The Press. SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

WE CONGRATULATE Senator FESSENDEN Upon having at last pieneered the tax bill through the Senate. It was rather more than we expected to have passed yesterday, for there seemed at times on the part of the Senate a disposition to postrone and ignore it for other and less important matters. Senator Fessenden's unwearied attention and his enormous labor in completing the details of this bill have at length been gratified, and, having placed it upon the statute-book, the country will thank him. The fact that this bill has passed the Serate by an almost unanimous vote, one Senator only dissenting, is one of the most gratifying that could occur at this time. It shows that public men are united in a determination to strengthen and establish the resources of the tion without a murmur, and died in the concountry beyond any demands that war or national improvement may make. It is an evidence, too, of the justice of this bill, that so many should favor its adoption. We can' think of nothing more difficult than to arrange a measure of revenue or impost which will meet the approbation of men of all classes and opinions. Where there are so many interests to serve, and so many different localities to please, we very often find different States in antagonism: One section asks protection; the other insists upon free trade. One State has coal to be nourished; it is the interest of another that the coal trade should be prostrated; Pennsylvania has her iron, South Carolina her cotton, Philadelphia her manufactures, New York her free trade, and so on through the infinite ramifications of society affecting every profession and business interest, and appealing to the selfishness and the necessities of men. A tax bill is at all times a most unwelcome guest, even in legislative chambers. It is the general scapegoat for all national difficulties or transgressionsthe universal devil which every politician pledges himself to exorcise from the body politic. Small men sgitate, bad men speculate, good men hesitate. Never has such an ungracious task been so gracefully performed. The debate upon this bill has been so unanimous, gentle, and kind, that, to oppose it, was almost considered an evidence of traitor chiefs, is longed for by thousands as a bad taste and disloyalty. This hearty concurrepce of sentiment will go very far towards reconciling the country to the acceptance of ticipated in this correspondence is now transthe tax bill. It will take from the hands of piring in every quarter of the Southern country. unscrupulous politicians a ready weapon with | Daily we hear confessions from rebel priwhich to assail the Government. It cannot soners that the conspiracy is dead. Regret be called a R publican measure or a Demo- and remorse for yielding to it, indignation clatic measure; it cannot be gauged by any against those who concocted it, and an earnpolitical pla form, or any schedule of partisan propriety. Men of all opinion cast their votes in its favor-men from all sections have concurred in placing it upon our statute book. The Congress of the nation has given it to the visions, and answering the contingencies ample of our renegandousity, every sacrifice it demands. On the 28d of May we printed the follow-

ing in THE PRESS: "'W.,' " our ever-welcome Allentown correspendent, does not compliment Mr. E. D. Stiles. the present Breckinridge candidate for Congress in the Lehigh district, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Thomas B. Cooper, when he tries to make him a Douglas Democrat, &c. Mr. Stiles, if he ever cared three straws for the memory or the principles of Douglas, has havely repeated of his experiment. He is now in the hands of the Breckinridgers of the district, in his speech at Doylestown, on Tuesday last, and announced his approval of Dr. Cooper's course, who always voted with these partisans while he was in Congress. Is it not full time that the game of allowing political tricksters to call themselves 'Douglas Democrata' should be closed up? Some of the meanest and most slavish fol-lowers of the Breckinridge school use this dis-guise to get office. Mr. Stiles disdains this sham, and boldly guns on the Breckinridge plaform of hostility to the Administration and the war, and utter indifference as to the bravery of our soldiers and the treason of the robels. We had supposed that 'W.' had seen enough of the trenchery and selfishness of politicians to restrain him from arguments in support of such aspirants as Mr. Stiles. Mr. Stiles, if elected to Congress, will so there to do exactly what Dougles of the state will go there to do exactly what Douglas did not do before he died, and what he would not have done if he had lived. He will go there to vote us a partisan, not as a patriot; to oppose the Ad-ministration of Mr. Lincoln, and to labor for such compromise as would return the traitors to t

power which they abused and surrendered. And if he should be chosen, 'W.' and the rest of our friends in the district cannot blame us for not having served this notice upon them in advance." COMMENT.-E. D. STILES was elected to Congress on the Saturday after this paragraph was printed. He posted to Washington with railroad speed, took his seat, and, as if determined to fill the prophecy of THE PRESS, enrolled himself in the ranks of General VALLAN-DIGHAM. We are not surprised that Mr. STILES enjoys the association, for we expected it. He is, of course, conscientious in the position he has assumed. It would require a very bold man, if be were not honest, to do what Mr. STILES is now doing. Hence, we feel rather disposed to compliment him for the courage he displays. A single instance of the intrepidity of Mr. STILES may be found in Wednesday's proceedings of the House of Reprasentatives. A bill was introduced providing "that any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval department, shall, before entering on the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe an oath that he had never voluntarily borne arms against the Government of the United States since he had been a citizen thereof; had voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engag d in armed hostility thereto; had never sought or accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the Government of the United States: that he had neither voluntarily renounced his allegiance to the Government of the United States nor vielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution hostile or inimical thereto; that he will support and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and all laws made in pursuance thereof. against all enemies, foreign or domestic; bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that he takes the obligation without any mental reservation or evasion; and that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which he is about to enter." And against this bill Mr. E. D. STILES voted, notwithstanding that such gallant Border-State men as GEORGE P. FISHER, of Delaware, and Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, gave it their cordial sanction. What does our friend "W." think of this "Douglas Democrat," E. D. STILES, now?

WE PUBLISH this morning the thrilling report of Captain Thomas T. CRAVEN, commanding the United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn, describing the conduct of that ship and its officers in the naval engagements which resulted in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the city of New Orleans, together with the powerful rebel flotilla. The New York Times of the 3d instant makes an editorial reference to the extraordinary pereditorial reference to the extraordinary performances of the Brooklyn, which we copy, in justice to Captain CRAYEN, his officers and "OUR NAVY AT NEW ORLEANS -For some in-

scrutable reason, the Navy Department has thus far withheld from the public the official reports of the naval officers engaged in the memorable action which led to the capture of New Orleans. We are thus compelled to rely, for our knowledge of what was done, upon such newspaper correspondence as the authorities permit to see the light, and upon private letters to friends at home. private letters to friends at home.

"One of the latter, which has been handed to us, contains some interesting memoranda concerning the participation in the fight of the Brooklyn, Capt. Craven. The press has made the fact pretty widely known already that this ship bore the brunt of the fight, and that her commander behaved in the most gallant manner. But the following paragraph, from the private letter referred to gives still further testimony on this point. to, gives still further testimony on this point. The

"After the battle Fisg-Officer Farragut took Captain Craven by both hands, and said publicly, 'You and your noble ship have been the salvation of my squadron. You were in a complete blaze of fire, so much so that I supposed your ship was burning up. I never saw such rapid and precise fiting It never was surpassed, and probably was never squalled." never equalicd."
"This is high praise, and from a high quarter,
but all the reports thus far received show that it
was deserved."

Among the officers of the Brooklyn specially noticed by Captain CRAVEN are First Lieut. R. B. Lowsy, of the navy, and First Lieut. JAMES FORNEY, of the marines, both of Philadelphia.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .-The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, gatters, ties, &c., to be sold on Monday morning, June 9, at 10 o'clock precisely, by catalogue, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street.

BY ALL MEANS examine the beautiful George Steck pianos, (at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chestnut streets,) before purchasing. growth of

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1862. The prediction most certain of being fulfilled is, that the rebellion will sustain its last great defeat in or near the city of Richmond. Its heart is broken, its strength paralyzed, its spirit gone. Front, flank, and rear-all is dark and threatening. The rebels will fight with the ferocity of despair, but, as they lack the conscience of a good cause, their resistance, however bloody, must be brief. The leaders, in their appeals to their troops, hahitnelly refer to the American Revolution, and console themselves and their followers with the comparison, that if their prospect is gloomy and their adversary strong, it was even so with "our fathers in their struggle against the British Oppressor." The men who established this Government won their laurels because their Revolution was right. They endured privasciousness that God was on their side. To compare these men to the authors of the present rebellion is to outrage their memory. The conspirators never believed what they were so anxious to induce their followers to believe. Every man of the gang started Secession with a lie in his mouth. Even the boldest trembled before the crime of treason, and in his heart prayed that he might not be called upon to commit it. Their complaints against the North were all false: their indictment against President Lincoln a miserable fabrication, and their doctrine of State-Rights a shallow and transparent heresy. When they discovered that they could not intimidate the free States, and that they must either become the scoff ot the Southern people or fight it out, they flew to arms, and their cruelties to their fellow-citizens of the North and Northwest were only paralleled by the exactions and oppressions practised upon the interests and the feelings of their own people-forcing thousands into the army against their will, and plundering and taxing, with indiscriminate severity, high and low, rich and poor. There is not a city in a secoded State which is not to-day filled with despair, and torror-stricken with the double fear of invasion and starvation. Indeed, to such a strait has the robellion reduced the South, that the advance of the Federal armies, so much dreaded by the relief from inconceivable sufferings and wrongs. That which has been repeatedly anest longing for the good old times, are frequent indications of a change of Southern sentiment. When Gen. McClellan establishes his rule at Richmond, he will be able to lit the veil from the den in which Davis and his associate nation, and it becomes us, in meeting its pro- have plotted their country's ruin. He will expose the charnel house of their corruptions which it brings to us all, to emulate the ex- and crimes. He will emancipate the ed. He will awaken that love for the Union which can never be extinguished. Patriotic journalists will appeal to those who are only too willing to be convinced of their wrongs, and orators like John M. Botts will come forth from their dungeons as witnesses against the traitor leaders. Fr m present appearances, both Charleston and Richmond will be occupied by the armies of the Republic in a few days, and the work of conquest will have been fractically accomplished. After that, other issues will have to

> OCCASIONAL. It is only just to General BIRNEY, who is a great favorite with the army, that he should not be charged with virtual cowardice without having a hearing. General Heintzelman. who is one of the bravest and most gallant men in the service, may have had reason for his action with regard to General BIRNEY, but we are in the possession of facts which enable. us to state that his order suspending General Birney from his command was made under a misappreherkion. We, therefore, ask a suspension of sublic opinion until the whole facts are made known through a Court of Inquiry.

. Squadron. Arrival of a Steamer and Three Prizes, AFFAIRS AT PORT ROYAL.

Important from the Blockading

Our Armies near Charleston.

MAJOR GENERAL HUNTER AND THE CONTRABANDS. The U.S. steamer Bienville, Commodore Mullany, a navy vard. We visited the ship about nidnight, and carned that she had brought with her three prize schooners, captured while attempting to run into Charles ton harbor. Their names are the Providence, La Criolla, and Rebecca, loaded with provisions, salt, and sugar, bound from Nassau to any blockaded port.

The Bienville left Port Royal on Monday last, and came into the Breakwater on Thursday evening, but was upable to obtain a pilot. The three vessels were captured all of them being under British colors. She brings a curiosity, in the shape of a gig, belonging to General Ripley, of South Carolina. A short time ince, fifteen negroes rigged this gig, and put to sea in it. After several hours tossing on the waves, they were picked up by one of our blockading vessels. They were ery intelligent blacks, and had taken care to supply

comselves with Charleston papers before undertakt the voyage. The officers of the Bienville report that, a short tim since, a rebel steamer was run ashore on Williams Island by one of our vessels, and that she still remains agreened The ship comes to this port for repairs, having left raschooner, a prize to the Keystone State, coming up the ther hurriedly some time since. She reports the Cora

York, were captured by C.m Mullany.

The captain of the Bleaville reports that there had been a sharp engagement between the United States gun-boats and the rebel batteries at Stone, near Charleston These-batteries were very strong, and it was thought the strack of the American vessels had produced a good effect. The Union f ross were now virtually investig ton, and were very near that city. The Bienville has seen some hard service, especially in the vicinity of Fernandina, where she was ashore. Sh

now returns home for repairs, and will be kept in service Everything was quiet at Port Royal. Commodor Dupont was still on board of his flag-ship at Port Royal There were no military operations in the vicinity of S. vannah. The news of President Lincoln's revokal of Gen. Huner's proclamation had been received at Port Boyal, and was very generally approved. Gen. Hunter had orgapized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to the ardness military labor of the department, such as the building of entrenchments and fortification

The Freshet at Easton. Easton. Pa., June 6-Noon.-The water in the Delawars and Lehigh is falling rapidly, and has receded bont twelve feet. It is still too high, however, to enable any thing like an accurate estimate of the damage to

island at Bethlehen.

Hundreds of canal boats have been lost. The lumber men have been heavy losers by this disaster, their sawed lembr and logs being carried away.

We have no means of ascertaining the number of per-

Destruction at and above Mauch Chunk. EASTON, June 6 —Persons just arrived from Mancl Chunk give an account of the damage above. The dam at Manch Chunk, as well as two others, is a and nice gone.

The whole town of Weissport is washed away. There are but three houses left out of about three hundred. The loss of life has been terrible. The loss of life has been terrible.

**EASTON, June 6, ETRING.—Reports from Mauch Chunk and its vicinity represent the damage in that region to the canal and railroad and to private property, and the destruction of life, as greatly exceeding even the worst anticipations. The canal is represented as washed away for three miles from Mauch Chunk, and four dams demolished.

The water was three feet deep on the first floors of the dwellings at the highest points upon Susquehanna street.

treet.

The post office, express office, and telegraph office were incudated. The Mansion House dining-room, on the first floor, had two fest of water on it.

The destruction of property at Beithebem was great, and a number of lives were lost.

Ten persons were taken from the island, on which they had drifted, and were found clinging to the trees. Ope of it a number was dead. Ope of the number was dead.

Several persons, residents of South Bethlehem, are missing, and it is feared were drowned. All the islands in the river are covered with valuable All the islands in the river are covered with valuable umber and itimber.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad renumed operations be-day. The Delaware, Leckawanna, and Western is now open to Delaware Water Gay, and the Lehigh Valley. road will be in operation to Aleutown to-morrow, making the connection from New York to Harrisburg. The balance of the road will be repaired in ten days. The Great Freshet—The Pennsylvania Railroad.

Railroad.

MIDDLETOWN, PA, June 6.—The Pennsylvania railroad bridge at this place was slightly injured by the freshet, and will be repaired by Sunday next. Arrangements were immediately made, and have been in operation since yesterday noon, for the prompt passage of passengers and freight, and there is no detention to either. The Delaware Water Gap. DELAWARE WATER GAP, June 8.—The relirond com-imunication to this point both from Philadelphia and New York, is now in good order.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1862. From in Front of Richmond. One of the New York members of the House returned to day from the late battle-field in front of Richmond He fully confirms reports of the loss with which we me that battle. The killed, wounded, and missing wil go considerably over three thousand. There is ample vidence that the rebels suffered far worse than we did while among the most cheering facts is the one that the great loss has in nowise affected the remainder of our simy. Those who were not in the fight are as fresh and strong, and as ready for the contest for Richmond as ever It is generally supposed, when an army has a great hattle and loses a large number of men, that it becomes a little disorganized; but the generals of the army of the Potomac are enthusissite in their praises of their troops. There is not the least doubt but that we will have Richmond in a few days!

The Case of Gov. Stanley. There is a slight error in my despatch of this morn ing, stating that instructions had been forwarded to Gov STANLEY for his government in the question of the con traband schools in North Carolina. It is well know that instructions had been informally drawn up, and it was the opinion of distinguished Congressmen that they had been approved and sent; but such is not the case. The Committee on the Conduct of the

The labors of this committee are very light just now he sessions being few and brief. There are a number of important subjects before them for examination, but are celayed because the witnesses are engaged in the

Payment of Returned Prisoners. Instructions have been sent to Brigadier General HARVEY BROWN, No. 79 White street, New York, to nuster for payment about fourteen hundred returns isoners, now arriving in that city from the Departmen North Carolina. Payment will be made to these me is soon as the muster rolls can be completed. Such o less men as may have been exchanged will be granted leave of absence for twenty days. The remainder will be urloughed till exchanged or discharged. Those in the latter class will report their addresses to the Governors of their respective States, at the end of each month, in order that they may be promptly netified should exhanges be made for them.

Colonel Kenley in Washington. Colonel KENLEY, of the 1st Maryland Regiment, to lay visited Secretary STANTON, who highly complimented him for his gallantry at Front Boyal. His object was to obtain an exchange for his regiment, now prisoner which will probably soon be effected. Dr. MITCHELL, of the 1st Maryland, and Dr. STONE, o the 2d Massachusetts Regiments, have been uncondi-tionally released by the rebels. The unconditional release of rebel surgeons now prisoners with us will b Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Alian . Bradford, associate justice of the Snpreme Court fo Colorado; Dirby Bendici, chief justice of the Supreme Court for New Mexico, and Wm. McKinstry, postmaster at Fredonia, New York.

The President has, among other nominations, sent to ne Senate, which has not yet acted upon them, Benjamia F. Whiddin, of New Hampshire, minister to Hayti; Gustavus Koerner, of Illinois, minister to Spain, and Erastus D. Culver, of Brooklyn, New York, missister t Camp of Instruction.

It is probable that a new and extonsive camp of in struction will soon be established in the immediate vi cinity of Annaptlis, under the superintendence of Gene Miscellaneous.

Those interested in the House tax bill as it passed the enate to-day, can form some idea of the changes much Thise will be hardly able to recognize its own offspring. The House will probably discuss and reject many of th enate's emendments. This will consume much time. otwithstanding the desire manifested that such a bill should speedily be passed.

In response to the advertisement made a few months since, by the Kavy Department, for proposals to construct iron-clad steamers for harbor and ocean servi here bave been numerous offers for the former, but only two for the latter which come within the requirements. The Department requires that the iron clad steamers for ocean service shall make at least fifteen miles per hou ome twelve or fifteen proposals have been made for this class of iron-clad steamers, but the two cases referred to are all that will probably be accepted. The Department will continue to receive proposals. It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the rush

f fishermen from New England, and oystermen from New York and New Jersey, last summer, to enter the naval service, there is at present a scar sty of men; so much so that the Department is obliged to take negroes order to work the vessels. The fishermen and aveforms insisted, last summer, upon entering the service, if they did so at all, in independent bodies, with the right to use their own fishing and cyster smacks. The Government would not tolerate this practice, but desired that all the men should enlist upon an equality, subject to the same regulations. The consequence was that the parties referred to did not enter the naval service, but it is understood that most of them joined the army, where they are subject to greater hardships. They have a less chance for glory, and no share of prize money. It appears that about one hundred and seventy prizes have been taken. In consequence of the delay of the Government officers in New York and other cities in condemning the rebel vessels and cargoes captured, it is estimate can be made of the enormous amount of prizemoney to be distributed among the sailors in the nava service. Some idea may be formed, however, of the total the single case of the Circassian which arrived at New York a few days ago. This vessel and cargo is valued at \$1,500,000. The sailors who captored her will, when ste is condemned, receive about \$1,300 each. It is said that there are some fifte

sels equally valuable now on the ocean trying to run the blockade. These facts are regarded as sufficient in ducements to crowd the decks of our war vessels with exerienced teamen, if for no other reason than that of preventing the arms and ammunition contained in the rabel vessels from falling into the hands of the enemics of the devernment, but the pecuniary inducement is also reat. About 20,000 first-class Enfield rifler have reresiels containing them, while in the act of attemption run the blockade. It is said that English speculators n arms have shipped about 200,000 Enfield rifles to Nasu, where they dispose of them to rebel agents, who reship them with the expectation of running the blockade. This is the way our British cousins have been acting neutral towards their own blood, in order to preent the horrors of civil war Acting Captain WM. BUDD, formerly commander of the Yankee, and known at one time as the terror of th Potomac, recently returned from off Charleston to Phi-

adelphia with a valuable prize, and has been granted two weeks leave of absence. He entered the service as a olunteer, and this is the first leave of absence during Cent. JOSEPH B. HALL, of the U S. Navy, cannot be ound by the Navy Dopartment. Lieutenant James Forney, of the marine corps, who, though a very you'g man, was, by the resignation of Captain BUCHANAN and Colonel TERREL, left in tempovary charge of the Washington navy yard, during the dark days of July last, has again signalized his courage. Captain Crayers, in his report to the Navy Department, states that he assigned him two guns at the pas-

age of the Mississippi, and that he fought them most gellantly. WILLIAM WINES has been appointed postmaster a Clarksville, Tenn. House, says expicitly that Governor STANLEY has not een instructed by the Government to prevent the education of children, either white or black, in North Caroina. That the Department has no official informa that he has interfered to prevent the education of white or black children in that State; but a copy of the resoution of the House has been transmitted to him for his

eived, will be communicated to that body. Report of Captain T. T. Craven, of the U. S. Steam Stoop Brooklyn. U. S. STEAMSHIP BROOKLYN, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

evert upon his action on the subject, which, when re-

OFF New ORLEANS, April 26, 1802.
Siz: I have the honor to enclose roports from the eccutive officer, surgeon, gunner, carpenter, and boa swain, relative to the occurrences, casualties, expend ure of ammunition, and damages on board this ship on he morning of the 24th and 25th inst It becomes my duty to add that, on the merning of the 24th, soon after the action between our fleet and the Forts Bf. Philip; and Jackson commenced, in consequence of the darkness of the night, and the blinding smoke, I ost eight of your ships; and when following on the li of what I supposed to be your fire, I suddenly found t of what I supposed to be your fire, I suddenly found the Brocklyn running over one of the hulks and rafts which sustained the chain barricade of the river. For a few moments I was entangled and fell athwart the stream, our bow grazing the shore on the left bunk of the river. Whilst in this situation I received a pretty severe fire from Fort St. Philip. I immediately after extricated my ship from the rafe, her head was turned up stream, and a fiw minutes thereafter she was fully butted by the celebrated rann "Manassas." She came butting into our starboard gangway, first firing from her trap door when within about ten feet of the ship, directly towards our smoke stack—her shot entering sbout five feet above the water line and lodging in the sand bags which protected our steam drum. I had discovered this queer-locking gentleman while forcing my way over the burricate lying close into the bank, and when he made his appearance the second time I was so close to him that he had not an opportunity to get up his full greed, and his efforts to damase me were completely frustrated, our chain armor proving a perfect his full speed, and his efforts to damase me were com-pletely finstrated, our chain armor proving a perfect protection to our sides. He soon slid off and disappeared in the darkpess.

A few minutes thereafter, being all this while under a raking fire from Fort Jackson, I was attacked by a large, robel steamer. Our port broadside, at the short distance of only fifty or sixty yards, completely finished him, satraking fire from Fort Jackson. I was attacked by a large robel steamer. Our port broadside, at the short cistance of only fifty or sixty yards, completely finished him, satting him on fire almost instantaneously.

Still groping my way in the dark, or under the black cloud of smoke from the fire raft, I suddenly found mysel almost of the Phillp, and so close that the leafsman in the starboard chains gave the soundings "thirtees feet, sir." As we could bring all our guns to bear for a few brief moments, we pouted in grape and canister, and I had the satisfaction of completely silencing that work before I left it, my men in the tope witnessing, in the flashes of their bursting shrappel, the enemy running like sheep for more comfortable quarters.

After passing the first, we engaged several of the enemy's gunboats, and being at short range, generally from sixty to one hundred yards, the effects of our broadsides of grape must have been terrific. This ship was under fire about one hour and a half. We lost eight men killed, and had twenty-six wounded, and our damages from the enemy's shot and shell ser severs. I should not have been so particular, sir, in recording so many incidents of the morping of the 24th, had I not been out of my proper station; but justice to my officers and crew demands that I should show that the Broadlyn was neither idle nor useless on that never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

In conclusion, I must here beg leave to add that my prised to witness their perfect coolness and self-posession as they, stood at their, guns, while the rebels were halling shot and shell upon us for nearly half an hour before I gave the order to "open fire?! I have to congratulate myself on being so ably assisted by my examination of the proper station as they stood at their, guns, while the rebels were halling shot and shell upon us for nearly half an hour before I gave the order to "open fire?! I have to congrated my self-posession as they stood at their gains, while the rebels were halling shot and shell upon us for ne

as my sid, and the prompt self possessed manner in which he performed his duty, in conveying my orders, elicited my highest admiration.

The conduct of Quartermaster James Buck, stationed at the wheel, merits particular mention. Ently in the fight he received a severe and painful contusion by a heavy splinter, but for seven hours afterwards he stood bravely at his post and performed his duty, refusing to go below until pocitively ordered to do so, and on the morning of the 25th, without my knowledge, he again stole to his station, and steered the ship from early daylight until 1.30 P. M. over eight hours. I beg particularly that you will bring this man's conduct to the especial notice of the Navy Department. Of the part taken in the attack on the two batteries, on the morning of the 25th, by the ship, you can bear witness, and it is unnecessary for me to write.

25th; by the ship, you can bear witness; and it is unnecessary for me to write.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to congratulate you upon this most brilliant success. The attack by our squadron upon two strong and garrisoused forts, steaming within grape and canister range, and partially silencing them, and the pursuit and destruction of almost their cuture fleet of gunboats, has not been surpassed, if equalled, by any navy in the world. Under the providence of Almighty God, we have achieved a most glorious victory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THOS. T. ORAYEM, Captain.

Flag Officer D. G. FARRAGUT,

Commanding Western Gulf Blockading Squad'n.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. CEN. JOE JOHNSON SAID TO BE MOR-TALLY WOUNDED.

GENERAL SMITH IN COMMAND OF THE REBELS. AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND REBEL LOSS TEN THOUSAND. HEADQUARTERS GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY, June 6, 1862. }
Two deserters, who came in this merning, state that

General Johnson was seriously, if not mortally, wounded through the groin by a Minie ball during the late battle. General G. W. Smith is now in command, of the ebel troops. Other information goes to corroborate the en thousand killed, wounded, and missing. No material change has taken place in the position o the enemy. A contraband has arrived who left Richmond Tuesday evening. He represents things there as in a errible state of confusion and uncertainty. No troops are in the city, except those doing guard

luty and tending to the sick and wounded, all being committed to remain outside. ompoued to remain outside. There were no signs of evacuation, but, on the contrary everything goes to show a determined resistance on the part of the rebels. The contrabands state that during the fight of Sunday ne house-tone, and all elevated positions, were covered with people to witness the battle, every one expecting to see our troops driven into the Chickshominy, but when they saw the Confederates running towards the city, the realest consternation prevailed. Many of the inhabiants there crossed the James river, expecting the city to Steele's division on the left and rear, have been very su e occupied by our troops soon. It is rumored that Gen. Magruder is going to resign. naving become disgusted with the rebel military admi-

We are informed that there are no troops between the Army of the Rappahannock and the Army of the Polomac, under command of General McClelian. Everything has been very quiet to-day. A flag of truce came in to-day from General Hugel, acking for the bodies of General Pettigrew and Colone Davis, Lightfoot, Long, and Britton, who were suppose to have been killed in the late battle.

Colonel Davis was the only one killed. Colonels Light foot and Long are prisoners, and Colonel Britton wa wounded, as was also General Pettigrew. Color Davis' body will be returned. Important from the Mississippi.

EVACUATION OF FORT WRIGHT. THE BARRACKS ON FIRE THE GUNBOATS GONE DOWN THE RIVER.

CHICAGO, June 6 .- Despatches from Cairo state that the steamer Shanghae had arrived from the fleet. At he time she left the flames were breaking out in the barracks of Fort Wright, and the gunboats had dropped own the river. The steamer De Soto was expected to arrive this afternoon with full particular FORT WRIGHT EVACUATED. CAIRO, June 6 .- Fort Wright has been evacuated by the rebels.

Memphis. Official Despatch. WASHINGTON, June 6.—The following was received o-day at the Navy Department:

We are now in possession of the works.

CAIRO, June 6. To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: The despatch boat of last night reports the evacuation of Fort Pillow, and its occupation by our troops.

Most of the fiotilla has passed below Fort Baudolph.

A. M. PENNOCE, Commander, &c.

The News Confirmed. WASHINGTON. June 6.—The following and received at the War repartment:

CAIRO, June 6.—The steamer De Soto has arrived, direct from Fort Pillow. Our forces occupy the fort.

The enemy burnt everything. A number of guns were found. Large mortars had The gunboats have passed Fort Randolph.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of the Steamer Massachusetts with the Privateers. COL. CORCORAN NOT RELEASED. FORTBESS MONROE, June 6.—By Telegraph.—The

steamer Massachusetts, which went up the James river with the privateers, to be exchanged for Col. Corcoran, and others held as their hostages, returned this morning bringing back the privateers with her. Gen. Huger had promised, on the part of his Govern. ment, that the hostages would be exchanged for the privateers. Acting upon this intimation the privateers cars came down from Petersburg with a flag of truce to ecceive them. The expected hostages not being on board, he privateers were not given up, but a communication was sent to the rebel Government, asking an explanation. An answer came back, to the effect that Gen Huger had exceeded his authority, and a further conference would be necessary before the exchange could be effected. It was immediately replied that the flag of truce would remain at City Point a reasonable time, in order that the proposed further conference could be had. This was ent to the War Department at Richmond, and an immediate answer was promised. The Massachusetts waited till the next day without receiving any further communication, when, after souding a at cat ashore and learning that nothing was expected from Richmond, she started on her return down During her stay at City Point some of the privateers

were very indignant at the delay to which they were ebliged to submit, and an intention was secretly expressed to reize the boat on the passage down. The necessary precautions were taken, however, by Col. Whipple, who was in command of the flag, and no trouble arose. FORTRESS MONROE, June 6 - Theastsamer Mystic arrived this morning, with two hundred and ninety-one rebel prisoners, recently captured by Gen. McClellan, The English sloop of war Bacer sailed this morning The hulks used as storeships and hospital ships, which were towed down outside the Point, when fears of the manders here, were towed up again to day, and resumed their old anchorage ground on the Roads. Rewpert News has been abandoned as a military post, and the ordnance and stores are being removed to the

fortress. FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

GEN. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, MOUNT JACKSON, June 6.
The further pursuit of Jackson has been impossible co-day, owing to the sudden rise of the Shenandoah river. A pontoon bridge, replacing the bridge burnt force crossed this morning. It rained hard all night and day, and the river began to rise very rapidly and swelled 12 feet in four hours, bringing down great quantities of drift wood and heavy timber, which finally parted the bridge in the middle. The material was all sayed, and no accidents occurred. Four hundred prisoners have been taken

From Front Royal. NEW YORK, June 6 .- A special despatch to the New York Tribune, dated Front Boyal, June 6th, says : Capt. Sanderson, chief commissary, has taken nossession of ett flour on hand. Safeguards have been granted by the commanding general to all the families who request hem, without respect to their loyalty or disloyalty, and any soldier who violates them, will do so under the penalty of being immediately shot. The weather is still unsettled and the roads almost impassable. Both ranches of the Shenandoah are still rising.

The United States Troops in Missouri ST. Louis, June 5.—A general order from General Helleck says: "The State of Missouri, with the exception of the counties of Mississippi, New Madrid, an Pemiscott, will hereafter constitute the Military District of Missouri, to be commanded by Brigadier General chofield. The forces in Southwest Missouri, however, will be subject to the orders of Major General Cartis ander and Military Governor of Arkausas. The county of Mississippi will belong to the District of Cairo, under General Strong, and the countles of New Madrid and Pemiscott to the District of Columbus under General Quimby."

Occupation of Fort Wright. CAIRO, June 6.—There is still some doubt that the fleet taken the guns which they removed from the fort above. They left five or six guns at Fort Wright. Before leaving they destroyed the barracks, camp quipage, gun carriages, and such stores as could not be transported. They also burnt the cotton of which the reastworks were constructed. The flotilla cast off yesterday merning, at five o'cleck, followed by the transports carrying the 46th In-dians, Ool. Fitch, who now occupies the works, which are said to be of great strength, and if properly manus could have successfully resisted a large force. The rebels, after leaving the fort, destroyed the pontoon bridge which they had constructed, some weeks since, over the Hatches river.

When the De Soto, which last arrived from the fleet. left, the gunboats had passed the fort, and gone down the iver.
It is reported that the rebels have evacuated Fort Randolph. If this is the case, nothing can prevent our fleet arriving at Memphis to-day.

The New York Regatta. [Special Despatch to The Press.] NEW YORK, June 6.—William H. Harrison's yacht seud, of Philadelphia, won the race to-day, beating all

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 2.—Major Dwight, 2d Massa chusetts, who was captured at Winchester, arrived her to-day, having been paroled until exchanged. He cenfirms the report brought by a private of the 5th Conne ticut, that all the officers, the sick, wounded, and dis abled, the surgeon and hospital attendants, captured Jackson, had been paroled till exchanged. Major D.'s arrival in camp had been the subject of much rejutein Among those paroled are named Col. Kenley, of the 1st Maryland; Major Collins, of the Vermont Cavalry; Dr tone, 2d Massachusetts, and others who distinguishe themselves on the battle-field, or by their self-sacrifice i staying behind to attend to the sick and wounded who were captured. It was understood that Col. Murchy we not in Winchester, and it is supposed the enemy had carried him southward. Major Dwight and others concur in stating that all

the prisoners and sick, so far as their observations wen were treated in the kindest manner. The reports to the contrary are pronounced by them to have been emanations of fugilives, who were cowardly enough to leave their commands and circulate these reports to shield their own cowardice. That many females and citizens chaved in the most dastardly manner toward our rereating soldiers, is not denied, but it should be known the public, that those having the best means of knowing willingly assert that all Unionists, who were so untunate as to fall into the hands of the enemy, have been treated in a humane manner. That isolated cases of cruelty were perpetrated, is well known, but these were probably exceptions to the general course. The sublication of such incidents creates a false impression on the minds of the army, and tends to produce sets of upposed retaliation. A portion of the army has been in quiet occupation of

Martinsburg eince Saturday. They report no anemy in ront. On one occasion their scouts advanced within two miles of Winchester, tending to confirm rumors revicualy received that the enemy have evacuated the A hospital attendant captured in Winchester arrived. here this morning and reperts that, at 1 A. M., Sunday norning, Jackson's army left Winchester by the Stras. burg road. He counted, he says, twenty-one infantry egiments and fifty-two pieces of artillery. Ashby left the town by a northern route, and was to take the road unning along the North mountain, back of Strasburg.

The informent left Winchester about mid-day on Sun lay. He heard heavy firing about ten A. M , which con tinued uninterruptedly until he reached Martinsburg. Before leaving Winchester, and during his travel to Mix-Shields had combined at Middletown; that Jackson had

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

attacked them, and at latest advices he had lost ten guns,

a large number of prisoners, and had commenced to re

a toward the Shenandoah

ROLLA Mo., June 5 .- Colonels White and Seling. he rebel army, and Jas. Massey, Secretary of State under Claib. Jackson together with about twenty ordinary rebals were cantured at Cassville a few days since. Advices from Gen. Curtis' army, in Arkansas, say tha conting parties from Generals Carr and Osterhaus' divi sions in front of Little Red river, and from General cessful lately in breaking up the rebel camps and running down the guerillas. Lieutenant Colonel Lowis, of the 1st Missouri, fell in with a party west of Searcy, and charged on them, killing 4, wound ng about 20, and scattering the rest. Near West Point a party was routed by Major Haw-

Lieutenant Colonel Ricketts, of the 9th Illinois Cavalry, attacked a party at Cache river, killing 4, wounding i, taking 2 prisoners, and driving the rest into the swamp. Major Bowen, commanding a detachment of his own pattalion and the 3d Iowa Cavalry, at 9 P. M. on the 9th of May, fell upon a rebel camp at Kickapoo Bottom. about filty-five miles west of Balesville, killing 3, and scattering the rebels in every direction, capturing a soners, 21 horses, 54 guns, 30 or 40 bowie knives, and 30 This was a daring feat, the men leaving their horse and charging into the awamp with their carbines. Our troops can take the rebels on their own ground of

guerilla warfare, and show superier arms and braver Specimen of Rebel Lying. St. Louis, June 6.—The following is a speci rebel lying, taken from the Memphis Argus of the 2d GRAND JUNCTION, June 2 .- The St. Louis papers of the 29th ult., just received, say that Washington was in danger. Stonewall Johnson is within twenty five miles of the capital, and has possession of the Baltimore and Ohlo Bailroad. The Governors of Bhode Island and Massachusetts have called out the militia, and great excitement prevails, and the militia respond reluctantly. England and France have agreed. The latter is to withto interfere in this war. France has withdrawn from Rome as proposed and the papers say we may look for

There is great excitement in Baltimore, and the rioters and mob have full control. Earthquake at Cairo: CAIRO, June 6.—Three distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt here to-day, and were also felt severely at

them in a few weeks on our shores. Great fears were

expressed for Baltimore and the State of Maryland.

LATER FROM EUROPE The Steamer City of Washington

off Cape Race.

CAPE BACE, June 6 .- The steamer City of Washingon passed Cape Raco this evening, with Liverpool dutes o the 28th pltimo. The steamor America arrived out on the 25th, and the Eins on the 28th ult.

The London Morning Post learns that, in the absence f any law bearing on the case of the ship Emily St. r. The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the Merimac is regarded as the retirement of the South from the contest on the water.

The rule of Gen. Butler in New Orleans is denounced as excessively severe tend hersh.

The English political news is unimportant.

The Journal de Rowen announces the discovery of a common wild plant, to enable the manufacturers to dispense with American cotton.

pense with American cotton.

The Paris Bourse was dull—Rentes 70f 75c.

It is reported that M. Thouvenel has sent a letter to the Papal Government, that France has no intention to make any change in the Roman question.

The sleavners Southwick and Gradiator, from Nassau, had arrived at Liverpool, with cotton and turpentine.

The Sumpter continued at Gibraltar, and the Tuscarora at Algesiras. ra at Algesiras.

The London Times, in an editorial on the surrender of Noriolk and the destruction of the Merrimee, says that the conquest of the South, as far as the water is concerned, seems almost complete. On land, however, the Times says it is premature to say that the Confeder to power is altogether broken. It sees no signs of the only and no indications as to what that end will be. The Southerners may be beaten in battle, but they have immense territories for retreat. Southerners may be beaten in battle, but they have immense territories for refreat.

The contest is virtually the whole world against the South, as the North is onen to the ships of the world, while the South is completely ship out. The surprise is not that the Confederates retreat, but that they make a path at all. point at all. The Times thinks General Butler's rule at New Orleans exce-dingly severe and harsh, and calculated to make the raising of the blockade valueless.

The Morning Post is very bitter on Gen. Butler's proclamation, and, says that not even the Anastrians or Russians ever issued more severe decrees.

The Daily News regards the abandonment of Norfolk and the destruction of the Merrimac as of great importance, and that it shows the resignation of the Confederates of the contrel of the sen.

Two ships are up at Liverpool for New Orleans.

In the House of Peers, Lord Brougham called attention to the omission of Porto Rico in the new slave-trade treaty.

Lord Russell was unable to give explanations, but said that the American Government was most anxious to co-operate for the suppress! In of the traffic, and that Porto Rico might afterwards be.

Bir L. Packegosto land given notice in the House of Commons that he would call attention to the destruction of colton at New Orleans, and the effect it might have on English menufactures; and at the same time he would sek if the Government intends to take steps for mediation.

Mr. Berkley brought forward his any new layers in

ation.

Mr. Berkley brought forward his annual motion in favor of the ballot, which was carried, 83 to 50, amid leud cheers.

Leave was given to bring in a bill on the subject.

The Paris Patric decies the rumor that France intends to willdraw the Mexican expedition. It defends the course of France and repreaches Spain, and, in more moderate terms, England.

General Goyon was created a Senator on returning to Paris. Paris.

It was rumored that General Niel will go to Rome with full powers, political and military.

GERMANY. The ministers of Electorate of Hesse had resolved to resign. The City of Washington has 71 cabin and 664 steerage passengers. Commercial.

LIVERPOL, May 28—The soles of Cotton for two days have bren 12,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed with an upward and exporters. The market closed with an upward and markets have improved 3d.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, the market is quiet, but prices are improving.

Breadstuffs are dull. Flour dull at 29,230s. Wheat quiet, at a decline of 1,22d for fine qualities; red Western 98,60 & 10,20 & Corn steady at 27s.

PROVISIONS—Beef heavy and nominal. Pork heavy and dull. Bacon very dull. Lard dull at 40,243s.

Trilow steady at 44,245s.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet but firm. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Bice firm. PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet but firm. Sugar dull. Coffees steady. Bice firm.

The Latest.

QUBENSTOWN, May 29.—The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the last two days have been 18,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs firm and quiet. Trovisions fist.

LONDON, May 29.—Consols for money, 98火命93米;
llinois Central 44 046; Erie 31.

SHIP DEWS .- Arrived from Philadelphia, ship Mary Baker, at Gorybal. Departure of Troops from Paducah. PADUCAH, June 6.—Colonel Noble, the commander at this post, with nearly his entire force, is under marching orders down the river. He will leave to-morrow. Release of Judge Birch. Louis June 6.-Judge Birch, who was arreste

5T. Louis June 6.—Judge Birch, who was arrested at Rolls a few days since, for expressing disloyal centiments, was released from arrest and paroled by the Provest Marshall setteday, with the understanding that he is to report himself whenever required. The Judge will immediately take his seat in the State Convention. Missouri State Convention. JEFFHRSON CITY, Mc., June 6.—Not much of special importance transpired in the Convention to day, Mr. Broadhead, from the Committee on Congressional Dis-tricts, reported a bill dividing the State into nine Contricts, reported a bill dividing the State into nine Congressional districts.

During the afternoon the special order, the ordinance defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers, was discussed. discussed.

Sample Orr opposed the clause distranchising persons who have taken up arms against the Government, or who have given aid or encouragement to the robellion, and Mr. Hatchcomb, of St. Louis, and Wilard P. Hall,

the present lieutenant governor, spoke strongly in favor Arrival from New Orleans New Your, June 6 .- The store-ship Supply has arrived from New Orleans. A REWARD OFFERED .- Mayor Henry has offered a reward of five hundred dollars to the person who shall give information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons who committed the assault on Mr. Bichard Berry, and which caused his death.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL COMMOall dore Charles Wilkes, the Arctic explorer, and celebrated all as the capter of the traitors Mason and Slidell, is now in the city.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, June 6.

SENATE. The Branch Mint. The VICE PRESIDENT presented the resolution of the City Councils of New York in favor of the establish-Indian Appropriation Bill. A committee of conference was appointed on the In-ian appropriation bill, which had been returned from he House with amendments.

Capture of New Orleans. communication from the Secretary of the Navy was ived, transmitting official reports of the operations on Lower Mississippi and capture of New Orleans. Accounts Asked For.

the Lower Mississippi sau capture of New Orleans.

Accounts Asked For.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate his want of the \$72,672 paid to the marghals of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 3th was for perronal scryles, and, how much on other accounts, and to furnish the details of the accounts. He said there had been paid to Marshal Lawon, who was appointed in March, \$22,055, and to Marshal Selden, his predecessor, \$50,000.

The Negro Brigade.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War Inform the Senate whether Major General Buntor has been authorized by the Orpartment to muster a regiment of negroes, or persons of Arican descent, into the service of the United States; whether a colonel and other officers have been appointed, and whether these negroes have been clothed and armed at the expense of the United States.

Laid over. Governor Stanley. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered the

Mir. SUMNER (Bop.), of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Whereas, Edward Stauley, assuming to act under a letter from the Secretay of War, appointing him Military Governor of North Carolina, a post unknown to the Constitution and the laws, has undertaken, by virtue of such military authority, to surrender fugitive slaves, contrary to the intent and meaning of the act of Congress recently adopted; also, to banish American citizens, in violation of the personal right secured by the Constitution; also, to close the schools maintained by the carriety of good men for the education of colored children, in defiance of every principle of morals and religion, and degrating to our national character: therefore, be it **Resolved**, That the President be requested to cancel the letter of the Secretary of War, under which the said Edward Stanley has assumed to act. Objected to and laid over. No More Military Governors.

No More Military Governors.

Mr. SUMNER also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That any such letter, assuming to create
any person military Governor of a State, is without
sanction in the Constitution and laws; that its effect
is to subordinate the civil to the military authority, contrary to the spirit of our institutions, ard is in derogation of
the powers of Congress, which, where a State Government
fells into the hands of traitors, can be the only legitimate
authority except in martial law. Expulsion of Mr. Starke.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the resolution for the expulsion of the Senator from Orogon, Mr. Starke. Rejected—reas 16, nays 21

The Tax Bill.

At 1 o'c'ock the tax bill was taken up. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, moved to reconsider the vote laying a tax on slaves. He said he lid it at the request of others, and should vote against it. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, hoped it would not be reconsidered. He referred to proceedings n North Carolina taxing slaves, and said there certainly ran no constitutional objection against it. was no constitutional objection against it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, thought the
juestion of constitutionality was not settled, though the
sensior from Massachusetts declared there was no con-Sensior from Massachusetts de lared there was no constitutional objection.

Mr. IvUNIER said, if it was a capitation tax, or poll tax, he should regard it as unconstitutional, but as it was not a voll tax he considered it constitutional.

Mr. DODLITTLE thought that such a tax was decidedly contrary to the Constitution, and regarded it as unwise at present, because, in fact, it would fall principally on our friends.

Mr. HALE (Rop.), of New Hampshire, contended that, practically, this was a tax on slaves, though perhaps called by another name, and no phraseology can cover it up from the common sense of the people. He quoted from Story in regard to capitation taxes, and said he would not, even to reach a cherished object, violate the Constitution. He entirely repudiated any idea that property could be held to man. He feared that the treatment of the anti-slavery men in this country had made them respitul, but such feelings should be laid asid in legislating for the country.

Mr. WILMOT (Rep.). of Pennsylvania, contended that this tax was constitutional. It was not a capitation

Mr. WILMOT (Rep.). of Pennsylvania, contended that this tax was constitutional. It was not a capitation tax, but proposes to tax the claim the master has to the services of his slaves, and nothing clas.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, thought it could not be denied that there was the right of property in slaves, in some States, in a qualified sense. At least, there was a doubt as to that, and also as to the constitutional right of taxation. He was willing to give the benefit of the doubt to the country and to the treasury, though he had no doubt as to the constitutional right to hiy this tax.

Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, spoke against leying such a tax, it being a mere capitation tax and unconstitutional. onstitutional.

Mr. COWAN claimed that a fair construction of the Mr. COWAN claimed that a fair construction of the Constitution was clearly against the proposed tax. It was perfectly evident that the framers of the Constitution intended to probibit just such a tax as is now proposed to be laid, and it seemed to him that no true Union man would try to avoid the spirit and intent of the Constitution. The very men who propose to lay this tax on slaves, would, with the other hand, free all the slaves of rebels, and thus destroy the very source of revonue which they propose to collect. But he was sorry to say that the two dollars a head was not the real reason for these measures. It might be said he was reproaching the Senate. Well, he intended to do so. It might be said that he infended to lecture the Senate. He thought

said that he intended to lecture the Senate. He thought the Senate deserved it, by passing acts which are calculated to trample on the Constitution. It might be said he was degmatic. Well, he intended to be degmatic. Mr. WADE (in his seat.) "All but the matic." Mr. COWAN. When that Senator settles a little account which he has with a colleague in the other House, I presume it will be time enough for me to pay attention to that remark. Till then, he must excuse me. When he raid he intended to be degmatic, he meant that he intended to express his own opinion firmly, as he had the light to do. he raid he intended to be dogmatic, he meant that he intended to express his own opinion firmly, as he had the light to do.

Mr. WADE said he did not see any use in the Senator getting up and declaring especial devotion to the Constitution. He was willing to listen to argument, but wome not allow any man, by implication, to repreach him with perjury. What right has the Senator from Pennsylvania to lecture the Senator, and repreach the Senate? Who was he, and where did he come from? Who ever heard of him? Yet he has, the presumption to come here and lecture the Senate. He was willing to be criticized, but he wanted it dore by somebody with some authority. He would rather be lectured by anybody else than the Senator from Pennsylvania. That Senator has a perfect right to be the more advocate and watch-dog of the traitors in the field, but not to come here from the wilds of Pennsylvania to lecture the Senate. What vote has he ever given here, but as the advocate of traitors on all ocasions? Left him not rise and assume to correct the Senate. In wade contended that this was simply a proposition to tax the owners of what they olaimed as vaiuable property, and was constitutional, and would not bijure the men of the Border States. The loyal men in the Border States are not lavebloders—not one in twenty.

Mr. COWAN said he might be a very humble individual, and might be inexperienced and unknown, but he was hore as the representative of Pennsylvania representing three millions of people, and was not going to apologize for his people, for his inexperience, or for his youth. He never understood that age and long service here would sanctify folly or give character to billingsgate, which might be learned of flah women. He would leave his past history to those curious to inquire, and if the Senator who made the unwarrentable attack on him can reconcile his conduct to his own conscience and sense of propriety, he (Mr. Cowan) was willing to leave the matter. He (Mr. Cowan) had made an argument, whether good or bad was not of m

YEAS. Bayard (Dem.)
Browning (Rep.)
Garille (U)
Cowan (Rep)
Davis (U)
Lane (Rep.) Indhem (Dem.)
Dixon (Rep.)
McDougal (Dem.) Nesmith (Dom.) NAYS.

Anthony (Bep.)
Chandler (Rep.)
Clark (Rep.)
Howerd (Rep.)
Howe (Rep.) Simmons (Rep.) Sumner (Rep.) Trumbull (Rep.) Wade (Rep.) Olark (Rep.) Howe (Bep.)
Reseenden (Rep.) King (Rep.) Foot (Rep.) Morrill (Rep.) Grimes (Rep.) Pomeroy (Rep.) The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment proposing to tax persons claiming the service and labor of slaves two dollars each for every peron so claimed.

Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, moved to amend age. Adopted.
The smendment was then rejected—yeas 17, nays 23: Anthony (Rep.)
Clark (Rep.)
Fessenden (Rep.)
Foot (Rep.)
Grimes (Rep.)
Harlan (Rep.) Trumbull (Rep.) Wade (Rep.) Wilkinson (Rep.) NAYS. Bayard (Dem.)
Browning (Rep.)
Browning (Rep.)
Carille (U.)
Cowsn (Rep.)
Davis (U.)
Dixon (Rep.)
Dixon (Rep.)
Dixon (Rep.)
Foster (Rep.)
Mr. FESSENDEN senke at leastly in forces (Inc.) Mr. FESSENDEN spoke at length in favor of the tax bill. He would not pretend that it was perfect in all its provisions, but this was a new subject in this country, and we have no experience in these matters. This bill was the result of a varteral of labor and research, and the imperfections which it unfoultedly has should be

the imperications which it uncountenty has anomy we borne charitably. In referring to the necessity of a tax bill he estimated the debt of the Government as \$700,-000 000 at the end of the fiscal year, and that the yearly regular expenses must be greatly increased as we must hereafter have a large standing army and a large navy. The tax bill was then passed: Anthony (Rep.)
Browning (Rep.)
Garilie U Harlan (Rep.)
Clark (Rep.)
Clark (Rep.)
Clemer (Rep.)
Cowan (Rep.)
Davis (U)
Dixon (Rep.)
Dixon (Rep.)
Docittte (Rep.)
McDeusall (Dem.)
McDrusall (Dem.)
Will (Rep.)
McDrusall (Dem.)
Will (Rep.)

Absent—Messrs. Bayard, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane of Kansas, Pesrce. Saulsbury, Sherman, Thomson, Wilkin on, and Wilson of Missouni. On motion of Mr. WILSON (U.), of Missouri, the Se-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to the consideration of the priale calendar.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Agricultural Colleges. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, made a speech in favor of the buil donating lands to the several Stazes for the purpose of establishing agricultural colleges. He appealed to gentlemen to vote upon the merits of the Dinheretofore introduced by him. Its passage would have

NAY.

heretofore introduced by him. Its passage would have the effect of strongthening the Republic, wronging nobody, and praying a blessing to the entire people for ages to come. Among the branches of education proposed is military instruction. He showed at length the advantages of the system, which would afford an opportunity for a sound education, accompanied by a love for useful labor.

Mr. GOX (Dem.), of Ohio, made a speech, in which he said that, while he was anxious to believe the President was right, he was against the ambiguous policy of the Administration. As to those who control this House, they have the activity of destruction, but not the genius to build up. Salvation is not in their line. The danger was from an alliance between the Republicans and the Abolitionists, whose war on slavery, in defiance of the Constitution, becomes a crime. He condemned, at length, the bills for the emancipation and confiscation of slavers, remarking that the only safety to the country is in moderate, and not in vindictive, counsels.

Mr. NOBLE (Dem.), of Ohio, argued that the National Government, being of limited and defined powers, conferred upon it by the individual States, has no right to interfere with their local institutions of dispensing with it. That was left to the States in which it existed. He insisted that a departure from these principles had always engendered sectional stife.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Canadian Parliament. MONTREAL, June 6.—D'Arcy McGee has been re-elected to Partiament.

THE FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENCE Will be .

meet such a reception as has been seldem tendered to any American: PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1862.

To Rev. W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee.

Sin: The undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia, having beheld with great satisfaction your ardent devotion to the American Union and fearless advodevotion to the American Omion and tearies anyo-cacy of its integrity, and being also fully sensible of the privations you have endured and the losses you have suffered thereby, respectfully request that you will favor the community, in a public address, with the result of your observations of Secession and its origin, its leaders, and their motives. By indicating a time and place agreeable to you for

Your obedient servants Alexander Henry, Wm. D. Lewis, Wm. Welsh, James Pollock, John Welsh, Richard Vaux, Morton McMichael

ndicating a time and place agreeable to you for complying with our wish, you will greatly oblige Richard Vaux,
James Dundas,
Geo. H. Stuart,
J. W. Forney,
Gibson Poacock,
S. A. Mercer,
Calab Core Villiam W. Harding, John Grigg, R Patterson, N. B Browne, Oswald Thompson, Furman Sheppard, Joseph Patterson, E. H. Butler, Thomas Robins, John Ashburst, H. C. Carey, Thomas Smith D. B. Cummins, C. Macalester, John S. Hart, Chas. Stewart, U. S. Theo. Cuyler, John C. Knox, Thes. Sully, Ferd. J. Dreer, Thos. Sparks, Jas. L. Claghorn, J. P. Steiner, Chas H. Welling, James C. Hand, Daniel Haddock, Jr. Samuel E. Stokes, Geo. W. Pepper, C. N. Bancker, Fairman Rogers, James Traquair, A. C. Barciay, f. A. Drexel. Eli K. Price, John Thompson, J. B. Moorhead, Thomas Richardson, E. G. James, A. G. Cattell, James Page, Peter Williamson, A. G. Cattell,
Edw'd L. Brinley,
Edw'd S. Whelen,
Wm. R. Lejee,
Wm. R. Thompson
John P. Crozer,
J. E. Caldwell,
Thos. W. Evans,
M. L. Dawson,
Thos. Kimber, Jr., Stephen Colwell, Thomas Brainerd, Chas. W. Shields, Chas. Norris, F. Fraley, E. W. Bailey, H. L. Carso John S. Newbold, J Fisher Leaming, David S. Brown, Isaac Hazelburst, Marmaduke Moore Marshall Hitl. Thos. A. Biddle, B. Gerbard, M. H. Messchert, James T. Furness, Wm. Bucknell, Robert E. Peterson Constant'e Hering, M. James B. Longacre, Geo. H. Boker, S. Austin Allibone Charles Magarge, John R. Savage, T. S. Arthur, Jos. Pancoast, M. D

Thompson Westcott, Joseph Leidy, M. D. R. Shelton Mackenzi Daniel Dougherty, Childs Jos. J. Sharpless. Benj Bullock & Sons, Isaac Norris, Alex. Biddle. J. Vaughan Merrick, Frederick Lennig, Hanson Robinson, Samuel Field, James Bateman, Wm. Carpenter, Francis Carpenter Samuel C. Ford. G. M. Troutman Edwin Greb Fred. A. Dreer,
John Rice,
H. Wilson Catherwoo Caleb H. Needles Edw. S. Clarke, Wm. C. Houston, D. C. McCammon, A. J. Buckner, J. L. Ludlow, M. D., Wm. Howell, John McCanles, Robt. J. Mercer. Nathan Hilles, John B. Budd, Thomas Fitzgerald. John Thomas. Christopher Wetherill. M. Bouvier, Isaac Ford, Thos. Mackellar, Geo. W. Simons, Daniel March, Wm. C. Robinson. C. Sherman, Chas. B. Trego, A. Atwood,
C. P. Krauth,
D. W. Bartine,
Joseph B Mitchell,
Benj. Orne, Jos. Megary, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Benj. Orne, Edward H. Trotter, J. M. Ford. Henry Davis, John Craig, Wm. C. Kent, M. W. Baldwin, Alfred Stille,

Edward Penington, Jr., John A. McAllister, Wm. Baird, George H. Burgin, John P. White, I. E. Stevers. Wm. H. Woodward, G. Emerson, M. D. George W. Childs. Boston, June 5, 1862. GENTLEMEN: Your very kind letter of the 2d nst. is at hand, and I thank you most heartily for the courteous and flattering terms in which you have conveyed to me your request. I can never forget the cordial manner in which I have been received by my countrymen in the North, and hance I have felt it to be a duty, as well as pleasure, to respond at all times to their wishes whenever it was in my power to do so. It will, therefore, affard me great grainfaction to meet my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia on Friday evening, 13th inst. With sentiments of the utmost respect.

John Jordan, Jr.

Ludwig, Kueedler Alex. J. Harper, H. Carey Baird,

I remain your obedient servant,
W. G. Brownlow.
To Messrs. Hon. Alexander Henry, Hon. Joseph
R. Ingersoll, LL. D., Alonzo Potter, D. D., LL. D.,
James Pollock, LL. D., and others.

. Hutchinson

S. D. Gross, M. D.

Charles J. Peterson,

S. B. Fales

LETTER FROM NEW YORK merce-Opening of the New County Jail for Debtors and others-Regatta-TheVanderbilt Expected with Sick and Wounded Soldiers-A Cemetery for Dead Heroes-The New Regular Regiment-The Gunboat Cayuga-Opening of the Cremorne Gardens-Depart-ure of the 12th Regiment New York State Militia-Stocks, Markets, &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, June 6, 1862. The rejection of Mr. Homans, as Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is likely to be the cause of incal-culable wees in that body. It appears that the members have been doing some very unconstitutional things at their recent annual election, and certain friends of Homans are reflecting. It would not be wonderful if there should be some warm work soon; certainly things do not old-fogy jeg trof.

The new crudy jail was inspected by the Board of Supervisors to-day. To my mind it is the only prison-looking building in this city. Outside is unique; iaside, without being uncomfortable, presents all the features of recurity necessary for the purpose intended. The ventilation is perfect. The walls are built of Philadelphis brick, trimmed with Dorchester stone.

The regatta, postponed yesterday in consequence of the weather, took place to-day. The yachts left their anchorage off the club-house, at Hoboken, at half past eleven o'clock this morning, and went down the bay in splendid style. The steamer Birkbeck and other chartered vesseis accompanied the fleet, taking a large number of spectators. The weather was favorable, but the wind was light when the yachts started.

The steamer C. Vanderbilt is expected to arrive here this afternoon, with seven hundred sick and wounded old-fogy jeg trot. The steamer C. Yanderbilt is expected to arrive here this afterneon, with seven hundred sick and wounded soldiers on board from General McClellan's army.

Alt. Robert Eav, under instructions of the Board of Trustees of the Green wood Cem-tery, has addressed a letter, to Gov. Morgan, informing him that at a meeting on the 28th ult., it was "resolved to appropriate ground in the cemetery, without charge, for the interment of all the soldiers of this State who shall have fallen in battle, or how sickness or accident incurred while on duty during the present war." To this patriotic and benevolent action the Governor responded, under date of the 4th inst. the present war." To this patriotic and benevelent action the Governor responded, under date of the 4th inst, welcoming such "beneficence as an eagnest of the jellous care with which the future will preserve the fame of the upholdes of the Union-in this great struggle for national existence. The necessary arrangement in respect to internents there (Greenwood Centerry will be made, and an order for that purpose will be issued."

A detachment of recruits for the United States regular aimy arrived here this morning from one of the stations, and was immediately turned over to headquarters. A large detachment also resched this city during the week, and was rent down to Fort Hamilton, to take the place of the troops ordered to the national capital some time

the troops ordered to the national capital some time cince. Instructions have been received to finish the organization of the 12th (new) Regiment of Infantry, for which part of the above named recruits were enlisted. It is expected that the new steam gunboat Cayuga, which participated so gallantly in the battle of New Orleans, will leave here to morrow for that port. She will carry a mail for all the vessels of the Gulf blockading fleet. will carry a mail for all the ressels of the Gulf blockading fiert.

Last evening a private view was given by Mr. James M. Sixon, of the new Cremorne Gardens, which have been prepared by him on the site of the old Palace Gardens, conner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street. The guests invited were members of the press and their friends who were entertained with princely liberality by the enterprising manager. For their delectation the garden was illuminated and a magnificent display of firewords was given. At the coachision of the pyrotechnics on an ateur musical entertainment in which all the greets were invited to participate, was given in the grand salon, and many embraced the opportenity of testing the refrecting power of Nixon's new glasses. This portion of the affair was participated in with evident relian and at a late hour the guests departed well satisfied with their visit to Nixon's Oremorne Gardens.

The 12th Regiment New York State Militia left this city to day for the s-at of war taking out 650 men, rank and file, splendidly equipped and armed with the Spring-field rifle.

PROVISIONS .- The Pork market is less active and THE FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENCE Will be read with great interest. It is rarely that so many of our representative men have combined to do honor to the city's guest. We see in the list of names attached to this letter to Parson Brownlow men of all classes, of intellect, and wealth, and position. It is a high honor; but if any man living deserves it, that man is Parson Brownlow. We trust he will meet such a reception as has been seldom tenders. The Pork market is less active, and prices without much change. Seles of 1,150 bolls, including 500 last evening, at 31.55 of mess, 31.35 of 14.60 for prime.

Beef is heavy: a seles of 200 bbls at \$11.75 of 13 for plain mess, and \$13.75 of 14.50 for extra.

Butter is in moderate request for consumption, but the shipping demand for Europe is very limited.

We quote y-tilon devices fixte at 18 of 18 for fixing—the prices without much change. Seles of 1,150 bolls, including 500 last evening, at 31.55 of 14 for class of 1,150 for mess; \$13.75 of 14 f

General McClellan's Speeches on the Baule-field. General McCleilan made several short speeches to the soldiers of his army on the field, after the battle of Williamsburg. To the men of the 5th Wisconsin Regiment

he said:

"My Labs: I have come to thank you for the bravery and discipline you displayed the other day. On that day you won laurels of which you may ever be proud—not only you, but the army, the State, and the country to which you belong. Through you we wan the day, and 'Williamsburg' that be inscribed upon your banner. I cannot thank you too much; and I am sure the reputation your gallantry has already schioved will slways be maintained."
To the 7th Maine Resiment he said:

"Foldiers of the The Maine: I have come to thank you for your bravery and good conduct in the action of yesterday. On this battle-plain you and your comrades arrested the progress of the advancing enemy, and turned the tide of victory in our favor. You have desarred wall of your country and your State, and in their gratitude they will not forget to bestow upon you the thanks and praise so justly your due. Continue to show the conduct of yestorday, and the triumph of our cause will be speedy and sure. In recognition of your merit, you shall hereafter bear the inscription, 'Williamsburg,' on your colorr.

"Soldiers, my words are feeble, but from the battom."

Soldiers, my words are feeble, but from the bottom of my heart I thank you."

p_To the 33d New York Regiment he addressed the fol-"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE 33D: I have come

"OFFIGERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE 33D: I have come to thank you in person for your good conduct and bravery on the 5th of May. I will say to you as I have said to the other regiments engaged with you at that part of the field, that all did well—did all that I could have expected. The other troops engaged elsewhere fought well and did their whole duty too; but you won the day, and to you and your comrades belongs the credit of the victory of Williamsburg.
"You sated like veterans I Veterans of many battles could not have done batter. You shall have will liamsburg inscribed upon your fags. I have accorded the same privilege to the other regiments engaged with you. "You have won for yourselves a name that will last you through life.

ou through life.

"Soldiers, again I thank you."

These regiments are all in General Hancock's brigade. Public Amusements.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .- The present season of the Wainut closes this evening with the benefit of Dr. Onn nington, the musical director. A very excellent bill has been presented by the friends of the Doctor. He is such a universal favorite, and has been so long attached to our public amusements, that his numerous friends will gladle take this opportunity to substantially compensate him for his efforts to please. We understand that, on Monday evening, the summer season is to be opened, the management having engaged Miss Julia Daly. Miss Daly is a very pleasant comedienne, and will appear in her drama of the "Female American Cousin," which attracted so much attention in Europe, and in America before her departure.

Mr. BECKETT, our friends will be kind enough to re-

member, receives a benefit this afternoon. The Ger-mania Orchestra will perform many of their most exquisite picces. Mr. Beckett is well known as the manager of the Musical Fund Hall, and has done much to contribute to its success as a place of popular entertainment.

There can be no more delightful way of passing an aftersoon than listening to the performances of the Germania DISMISSED THE SERVICE.—30i. Charles A. De Villiers, Eleventh Regiment whio Volunteers, has been d'smissed the service for serving goods and appropriating the proceeds to his own use; also, for arresting persons and refusing to release them until paid a ransom.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1862. PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1862.

There was a continuation of the good feeling of yesterday noticeable to day in the money market. The manuer in which Government securities keep on the advance hat is not only satisfactory but positively cheering. When we look back on the market of two months ago and see the observation that the gradual intensity of the characteristics. the change in the list of prices, it is with no common pride that we half the present figures at the Stock Board. United States sixes 1881 were then 93%, seven-thirties 99%, Reading Railroad 21%, Long Island 13%, Camden and Amboy 124, city sixes (new) 96%. North Pennsylvania tens 84, they are now 95, and so of the whole list-With the exception of Lehigh Navigation, which, owing to the late damages was not much called for, and Morris Canal shares, stocks generally advanced. The fancies were very active; Reading selling before the close up to 26 %, an advance of 1 % on yesterday's sales; the sixes 1870 were firm at yesterday's price; Long Island shares were steady at 16%; Schuylkill Navigation preferred brought 15; the sixes 1832 70, a slight advance seems to be a general feeling that they will advance very greatly soon. North Penna. Railroad shares were firm at 8%; the sixes declined to 79%. In Penusylvania Reilroad shares there was but little done, 49 being the ruling price; the bonds (second mortgage) 99, a slight advance; first mortgage 105-A pretty large business was done in Pennsylvania fives at 90, being an advance of 1 on yesterday's figures Sunbury and Eric sevens brought 91%. Philadelphia and Eric sixes 92, an advance of %. Camden and Amboy sixes, 1883, 95; 1864, 99%. Minehill Bailroad 46, an advance of %. Beaver Meadow 58, a decline. Elmira Railroad revens 89, an advance. Passenger railways and a lively sale at good prices; Arch-street brought 23, an advance of &; Spruce and Pine 12%; Girard College 20%; Race and Vine 8, & advance; Chestnut and Walant 35 %; West Philadelphia 54. Bank shares were inective, a few shares Girard Bank being sold at 40%. Money still continues abundant, and street-rates for paper are the same as last quoted. Gold was steady at 31/2 buying, 4 selling.

Messrs. Drexel & Co. furnish the following quotations: London, 60 days sight..... Do 3 days 14 V m 15 aris, 60 days sight..... 82% @82% 43 1 a 43 9 Peterson's Detector, and Imlay & Bicknell send us escription of a counterfeit two-dollar note on the Bank of Pittsburg, Pa. Vig., a train of cars; Franklin and 2 right; portrait and 2 lett; rather coarse, but look well.

The West Philadelphia Saving Fund has declared a emi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable at the office of the company. The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia luring the week ending June 5, 1862, were as follows Barrels of Superfine 16,153

do Fine 133

do Middlings 4 do Middlings.
do Middlings.
do Corn Meal.
do Condemned. the Reading Bailroad and Schurlkill Canal this week Railroad, this week in 1860 ...

The following is the coal tonnage of the Shamokin Val-| It is a constraint of the constraint of the second of th Increase...... 3,741 13 3,962 17 The New York Evening Post, of to-day, says:

The stock market is-scarcely so firm to-day. The absence of further news from Memphis and Richmond checks five typered tendency, but prices on the whole are well sustained, especially on Governments and railroad bonds. The great case in mrney is carrying the large divideed-paying securities to very high figures.

New York Central, after the board, was quoted at 91% e91%; Erie, 35% 528%; Erie preferred, 560666%; Pacific Misil, 118% 2117%.

Of the railroad bonds we notice an advance of % 6% per cent. in Toledo and Wabash seconds; 1% in Terre Haute and Aton firsts; % in Michigan Contral 8 percents; 1 in Harlem thirts; % in Erie fourths and fiths. Hannibal and St Joseph's bonds rose 1 per cent.; Chicago and Korthwestern firsts, %; Michigan Southern reconds, %; Pittaburg. Fort Wayne, and Chicago firsts and seconds fell % to 1 per cent.

The Etate stocks are strong, particularly the issues of Illinois, Ohio, and California Missouri sixes are also firm at 53%. Kentuckys sold at 95.

Governments have yielded % per cent from the highest points of yesterday. The coupon sixes sold at 106 molecular to good tory market shows no change; if anything, rates are lower, especially on first-class collaterals to good borrowers. The ruling rates are 3% 54 per cent. Exchange on London is quoted firm at 114% mils. Gold is selling at 104 mild for the first of the day. The New York Evening Post, of to-day, says:

The greets invited were members of the press and their frierors who were entricitated with prince; illuminated and a manufacent display of frewors a was given. At the coaclasion of the protechnics in an ateur musical entertainment in which all the greets were invited to past tickjuste was given in the grand and many embraced the opportunity of testing the city to day for was participated in with a which all the greets were invited to but tickjuste was given in the grand at a late hour the guests departed well assisted with their visit to Nixon's Oferome Gardons.

The lith Resiment Now York State Militia left titis city to day for the said over laking and 500 men, rank and file. psjeedidily equipped and armed with the bipring-shift file.

The following were the sales of Stocks at the Second Residual of the principal file.

The following were the sales of Stocks at the Second 18, 2000 U.S. 68, 31 cp. 1.66

2000 U.S. 68, 31 cp. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales. June 6