except from his personal honesty, to prevent him from issuing them by the thousand. It seems almost miraculous that we are not compaled to reacher our learner will have the provided that the second of the

pelled to reckon our losses by millions.
"You doubtless remember the case of the young man who suddenly disappeared a few years ago, while connected with one of our small Indianabanks in the capacity of cashier, taking with him several thousand dollars belonging to his employers. For days and weeks before this robbery was committed, this gentleman had been entrusted with the affairs of our State Agency, during the ab-sence of the agent, with blank stocks already signed by the auditor and tressurer, under his con-trol, nothing to do but to fill them out for thousands or millions. Once issued, and in the hands of unsuspecting purchasers, then let the State look out for itself! By permitting such dangerous facilities or robbing to remain uncorrected to this very day, which is actually the case, the State virtually offer

of course, we have Amos Kendall's letter in reply to "Occasional," but not the following extract from his communication of February:

"But this is not all. Probably four-fifths of all the slaves in the United States are now lawfully subject to confiscation on account of the treason of their masters. How far the forfeiture of their slaves, their other property, or their lives, shall be carried, is a question of expediency only, and involves no constitutional question of power. Four-fifths of all the slaves may be thus lawfully setfree, and the emancipation of the other fifth would soon follow."

But J. B. does not stop here. There is a gun called "Old Buck," in the old city of Lancaster, and J. B. claims it in the name of the "Democracy." And, as evidence of title he reprints the following resolutions of the Wheatland Club.

"Resolved, That the cordial thanks of Wheatland Club, on behalf of the Democracy of Lancaster and Browds, for the splendid Wrought."

Salb Of Cappying, Microught.

SALB OF CARPBYING, MATTING, &C .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the general assortment of 300 pieces of velvet, Brussels, inrecolved. That in this gift we recognize a sastitute to 500 pieces of veryet, Brussels, inspirit of patriotiem and devotion to the conservative interests of his country, that is highly commendable and worthy the imitation of every American citizen—and that in our distinguished fellow townsman James Buchanan, he recognizes, in common with all the conservative men of the Nation, the Statesman and Patriot, and the only

FROM GEN. WOOL'S DIVISION.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

adversary that has been made up against the

South, and who can doubt that a policy would

be resorted to far more severe and thorough

than that adopted by the present Administra-

tion? We have only to peruse the history of

the last thirty years, to be assured of the

Jackson, a Southern President. Had he not

been prevailed up n, he would have hung

John C. Calhoun on Pennsylvania avenue.

Those who knew the innermost secrets of his

heart have frequently related how often

he regretted that he had been persuaded

from this purpose. The Jackson school was

composed of men who took the responsibility

and whenever they did so they were sustained

by the people. In the midst of the violent

assaults of his opponents, the favorite motto

of Old Hickory was that "he had sworn to

support the Constitution, and would execute

t according to his own construction of

t." Hence his declaration of martial law

in New Orleans, and his defiance of the

decision of Judge Hall. Hence his fear-

less opposition to the United States Bank, in

the face of threats and protests from lawyers

and capitalists. Hence his hanging of Ar-

buthnot and Ambrister. In his campaign

against the British, before the battle of New

Orleans, he enrolled and armed the negroes

by thousands, and if he were now living he

would not besitate a moment to strike at the

slaveholders, to confiscate their slaves, to use

their labor to relieve his own troops, and to

carry fire and sword into every community that

resisted the Federal authority. The partisan

who stood in his way was crushed. The Fede-

ral officers who besitated to support his policy

was removed, and the member of Congress

who refused to give him his whole heart's ap-

proval was sternly excluded from his presence.

One of his boldest acts, the removal of the de-

posits, was greeted with a shout of execration

by the expounders of the Constitution, and led

to the appointment, first in his Cabinet as At-

torney General, and afterwards as a Judge of

the Supreme Court, of that very Roger B.

Taney who is now relied upon, in his high

place of Chief Justice of that grave tribunal

to give opinions to embarrass the Administra-

tion in its present great struggle. Jackson

saw his country in peril-beheld it threatened

by a tyrannical moneyed institution-and, when

the lawyers refused to give him law to main-

tain his remedy, he made the law for himself

-or, as in the case of Taney, selected lawyers

So much for the real chief of the pro-

gressive Democracy in his own day and

time. on acu for Jackson when he felt he

was right. What he would do now no honest

man can doubt. His heroic soul would kindle

with indignation at the spectacle of a slave-

holders' rebellion inspired by the teachings

of Calhoun against that Union which he de-

clared "must and shall be preserved." Take

the Democrats who followed him. They were

never hampered by such pleadings as are pa

tent on the part of the Breckinridge leaders in

this crisis. When they wanted Texas they

rode down all objections. When they hungered

for more territory they laughed at constitu-

tional scruples. When they longed for Cuba,

Slidell, and Mason, and Hunter, and Buchanan

court : and this scheme was so seriously enter-

tained, that when some timid Democrat sug-

down, and said that to secure this new slave

ground such a bounty would be most mode-

rate. Then their plea was that the acquisi-

tion of Cuba was a measure of self-preserva-

festo, signed by James Buchanan, John Y.

Mason, and Pierre Soule. "But if," they

said, "dead to the voice of her own interest,

and actuated by stubborn pride, Spain should

refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then

the question will arise, What ought to be the

course of the American Government under

such circumstances? Self-preservation is the

first law of Nature, with States as well as with

individuals. All nations have, at different pc-

riods, acted upon this maxim." And again,

when they ask, "Does Cuba, in the posses-

sion of Spain, seriously endanger our peace

and the existence of our cherished Union?"

"Should this question be answered in the affirma

principle that would justify an individual in

tearing down the burning house of his neighbor

if there were no other means of preventing the

These are the apostles of Modern De-

mocracy, two of them the open and active

enemies of the Union now, and one of them

the Great Criminal who precipitated the war.

They were ready to make war with a distant

nation with whom we were at peace—to run

the dreadful risk of a conflict with England

and France, to beggar the treasury and to

bankiupt the people, on the plea of self-pre-

servation. Ther, when the Constitution

stood like a frowning battlement in their way,

they thrust it aside, and threw themselves

on the principle of self-preservation. Now,

when the Union is hemmed in with dangers,

when a horde of maddened flends are thirst-

ing for the heart's blood of the Republia,-

this most unholy trinity hide themselves with-

in the fortress of the Constitution, and declare

that we have no right and no power to save

to day the "burning house," and when they

are told "that there is no other means of

preventing" slavery " from destroying our own

house," they are agonized and distressed be-

When these same Democrats, still perseve-

ring in the wrong, aspired to extend slavery

into the public domain, they wrested a decision

from the Supreme Court to make the usurpa-

tion constitutional; and when the people of

Kansas revolted against their tyranny, they

I revive these historical events to show

what the patriot hero, Andrew Jackson, did,

when he was in the right, and also what was

done by those who deserted and discarded

his example when they were in the wrong.

Amid the terrible evils that afflict the Ameri-

can Republic in these days, may not our

legislators and rulers find, in this truthful

retrospect, everything to strengthen their hands and to baniah Occasional.

Public Amusements.

THE OPERA.-The success attending the new trong

Resiment" was performed, was so gratifying that the

saturday. We are to have all the attractions of the

a good reputation, not only as an actress, but a singer of much power and sweetness. She will sing the difficult

part of Leonora, in the last act of "La Favorita," with

Brignoli as Fernando, and Susini as Balthasar.

Madame De Sussan has been performing in Washington,

and has quite a reputation as a prima donna. We shall

have but one act of "La Favorita," in which, however,

there are some exquisite morceaus of song. The princi-

pal part of the entertainment will be "Lucia di Lammer-

moor," with Miss Kellogg as Lucia, assisted by Brig-

han Miss Kellogg, as her performance of Marie, in the

abundantly proved, and we are anxious to see how she

Brignoli had little opportunity for the display of his

xtraordinary qualities as a singer. He can have no

We hope that Messrs. Brignoli and Gottschalk will suc-

such complaint in the performance on Saturday evening.

ceed in their present undertaking. They have gone to a

our beautiful Academy of Eusic-and they deserve to be

patronized in the most liberal manner. Mr. Gottschalk.

who is one of the most accomplished planists in the cour

performing a number of pieces on the piano.

try, will also contribute to the pleasure of the evening by

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. J. B. Roberts will

take a benefit this evening, appearing as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," and in "The Corsican Bro-

hers." This is a fine bill, and will enable Mr. Roberts

to do more justice to his talents than in such parts as

was one of the finest of the season. We are glad to see

here many evidences of p pularity on the part of Mr.

Boberts, for he is an artist who deserves encouragement

natural and harsh; but we know of no performer who is

more careful and conscientious. He concludes his on-

gagement to-morrow evening, and we ask our friends to

ARCU-STREET THEATRE.—It is only necessary for us

to remind our friends that Mrs. John Drew is this eve-

ning, the recipient of a testimonial benealt. Let it be wirthy of here merits, and let all who admired the ex-

quisite genius of her late husband take this occasion to sustain his widow and her orphan children.

sive him a bumper at parting.

He has many things to learn; his style is very often un-

me De Sussan, a prime donna from Paris, who has

called in the army to put them down.

yond measure.

lames from destroying his own house."

they use these revolutionary terms:

gested that the thirty millions might be swollen

to make it for him.

thinks that if J. B. had been half as tenacious | truth of this assertion. The most familiar

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862.

THE JAMES RIVER EXPEDITION. What would the Democratic party in its best days have done, if the grave responsi-Highly Important from City Point. bilities of prosecuting such a war as this had precisely the same case made up against an RECONNOISSANCE TO THE VICINITY OF PETERSBURG

THE CITY ENTIRELY DEFENCELESS. THE REBELS SHELLED AT PORT WALTHALL Importance of the Points Reconneitred.

GREAT SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH. COLONELS CORCORAN, WILCOX, AND BOWMAN NOT TO BE GIVEN UP. THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK SUPPRESSED.

MPORTANT MOVEMENT BY GEN, BURNSIDE. &c.,

Special Despatches to "The Preis." FORTRESS MONROE, May 28, 4 P. M., Via Baltimore, May 29. Important from City Point. Our fleet in the James river has been increas by the addition of the gunboats Courde Lion,

news from that quarter at any moment. Reconnoissance to Petersburg, Va. These gunboats passed up the James river without meeting any obstacle, the shores being lined with numerous white flags to show that no enemy was near. Yesterday the Cour de Lion and Stepping Stones were ordered to proceed up the Appomattox river towards the city of Petersburg, which is built on its banks. They proceeded up this stream for a distance of ten miles above its mouth without molestation, but just at this point there is what is called the "Seven Mile Reach." On one side, the ground was low and marshy, but on the other (northern bank) side there was a sort of bluff, upon which there appeared to be an earthwork;

guns were mounted upon its parapet. Moving up a little further, the enemy's troops were discovered, composed of infantry and cavalry, in some force. They were skulking around under cover of houses and clumps of trees. Our gunboats moved up close under shore, when they were salu-

but, on close examination, it was observed that no

ted with a heavy volley of musketry. Captain Hamilton, of the Cour de Lion, ordered his crew to man the broadside howitzer and rifled guns, and sent a dozen or more loads of shrapnel and shell into the body of the enemy, accompanied by a steady volley from his relief black crew, armed with rifles. A shell from the Stepping Stones burst in a large house, about a mile from shore, creating great havee among a company of rebel in. fantry in the house, setting fire to the latter. The fire from the gunboats was kept up for about thirty minutes, but was not returned by the rebels. who, having no artillery, got out of the way as fust

The gunboats then proceeded up a little furthe, until within sight of Port Walthall, meeting le batteries, or signs of any being constructed. There was plenty of water in the Appomatox for light draught vessels, and the reconnois was one of the most successful and important this have been made during the war.

Port Walthall may be called the port of Peter

as they could.

burg and Richmond for large vessels, and is emnected by railroad to both cities. It is therefre an important strategic point, and is directly in he rear of the rebel army before Richmond. Pefersburg, five miles above Port Walthall is ore of the most important commercial and many tacturing cities in the South, and five important Southern railroads radiate from it to different points north and south. It contains a population

of over 20,000 souls, and is built mostly of brick ard stone. Deserters taken up by our gunboats report a strong under-current of Union feeling in the ciy tion. Let us quote from the Ostend Mani- of Petersburg, and they also report that there is great suffering from the searcity of food. Flor went up last week from \$10 per barrel to \$17, ad is very scarce and rising. There are only about three thousand troops in and around Petersbug, and these are encamped on the New Market Rice Course, two miles east of the city, on the Pince

George county mail-road.

Quite an excitement and extensive ill-feeling is caused here by the report brought down from Gen. Huger, at Petersburg, by the last flig of truce, which arrived this morning, from City Point. It seems that the rebel Government has refused to release Cols. Corcoran, Wilcox, and Bowman, until the pirates of the privateer Petrel are released, is addition to the regular full exchange. Here is an other violation of the laws of war on the part of tive, then by every law, human and divine, wo shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we the rebels, as well as a breach of confidence. When nossess the power, and this upon the very same will our Government demand the release of these officers?

A great row occurred in Norfolk, yesterday caused by the fact that a colored servant in one of the companies of the 1st Delaware Regiment accidentally shot a private of that excellent corps All impossible to get at the facts.

The Norfelk Day Book has been superessed for publishing treasonable sentiments and contraband news, by order of Brig. General Viele, Military All remains quiet throughout this department.

Our forces have held comminication overland with the forces of General Burnside, but at what points I am not permitted to say. The weather is clear and warm. I have no im portant news from General McClellan's army toiar. It is believed that a grand battle is imminent between the opposing armies.

Return of Colonel Hanson Colonel Hanson, of the 3d Kentucky Regiit from overthrow. Slavery, unlike Cuba, is ment, arrived back here this morning in the flagof-truce boat. He was the exchange for Colonel Corcoran; but as an exchange was refused by the rebels, Colonel Hanson returns so perfectly disgusted with the petty, dishonorable actions of the Confederates that he refused to accept a parole of honor or go on shore at City Point. He says he will remain in the North, take the oath of allegiance, send for his family, and renounce the rebel cause forever.

Communication Direct. General Wool got a despatch to-day from operator with Lowe in balloon in front of Richmond direct. This is the nearest approach of war to civilization.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND THE SOUTH,

RIOT BETWEEN MILITARY FORTRESS MONROE, May 28 .- The steamer Mass tetts, which left on Sunday morning for City Point, with a flag of truce, returned early this morning. The boat took up Colonel Hanson, of Kentucky, who was expected to be exchanged for Colonel Corcoran, and also Captain Robertson of Virginia, Lieut. Whittaker, a private, a lady, and Mr. Lowe of Kentucky. The beat arrived at City Point on Sunday evening. The next morning General Wool's communications were delivered, and on Tuesday un answer was received from General Huger. Colonel Corcoran and the other prisoners not having been delivered up, Colonel Hanson and the other officers were brought back.

Mrs. Wood and three children were also brought down. They came off from shore on a flag of truce on Monday, and on Tuesday were taken on board. Her husband was taken prisoner by the rebils at Hampton, before the Colonel Hanson is very severe upon General Huger for his failure to fulfil his promises. Our gunboat fleet still remains 15 to 20 miles below City Point. Nothing has recently been done beyond a recempoissance a short distance up the Appomattox. A squad of the enemy's cavalry was seen on the bank, but a few shelts scattered them. No troops or citizens are left at City Point

The steamer John Farren arrived from Hatteras this corning, but brings no news of interest. There is no truth in the reported occupation of Raleigh w General Burnside. The Union prisoners, so long confined at Saliebury, N. and delivered to Gen. Burnside, at Washington, N. C. The Norfolk Day Book, which was suspended yesterlay morning, reappeared in the afternoon, the restricions having been removed. In consequence of frequent violations of the order pro-

hibiting trade with Norfolk and Portsmeuth, a new and more stringent order was to-day issued, as follows: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, May 25, 1862.

No goods of any kind will hereafter be transported by express companies to Norfolk, Portsmouth, or Gosport, except by permission of the commanding general, and then only after an invoice of the articles has been furnished, with the names of those to whom they belong and to whom they are to be delivered.

Bereatter, no. 'essels' net employed by the army or nayy will be permitted to go to Norfolk, Portsmouth, or Gosport, or any other place on either side of the Roads too coccupied by the troops of the United States, except by express anthority of the commanding General, communicated by him, or through the appropriate staff departments.

partments.

Any violation of this order will subject the vessels and property to seizure and confiscation, and the persons who may be the cause, directly or indirectly, will be severely punished. By comnand of Major Gen. WOOL.

Quite a disturbance took place in Norfolk last night, Steamer Kangaroo Below. said to have been occasioned by a negro shooting a cor-roral, named John Burke, of the 99th New York. The NEW YORK, May 20.—The stramer Kangaroo is be-ow. Her advices have been enticipated.

disturbance became general, and the greater part of the company were engaged. Three negroes were killed and two or three wounded. Bix of the ringleaders were sent FROM GEN. M°CLELLAN'S ARMY. to the Bip Raps to-day, and many others were arrested.

but released. All is quiet now. Richmond Cut Off. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862 Secretary Stanton. Every member of the Cabinet, and it is believed every earnest friend of the Government here, deplores the hasty censures visited upon the War Department by some of the loyal papers in the country. It has been already stated by Mr. Wilson, in the Senate, upon the highest authority, that the disposition of our forces, which is censuied, was sanctioned by the President, and it is The leading article in the Richmond Enquirer, o qually true that it was approved by the whole Adminis

Successes, such as the country did not anticipate, have dready attended Mr. STANTON'S conduct of the Wa Department, and efforts are being made which would seem to insure a continuation of them failures and reverses must happen, but Mr. Stanton is not more responsible for these than he is entitled to the public gratitude for the success of our armies.

The Fugitive-Slave Law. Recently John Dean, Beq., presented to the Circuit Court the petition of DANIEL BREED for a writ of habeas corpus to Marshal Lamon for the discharge of a colored nan, claimed by a citizen of Maryland as his slave, on he ground that the alleged fugitive is illegally detained and the restraint and imprisonment is not authorized by the fagitive-slave law of 1850-in other words, that the law does not apply to the District of Columbia. Mr. DEAN to-day continued his argument to show that the writ could not be refused. The court had previously in-Captain Alexander Hamilton; Stepping Stones, and Island Belle, so that we may expect lively limated that they would not grant the prayer, and today said that an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on the refusal, as well as the writ itself. Further argument will be heard to-mor row. The fugitive slave law continues to be enforced

> Another Member of Congress from California. A bill passed the House, to-day, providing that, as the census has never been reliably taken in the State of Callfornia until 1860, and as it appeared that the State had sufficient population to entitle her to three représentatives under that consus, the State is authorized to hav three representatives to the Thirty-seventh Congress, th number being increased one till the Thirty-eighth Cor

During this month about fifty slaves have been returned

Rebel Barbarities at Front Royal A surgeon and several privates have reached here who were in the battle at Front Royal on Priday last They confirm my previous statement derived from a similar source, that in that buttle the rebels gave "no quarter." but shot and bayonetted the wounded, an The troops under the Rebel JACK 10x are composed of men of the most fierdish nature, exceeding even their rebel brethern in their cruelties. New Judicial District in Pennsylvania The House passed a bill to-day creating a new judi cial district in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, to

be composed of the counties of Erie. Crawford. Mercer ensugo, Forest, McKean, Elk, and Potter, and to be called the Northern district, with its sessions to be held The bill provides that the Judge of the Western District shall preside over the new one, he being authorized to appoint a clerk of the court, who is to reside at Eria and hold his office during the pleasure of the judge. The

President is authorized (at the usual salaries and rates of Mr. HICKMAN stated that more business came from the counties named than from the Western District, and that it was necessary, therefore, to create this new district. Arrival of Troops.

A portion of the 32d Massachusetts Regiment, con sisting of some six companies, numbering 600 men, arrived last evening at the depot. The regiment is com manded by Colonel PARKER, and they have been performing garrison duty at Fort Warren, in Boston harber, for some time past. They are accompanied by splendid drum corps. The balance of the regiment (four companies) is being hastily filled up, and will soon join the command. This afternoon they went into came

Commander HAGGERTI has been ordered to the nava GRORGE W. JENKINS and LEVI L. JUMP have been appointed acting masters.

The Navy Department has received information that Acting Master A. W. EMERSON deserted, from the iron clad steamer Galena, on the 15th inst. The Public Debt.

stated that the public debt would be, on the first of July five hundred and fifty millions. The Senator's well-known accuracy in questions of finance entitles his statement to the highest credit. Post Office Affairs-Pennsylvania and The Postmaster General orders the following:

Change the name of office at Hendler, Schuylkill counv. Pennaylvania, to "Sylliman," and appoint Samus 3. De Trunk postmaster, vice Paul Lengel, deceased Hen. J. H. Campbell's district. At Olney, Philadelphia county, appoint James K. Shi ers postmaster, vice Sanuel C. Ford, resigned. Hon W. M. Davis' district. At Newchurch, Accomac county, Virginia.

John W. Adair postmaster, vice William H. Marshall who abandoned the office. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now doing full busi ness; the entire depot is crowded with cargoes of coal, The revenue for the week will be at least \$5,000.

Personal. The 77th New York Regiment, which charged so galuntly on the rebel battery at Mechanicsville, is com manded by Colonel J. B. McKEAN, member of Congres rom Saratoga, New York. Colonel McK. left his sea in the House at an early stage of the session, recruited s giment, and entered the active field. vailing idea that a member of Congress, also holding a on from his State, draws double pay, is incorrect. Under a rule of the House, the pay of the member deducted for every day's absence.

The Latest from Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. FORTRESS MONROE, May 29 .- An important arrest was made yesterday in Norfolk. A man named Williams has been in the habit of sending a mail to Richsorts of versions of the story are affoat, and it is mond, to ice a week, during the occupation of the city by the United States army. Information having been obtained of his residence, he was visited by a guard, and, baving atknowledged his identity, was arrested. It is stated that among the matter forwarded by him were regular files of the Northern papers.

The Minnesota started for Norfolk with the flood tide this morning, but she got aground off Ecwell's Point. off, but they have been unsuccessful up to this evening. The report about the ball on board the British steamer Binaldo, and the toust in Loss Davis on the evening of the Queen's birthday, is without for All the rebel fortifications on the Elizabeth river and the navy yard have been taken possession of by the navy. The former are to be destroyed, and the blowing be works on Sewell's Point was commenced to in consequence of the strict blockade.

The Rebels Making a Fresh Incursion in Western Tennessee. Sr. Loui, May 29.—A special despatch from Cairo to the Republican says the trouble is breaking out afresh in Western Tennessee. A considerable force of rebels are said to to at Trenton, ready to march on Union City and Hickman.

flocking to lickman for protection. Four or five hun-dred rebel civalry are stationed near the mouth of Obion river, awaithg the draining of the swamps in that region A paroled Disoner, from New Orleans on the 18th, says Gen. Level's forces are still at Camp Moore, Jack-

The Bombardment of Fort Wright. Cairo, May 20 .- A brisk bombardment from two of our morter boats was opened boon the rebel works yesterday morning, and continued without cessation unti 6 o'clock in the evening. The fire was directed to the and works, and the position occurred by the rebel fleet. The rebels returned the fire at irregular periods, doing Gen. McDowell's Army,

WASHIN o-day says: "We learn we were somewhat inaccurate in the refacence we yesterday made to Gen. McDowyl and his presence in this city. It was on Monday night that the general, accompanied by one or two of his start, reacted the city, in obedience to orders from the President, and, in pursuance of the wishes of the President and sceretary of War, he left for Manassas Junction on Tuesday morning, to expedite the parsuit, and, if possible, the capture of Jackson's, Ewell's, and Johnson's forces. The column under his command has been so distributed as, it is believed, to render it auxiliary to those operations, made of immediate importance by the incursions of the rebels into the valley of the Shenandosh."

Arrival of a Valuable Prize at New York. NEW YORE, May 29—The prize steamship Stettin, of London, arrived at this port this evening, in charge of a prize crew from the gunbeat Bienville.

She was captured on the merning of the 24th inst., off Cape Romaine, while attempting to run the blockade of Charleston with a cargo of brandy, wines, sattpetre, etc., valued at half a million dollars. She was from Naisau, N. P. Her crew reported that another large steamer from Nassau was expected to run the blockade on the same night. on the same night.

The Stattin, which is only six months old, is an iron propeller of one thousand horse power and eight hundred tons burden.

Maryland Episcopal Convention. Baltimore, May 20.—The Episcopal Convention adjourned this afternoon. No discussions were had on national affairs. The disloyal members having the majority, excluded from the standing committees and from the delegation to the General Convention nearly every local man who was named for these negations. loyal man who was named for these posi-The Trophies at Columbus.

CAIRO, May 29.—The steamer Marie Deming went to Columbus to-day to remove the chains and ordinance stores captured from the robels when that place was evacuated. The value of the property is estimated at Fire at Rochester, N. Y .- Loss \$80,000

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 29.—Whitney's Elevator, with 40,000 bushels of wheat and 7,000 bushels of brush corp, was destroyed by firs to day. The loss amounts to \$80,000. Destructive Fire at Williamsburg. New York, May 29.—Fifteen thousand barrels of oil n the sheds of J. W. Lockwood, at Williamsburg, with ix schooners, which were lying at the wharf, were purned to-day. The loss, which was heavy, is fully

The Indiana State Stock Fraud. NEW YORK, May 29.—The committee of the Board of Brokers report the over-issue of Indiana State stock to amount to nearly a million and a half. Arrival of the French Gunboat Milan. NEW York, May 29.—The French gunboat Milan has

Jackson's Communication

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Anny of the Poromac, May 29.

A bridge, five hundred feet long, over the South Anna creek, one of the tributaries of the Pamunky river, on the line of the Bichmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Bailroad, was hunged this mentals burg. ailroad, was burned this morning by the 6th Cavalry. This cuts off all communication by railway between. Richmond and Jackson's command. The 5th Cavalry went to Ashland, eighteen miles from Richmond on the same road, and burnt all the enemy's commissary and quartermaster's supplies which they had stored there. This will prove a severe loss to the rebels.

The leading article in the Richmond Enquirer, of Saturday, is in the following language:

"We are now looking to Gen. Johnston with great increat, and not without some solicitation. He has just beautifully executed some very judicious retreats. We are now onxious to see him display the more positive qualities of a military commander. The time has come when retreat is no longer strategy, but disaster. If must therefore give place to battle. We have no idea that Jackson contemplates a retreat: We are perfectly satisfied that he does not. We verily believe that if he did contemplate one he would find himself unable to execute it. The temper of the army would dany it. The men are weary of tollsome and destructive marches, and the privations necessarily attending them, and almost clamor to be led against the enemy. The march from Mannasan, and then from the Rapidan, and next from Williamsburg, thinned our ranks more than as many battles would have done. The campaign has ripened for the battle, and the battle is at hand. We need now at the head of the same paper complains of the high The leader of the same paper complains of the high price of provisions, and calls upon the farmers to bring

Skulkers. A great number of officers and soldiers are now absent, upon pretence of being sick, from their regiments, idling away their time in the Northern towns and cities. The army is on the eye of a decisive battle, when every man should be at his post. Citizens should ask of such persons the cause of their absence from the army of the Poomac, and if the reason be not satisfactory, shun them as unworthy associates and a disgrace to the uniform Upwards of 500 rebel prisoners have been received at eadquarters from the scene of the late brilliant victor at Hanover Court House. They left this morning for Fort Monroe. More are still coming in.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. HAL-LECK'S ABMY.

THREE STRONG RECONNOISSANCES. THE GREAT CONFLICT AT HAND.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 28 .- Three strong recouncil tring columns advanced this morning from General Thomas' command on the right, General Buell's on the centre, and General Pope on the left, for the purpose of feeling the enemy's position, and unmasking his batteries.

The enemy contested his ground hetly at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. General Pope's column encountered the strongest opposition, when we lost 25 killed and wounded. The enemy left thirty dead on the field. We captured some five or six officers and several pri

Although the enemy disputed the passage of Bridge Creek sharply, we held possession of it on the southern were within gunshot distance of the enemy's entrenchments. Indeed, so near are we that prominent officers believe that the enemy will attack us at daylight to The affair of to-day is considered a decided success in military point of view, our army having gained very strong positions right in the teeth of the enemy.

It has been ascertained that the rebel officer killed at the battle of Farmington on the 9th inst., who was at first supposed to be General Price, was Col. Ingraham The prisoners captured to-day report the arrival of eneral Lovell's army at Corinth last night.

THE LATEST.

REBEL BATTERY CAPTURED HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 29 .- Contrary to the general expectation, the rebels did not open on us this morning, but General Pope opened fire on a rebel battery, which the latter returned with twelve-poun After an hour's shelling, the rebels pulled down the flag that was waving over their battery, hauled back their guns, and our forces at this hour occupy the posi-

FROM NEW ORLEANS. SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

Confederate Notes Interdicted. ADAMS EXPRESS OFFICE OPENED.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZES. NEW York, May 29:-The steamer Matanzas bring A communication from Jacob Barker argues against the destruction of cotton. It also says, "if our brave soldiers don't win for us a satisfactory peace we must fall back on the ballot box," and suggests an amendment o the Constitution so as to allow the people to vote directly for President.

An order in in Provost Marshal French says that all coffee houses, bar-rooms, hetels, gaming establishment and billiard rooms must procure licenses immediately, nuler minalty of confiscation. Gen. Butler has ordered the circulation of Confederat notes and bills to cease after the 27th. All sales or trans ers of property on and atter that day in consideration of such notes or bills will be void, and the property confis rated to the United States, one-fourth to go to the i onmer.

Another order suppresses the Bes for an article The office of the Delta was taken possession of for ar article discussing the cotton question in violation of Gen.

Butier's proclamation of the 1st inst. Its business will YEAS. be conducted by the United States authorities Anthony (Rep.) | Howard (Rep.) Adams' Express Office has been opened by Asa S. Blake, agent, and the first express has arrived by the Matanzas. Thomas W. Saster is announced as the Union candidata for recorder in the Fourth district. Victor Wiltz is an-NAYS. nounced as a candidate for mayor, irrespective of party Six per one have been sentenced to be shot for viola tion of the parole given at Fort Jackson, in organizing a

Browning (Fep.) Carlile (Union.) Cowan (Rep.) Davis (Union) nilitary company for service in the rebel army.

The prize steamer Fox had arrived from Havana, also Pomeroy (Rep.) he prize steamer Governor Monton from the Sabine John M. G. Parker, formerly at Ship Island, is postmaster at New Orleans. The ships Parliament and Wizard King, from Ship Teland, with troops, arrived on the 15th. Also, the brig Yankee Blade, from New York, and the Golden Lead, Resignation of Mr. C. W. Walton. frem Philadelphia. _Eome cotton had arrived from Plaquemine and con-siderable provisions from the interior.

General Butler forbade the observance of Jeff Davis' day of fastir g and prayer. He had also issued the order shout the women, previously reported via Corinth. The Crescent has been suppressed. Strict health regulations have been established at que

The transports General Butler, James Hovey, City of Now York, and steamer Mississippi, from Ship Island. rrived on the 12th. The municipal regulation in New Orleans punishe with imprisonment in the calaboose women of the town found in the streets after nightfull, or conversing from the windows with persons outside. This probably is the punishment inflicted by General Butler on the insulter

Reports from Martinsburg and the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad. BALTIMORE, May 29 .- The American of this morning says: "No official despatches were received last night from General Banks. Reports from other sources yeserday were that the rebels had occupied Martinsburg in strong force, whilst their cavalry had been seen in the neighborhood of Charlestown and Leesburg. At Marinsburg they are reported to have destroyed the railroad The Sun of this morning says "Information was ra the railway bridges were destroyed by the rebel soldier

on Tuesday, viz: The Opequan bridge, a wooden struc ture, two hundred yards long, situated two miles east of Martinsburg, and the Pillow bridge, a wooden structure, two hundred yards long, situated on the east side of the No other casualties were reported up to mean vester day. The telegraph operator who was stationed at Marinsburg made his escape from that place on Monday

night, and reached Williamsport on Tuesday.

He carried with him the telegraph instruments, &c. The Western train which left Camden station yesterday me ing went no further than Harper's Ferry. No train me from Cumberland. It is understood that the rebels, and bridges that are burned can be reconstructed in three lays, so that the travel and business of the road will not built affected.

the road will not by the affected.

Further from Eu. pe—The Steamer Europa at Halifax.

Halifax, May 29.—The halifax.

In the said again for Bostol at 9.30 this evening. Her advices have been mainly ablicitated by telegraph from Cape Bace, but the following additional news is contained in the latest telegrams.

Losdox, Saturday.—Funds are buoy at and have improved. American securities advanced in me instances 2 per cent, but there was a reaction afterwals.

The Army and Navy Gazette reports that on April 25th orders were given by the United States Government to the Chief of Ordnance to send 50,000 stand of arms and as many old uniforms, to Port Royal, for the use of the slaves. It regards this information as scaroly credible, but says it has it from good authority.

Madrid, May 16.—The Ministerial Council was elid immediately on the receipt of the official reports from Mexico. The conduct of General Prim finds numerous udmirers in Madrid. The Senale has passed the bill for the settlement of the debt of 1823 without discussion.

"The Two Prima Donnas," a new story of George Augustus Sala, author of "The Seven Sons of Mammon," will be published to morrow, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. It is a curious tale with the incidents just probable, and the locality in Normandy; in fact, a short romance, written in a bold, clear, rapid manner, and unexpectedly ending very happily. We shall not deprive the reader of the pleasure of tracing the hero and heroine through their adventures to the close. THE PRINCETON RECEIVING SHIP.-At present, there is one prisoner on board of this sloop-

Laterature.

of war, now lying in the river off the navy yard. ILLNESS OF COMMODORE WILKES.—Captain TLINESS OF COMBINDIONE WILKES—Captain Chas Wilkes; U.S. N., who is temporarily sojourning in Baltimore, was seized with sudden illness on Wednesday, whi'c seated in a chair, and fell to the floor. He was convoyed to his room, and immediately attended by Dr. O. C. Cox, U.S. A., who succeeded in restoring him. We are glad to learn that his illness is not likely to be attended with any serious result.

GENERAL HALLECK married a grand daughter of Alexarder Hamilton—the daughter of Schuyler Hamil-

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION THE NEW STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA. Further Consideration of the Tax Bill.

CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATION BILL PASSED COLORADO LAND BILL PASSED. BILL FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL SUPPRESSION OF

THE SLAVE TRADE PASSED. Pennsylvania Judicial Bill Passed.

Washington, May 29. SENATE. West Virginia.

Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, called up the memorial of the Legislature of Virginia, with reference to a division of that State, and requesting the Senators and Representatives to use their influence to secure the admission of the new State of West Virginia. He referred to the manner in which the allegiance of the State was transferred to the rebellion by a secret conclave, without consulting the people, and to the action of the people of Northwestern Virginia, who remained loyal to the Union, and had formed a separate State Government in order that they might be disconnected with the rebels.

Sneech of Mr. Willow. West Virginia.

that they might be disconnected with the rebels.

Speech of Mr. Willey.

Mr. Willey claimed that this proposed division of the State had been frequently urged by the people of the Western portion even before the rebellion. Reason and justice were both in favor of the new State. There was a sufficient number of inhabitants in West Virginia for a State, and that section was completely divided from the eastern half by the Alleshau mountains. Nature seems to have divided the two. Commerce and industry both demand this separation. There has never been much commercial intercourse between West and East Virginia. The difference of social institutions and habits also indices the necessity for a separation. Slavery cannot exist a west Virginia, and why should the people of that say on be subjected to a system of laws calculated for the slavery which exists in East Virginia? Geographical position, climate, natural productions, and the morat and religious sentiment of the people absolutely forbid the existence of slavery. In West Virginia. He contended that the proposed State was rich in its mineral and other resources, and would make a wealthy and prosperous State.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee on wealthy and prosperous State.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee on The Tax Bill.

The tax bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Henderson's amendment, that the proposed tax on slaves shall not be levied in any State which has adopted a storm of gradual emancipation. It was rejected—yeas 15, nays 20. Tax on Slaves.

Mr. FFSSRNDEN (Rep.), of Maine, offered an amend-ment to reduce the proposed tax on slaves from \$5 each to \$2, as being sufficiently high in the present condition of affairs. Speech of Mr. Cowan.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, thought it was more uriling with the Constitution to attempt to tax slaves, which the prohibition of the Constitution was intended to prevent.

Speech of Mr. Simmons-Our Present Indebt-Mr. SIMM9NS (Rep.), of Rhode Island, said, we were here as Senators to consider most important questions, and not to go into side issues. Every Senator represented a loyal people, and he greeted all as such. There was a disposition, both at home and abroad, to magnify the difficulties of the country. When this Administration came into power there was a debt of one hundred and twenty millions against the Government, and it is stated that the present indebtedness is as high as twelve hundred millions of dollars. On the 27th of Many was \$485,750,000.01—making an increase of about three hundred and sixty-five millions. There were, besides, accounts going through the office, &c., which would probably make the total increase about four hundred millions. The expenses have been much greater during this, the first year of the war, than they would be any other year, if it should continue. The estimated expenses for this week were \$9,697,500, or about \$1,600,000 per day. The probable debt at the end of the fiscal year will be \$50,000,000. In regard to the tax bull, as it came from the Rouse, it had not received the flavor of the mejority of the Finance Committee. He thought it was a bill for the benefit of the rich, and a burnen on the poor. He proposed by his smeadment to simplify the bil very much by placing a tax on fewer articles, and harm no branch for industry. He calculated to get \$155,000 900 from his bill, and another hundred millions from in parts. Such a revenue would clear millions for the annual expense of the Government, the debt at the end of the war he presumed would be abook \$800,000,000. He said every other country in the world had taken off the tax on the industrial pursuits, and put it on just such articles as he proposed in his amendment. Mr. SIMMONS (Rep.), of Rhode Island, said, we

Speech of Mr. Trumbull. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, contended that the proposed tax on saves was not a capitation tax, and not objectionable on the charge of unconstitutionality. It was a tax which would be levied on apprentices, &c, in the free States It did not apply to slaves alone. Hewas opposed to reducing it to \$2, but was willing to make it \$3.

Speech of Mr. Powell. Speech of Mr. Powell.

Mr. POWELL (Fom.), of Kentucky, claimed that this was a direct tax laid upon the person, and the Constitution expressly declares that direct taxes must be apportioned equally among the States. The levying of the tax on service, and not on slaves, is a mere subterfuge to evade the Constitution. In regard to the estimated expenses as given by the Senator from Shode Island, he thought the expenses and debt was much greater. It was nearly twelve hundred millions.

Speech of Mr. Saulsbury. Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, said that this att. Sadda (term), of Delawice, sair that this was an attempt to tax men simply because they were staveholders, and was in violation of the Constitution. The legislation of this Gongress seemed designed expressly to drive all the Southern States out of the Union. A Senator had denounced slaveholders as being worse than everybody eise; butsuch insinuations, coming from such a quarter, were met with only scorn and contents. Speech of Mr. Anthony.

Mr. ANTHONY (Bep.), of Rhode Island, looked upon this as a mere question of finance. He thought that that phich was bought and sold in the market was property, nnon was bought and sold in the market was property, and he would treat and tax it as such.

Mr. Fessenden's amendment, to reduce the tax to two ioliars, was adopted—yeas 23, nays 10. Mr. BBOWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, said that, in bi opinion, Congress had no right, under the Constitution to levy such a tax as that prop. sed. He had no objection

Speech of Mr. Ten Eyck. Speech of Mr. Ten Eyek.

Mr. TEN EYEK (Rep.), of New Jersey, claimed that this was not a tax on slaves alone, but would include a great number of apprentices in the North. He had some regard for the small mechanics of the North, and this had led him to entertain doubts as to the constitutionality and propriety of this tax. This prop-sition recemed to him like "whipping the devil around the stump," to speak plainly.

The question was then taken on Mr. Summer's amendment, when it was rejected by the following vote:

The Vote on Mr. Summer's Amendment.

The Vote on Mr. Sumner's Amendment. Clark (Rep.) cowe (Rep.) Sumner (Rep.) Fesschden (Rep.) King (Rep.) Trumbul (Rep.) Grimes (Rep.) Mare (Aep.), Kalu wade (Rep.) Harlan (Rep.)

The Senate then went into executive session, and sub HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a come tion from C. W. Walton, stating that he is about to accept and enter upon the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and resigning his seat as a mapping of the House. Land Office Bill. Mr. POTTER (Rep.), of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill catablishing a land effice in Colorade Territory, and it was passed.

Bill Entitling California to three Representa-The House passed, by a vote of 74 against 37, the bill declaring that as the consus of California had never been reliably taken till the year 1860, and as it appears said State had sufficient population to entitle her to three Representatives under the supposition that California was entitled to the same, and as direct taxes have been apportioned to and paid by her under the cansus of 1860, therefore, that she he allowed three Representatives, instead of two, until the beginning of the next Congress. tives Passed. Bill for the Suppression of the Slave Trade Passed.

Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, giving consuls and commercial agents on the coast of Africa certain judicial powers, in order that proceedings may be by them instituted against ressels engaged in the trade. The persons concerned to be trued in the counts of this country. It was passed, by a vote of 63 against 45.

Pennsylvania Judicial Bill Passed. The bill dividing Pennsylvania into two judicial districts, and providing for the holding of a District Court at Eric, was passed. Douglas Hospital Bill.

The House residued the consideration of the bill appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars for the purchase of the Douglas Hospital. Speech of Mr. Woodruff. Mr. WOODBUFF (Dem.), of Connecticut, while de-claring himself in favor of prosecuting the war to re-store the authority of the United States, said he could not support the coefiscation and emancipation bills, re-garding them as inexpedient, unjust, unconstitutional. The advocates of extreme measures seemed to be giving aid to the enemy, and pursuing a course better calculated to destroy the Union than that of the rebels them elves. After further debate on the bill, it was rejected.

Adjournment The House then acjourned till Monday. LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Naw York, May 29, 1862.

The following is a list of foreigners captured on board the Ella Warley, not citizens of the United States: L. L. Brienowich, second officer; Dominic Shisah, Jos. Michael, Charles Lukowich, John matthew, Joseph Marson, second assistant engineer; John O'Rourke, third stistant engineer; John Heeney, Patrick Gaffaey, Jas. Meacher, Andrew Barris, James Flynn, John Meagher, islans Poue, and James Oasey, firemen; Joseph Alnishands Four, and sames cases, inclined; Joseph 1.

phones; steward; Transicso Romano, firstgoods; Joseph Lappardo, second cook, and John Rodmond, porter.

The ship Franklin, from Hamburg, arrived this morning, bringing 407 Mormon passengers.

A merchant in New Orleans, writing to a gentleman in this city, who is the owner of a store in New Orleans cupied by the New Orleans merchant; says: "I could have greated by a store in New Orleans are caused by my rent, as usual, to your gent—the Confederats, Government ordered mo to make my quarterly parametric them—what shall it do ! I am auxious to take me to do so."

A gentleman who has just come from the neighborhood of V little Blone, Virginia; informs me that about a week a some of the ground, with nothing beneath them but their shades. Mether way nor straw could be procured to current the student may be shaded the condition. Lest Thursday's a fain-storm occurrent to be found to cut, drains, acid some of the men who were stronger to at the others had to be a their hands to week a respect to a the others had to be a their hand to be found to cut, drains, acid some of the men who were stronger to at the others had to be a their hands to get water for them, a relay of men was established to procure aping water for the, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a relay of men was established to get water for them, a rela honse, steward ; Francisco Romano, first cook ; Joseph Laprardo, second cook, and John Redmond, porter.

purchased by P. T. Barnum, Esg., of Now York, under whose management they will henceforth be conducted. The French side wheel war steamer Milan. Commander Clone, from New Orleans on May 16, and from Havana in five days, arrived this (Thursday) morning. Sk mounts four guns, has a crew of 150 men, and an engine of 220-horse power.

A number of regiments will leave this city to-day, or this evening, for places not designated.

PASSENGERS BY STEAMSHIP MATANZAS, FROM NEW ORLEANS,—Ida Myers, J. Jones, Miss Eliza Byan, Mrs. M. McComt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nixon, two children and two servants; Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris and infant, R. Nixon, O. C. Wait, G. B. Young, James Bitchie, E. Kimball, G. Shaw, C. Sutterley, Jas. H. Adams, F. W. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. B. Logan, Mrs. Margaret Noble, Mr. and Mrs. E. Heinstadt, Monroe Bates, A. Cohen, E. A. Worsoner, A. Schwarz and child, J. J. Brown, S. H. Siegel, F. Leon, M. McEvity, H. Koening, Mrs. A. Lynch and three children, Max Pinski, J. B. Comonford, J. E. Bouligny, Mr. and Mrs. C. Flanders and three children, John Williams, Joseph and Louis Bueen, F. Flodard, P. Smith, G. H. Coll, J. E. Tillson, Charles Martin. T. Kirchhoff, J. Fideman, D. Younatt, C. Driver, J. W. Wintere, J. Dudley, W. J. Dobin, J. Keating, Oharles Biske, Charles Bank, J. Husgner, A. Reed, J. F. Bullwinkle, J. Tanamhaum, W. P. Reed, J. Fyan, J. Smith, E. Leonard, John Devan, James John Burley, F. Butler, H. Ues, J. Dulling, G. Liniken, Julius Cohen, John Holland, B. Huregyk, J. A. Jackson, B. Price, A. L. Walter, H. Homer, Binkman, F. Shubenbranch, L. Roger, John Kalmes, Martin Balf, F. Copp, J. Peterson, W. H. Dutton, J. R. James, O. Barallo, J. J. Fried, A. L. Walter, H. Homer, Binkman, F. Shubenbranch, L. Roger, John Kalmes, Martin Balf, F. Copp, J. Peterson, W. H. Dutton, J. R. James, O. Barallo, J. J. Gerter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Edwards, L. Patrloks, F. O'Hara, and N. K. Raymes.

The following were the sales of Stocks at the Second

The following were the sales of Stocks at the Second Board to-day:

5000 U S 6s '81, cp. 104
1000 U S 6s '81, cp. 103
1000 U S 6s '81, cp. 103
1000 U S 6s '81, cp. 103
1000 U S 6s '81, cp. 104
15000 Mich S 6s '81 reg. 103
15000 Mich S 6s war 1. 168
1000 C S 18
1000 S 18 Board to-day:

The only marked transactions in the Western shares were the sales of Totelou at 42 cash, and 41% of sellers' option. Galena was the sale of the feed at 42 cash, and 41% of sellers' option. Galena was the sale of the feed at 42 cash, and 41% of sellers' option. Galena was the sale of the sale o The clearing house exchanges are \$24,246,448, and be balances \$1,055,491.78.

THE MARKETS. THE MARKETS.

PARS.—The market is quiet, but firm; sales of Pota

1.5, and Pearls 50

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western-State

Rlour is less active, owing in part to the absence of a
good assortment of extra State, which is preferred to

Western by shippers; the medium grades are quite irregular, and slow of sale; trade brands are steady, but
quiet. regular, and slow of sale; trade brands are quite inquiet.

The sales are 12.400 bbls, at \$1.21\tilde{0.40}\$ for superfine
State and Wessern, \$4.55\tilde{0.40}\$ for the low grades of
Western extra, \$4.55\tilde{0.40}\$ for the low grades of
Western extra, \$4.55\tilde{0.40}\$ for extra State, \$4.70\tilde{0.40}\$ for
fancy do, \$5\tilde{0.40}\$ for extra State, \$4.70\tilde{0.40}\$ for
fancy do, \$5\tilde{0.40}\$ for extra Onto shipping brands,
and \$5.25\tilde{0.40}\$ 25\tilde{0.40}\$ for extra Onto shipping brands,
Canadian Flour is less plenty, and is quiet. The arrivals are moderate, mainly the better grades; sales of
\$50\tilde{0.40}\$ bls at \$4.50\tilde{0.40}\$ for extras.

Southern Flour, is rather more active, particularly
good and cloice extras; the low grades are unsaleable,
but strady; sales of 1,650\tilde{0.40}\$ bits, at \$5\tilde{0.40}\$ for mixed
to good superfine Batimore, \$6.\tilde{0.40}\$, \$5.75\tilde{0.40}\$ for trade
brands do.

Rye Flour is in fair request, and brands and so so rands do. Bye Flour is in fair request, and materdy; sales 260 By slour is in fair remast, and a deady; sales 250 bbis, at \$2 75@4 05
Paovisions.—The Pork market is quiet, and ather heavy; sales of 680 bbis at \$12 for uninspected at \$12.25 for. Mess, and \$9.62@0.76 for prime. Beef is in limited demand for navy; sales of 130 bbis at \$12.25@13 50 for plain Mess, and \$14@14 57 for extra. Bacon is heavy; sales of 38 boxes small ribbed Western at 6%c. Out Meats are quite active; sales of 850 boxes and tierees at 3% @4%c for shoulders, and 4% @5%c for hams.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1862. Stocks were steady to-day at the first board, but in consequence of the death of Mr. Robert Johnston, the second board adjourned, and there were no closing prices. No sales of Reading were noticed; bids were % behind yesterday's. United States sixes, 1881, firm at last quotations; the seven-thirties advancing &, but the demand being for a higher figure, there were no sales; the enbrought 102%, an advance of %, and firm; the old remained at last quotations. Penn Echurikill Navigation sixes, 1882, advanced 14, and c tinued steady Morris Canal advansales. Elmira Zailroad preferred and Catawissa Railroad preferred each acranced, the former % on yesterday's bid. Long Island sout well at 15, an advance. Philadelphia and Eric sixes brught 91%. Lehigh scrip remained at yesterday's figures, while Pennsylvania fives advanced %, selling at 57%. Fining Raffrond common advanced %, seming at 0.7. Maria Railroad common stock advanced ½ on yesterday's bn Bearer Meadow was steady at 58½. Bank shares were vall, a small lot of Kensington changing hands; 123 was id for North America, 106 for Philadelphia, 52½ for Faturs' and Mechanics', 25 for Mechanics', 40 for Girarl, 1 for Vestern, 24% for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', 42 City, and 30 for Commonwealth. Passenger railway were dull, Chestnut and Walnut selling for 33%, Arch atreet 22 1/.

The anxiety to hear from our armies does not in the least diminish the confidence of the moneyed circles, and no such feeling as fear is recognized in regard to the final result of the contest. It may be to-day, or to-morrow. next month, but the fight will come, and the firm be in triumph over the soil now possessed by the Southern nity. First-class paper still remains scarce at 5 to 6: onus on call from 4 to 5. Money plenty; American gold firm, at 3 4 prem : Foreign coin, dull. Messrs. Drexel & Co. furnish the following quotations

New York exchange Par to 1-10 pre, Boston exchange to 1-10 "
Baltimore exchange to 1-10 dis. One of the Senate amendments to the House national tax bill provides a tax on all checks on bunks, companies, or individuals, or bills exchange of one cent ou every twenty dollard, or in other words 1-20th of one per cent. Should this become a law, and the law be en-Ciced it will create a revolution in our present system of banking. People will become their own bankers in order their money for some length of time. Temporary depostance, a man has \$5,000 paid to him to-day, and wisher to use it next week, if he deposits it in a bank it will cost him \$2.50 to get it out again, and in order to save this tax he will retain his money natil he requires it. The amount of checks paid daily by our city banks will perhaps average four millions, the tax on which would least forty millions drawn on them, which would cos

\$20,000 tax daily. The following remarks from the Louisville Journal, of May 27th, show a better feeling in money matters in that section of the country:

"There has been an extraordinary demand for gold during the past week, which has been connued to this city, as it has not been in request, sewhere—Large amounts have been seld by our bankers at 3½ 3% per coat premium, the buying rate being 3 per cent premium. The demand has been mainly for the purchese of produce in Tennessee and Alabama. Exchange is quiet as last quoted, say ½ 3½ yer cent premium selling, and y discount buying. Money is plentiful, and is readily obtained for all the requirements of trade. There has been a decline in the rate of discount upon the notes of the Planters' and Union Bauks of Tennessee, the bankers buying now at 25 per cent, discount Thore his been a better demand for greceries during the week, and the sales have been larger than heretofore, but at old rates. The tobacco trade is unusually brik, and the prices obtained are decidedly in favor of the planter. The weather has been cool and pleasant for the most part, with a fine rain. The farmers are greatly encouraged with the prespect of large yields. The river is falling, with 5 feet 6 inches of water in the channel."

*Peterson's Detector comes to us to day crowded with May 27th, show a better feeling in money matters in that Peterson's Detector comes to us to-day crowded with f worthless notes of the most dangerous character, and rainable plate, with fac-similes of the coa's-of-arms of all the States, will be found a great aid in detecting altered notes, and should be cut out and pasted up in ome convenient spot for reference. The editorial macter is of the first quality. The quotations are made on the 28th of this month, being nearer the first of the month than any other Detector now published. A great fault with these publications is that, in the hurry to get out ahead of their competitors, their rates are seldom found to be in a pamphlet dated a week hence. Peterson avoids this.

A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad is announced. It will be payable to the stockholders on the 15th of this ported from this port to foreign ports, from May 22 to 29, 1862: GREAT BRITAIN.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half

per cent., payable on demand.

Flour, bbls. 3,841 \$21,117 Hams, Shoul-Wheat, bus..10,535 13,100 ders, and Goro, bus...12,135 6,505 Racon, ibs415,164 \$24,650 Rec, tcs... 125 3,050 Tallow and Prrk, bbls... 35 473 Tallow Oil, Lard, ibs... \$8,844 6,626 bs......119,296 7,800 BRITISH NORTH AMBRICA. | BRITIER NORTH AMBRIDA. | Flour, bbls. ... 150 | \$777 | Vinegar, gals. ... 3,078 | \$246 | Coin Meal, bbls. ... 57 | Line Rosin, bbls. ... 100 | 350 | Bye Meal, bbls. ... 57 | 211 | Rosin, bbls. ... 2 | 9 | Pork, bbls. ... 4 | Hams, lbs. ... 2,373 | 199 | BRITISM WEST INDIES . 593 \$3,127 | Oandies, lbs. . 10,000 \$1,400 . 600 1,425 | Tobacco, pgs. 20 615 . 400 264 | Gumber... 120 Flour, bbls... 593 O. Meal, bbls.. 500