The Press

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

WE ARE GRATIFIED to learn from Washington that the Senate has confirmed the Hon. C. P. WOLCOTT, of Ohio, as Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. WOLCOTT was nominated by the President as the successor of the Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, who filled the position with so much ability during the terms of Secretary CAMERON and Secretary STANTON, resigning to enable him to devote his time to the interests of the great railroad with which he is associated. We do not think a better selection could be made than that of Mr. WOLCOTT. He is one of the most eminent citizens of Ohio. and has been largely identified with its interests. He was chosen Attorney General of that State as a mark of the public confidence. Mr. Wolcorr has a fine legal mind, and possesses all the requirements for his new position—ready, active, and full of energy. Above all, he is thoroughly imbued with the conscience of this fight. He is an earnest man and devoted to carnest measures. Such are the men that we want at the head of affairs, and, therefore, we welcome Mr. Wolcorr into the Depar ment of War.

THE CONFIRMATION OF HENRY H. LOCKwoon, of Delaware, as brigadier general, by the Senate, yesterday, is a tribute to the genius and lovalty of a gallant officer. General LOCKWOOD is deserving of the honors bestowed upon him. He is a representative man in our sister State, and in his appointment the Administration has paid high compliment to the true men of Dela-

WHAT WOULD the Breckinridgers do if they were denrived of the material for attacking the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and if they could not migrenresent the efforts of loval men to put down the rebellion and to vindicate the Constitution? They are howling over the bill-now a law-appointing diplomatic representatives to the republics of Hayti and Liberia. How candid they are, and how truthful tou! They de not state that the bill passed the Senate with the aid of such Democrats as LATHAM and McDougall, of California, or that the general proposition was eloquently advocated in former days by such statesmen as HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER. They seize upon the bill to frighten and delude the Northern people with pictures of colored diplomatic representatives at Washington, still keeping from public view the practice of all civilized Governments, which cultivate relations with colored nationalities; and, in the midst of this ignorant and ruthless clamor. they do not print the fact that the opponents of this measure in the House of Representatives presented a proposition to send an American consul general to Hayti, thus acknowledging the whole principle of the project which is now a law. Such are the straits and expedients of men who are forever sinking the patriot in the parlisan.

THE intelligence from Europe, by the Africa, is to the 1st of this month inclusive, and may be summed up in the briefest manner. The French army at Rome is to be reduced to a single division, which seems to indicate the speedy retirement of the whole. The Conservatives in the English Parliament ported, as they expect, by the Irish party and the advanced liberals who are dissatisfied with Lord PALMERSTON's policy. But, it by no means follows that, if defeated, Lord PAL-MERSTON will resign. Some changes may take place-for instance, it has been supposed that Lord Canning would become Secretary for India, in place of Sir CHARLES WOOD, a heavy red-tapis; but it may be safely assumed one or two defeats to drive him out of office. The British Government, we learn, had directed two steamers to be employed to make a further survey on both sides of the Atlantic, at the request of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. We repeat that this submarine telegraph should receive no patronage, public or private, official or pecuniary, in this country. unless its terminus, on this side, be upon American soil. It would be essentially absurd and impolitic to allow England to command this t.legraph, by having both termini on British territory, for, in the event of a war, or even of such a difficulty as that of the "Trent," England could, and almost certainly would. shut us out of communicating with Europe while the war or the difficulty continued. England ought not have an objection to an American as well as an Irish terminus.

be distinguished, in our civic annals, for the abatement of two nu sances, one touching on the health, the other on the comfort of the inhabitants of Philadelphia. Mayor HENRY has signed an ordinance, which is thereby operative, whereby thowing kitchen offal into the stree's is declared an offence, punishable by fine, and whereby, under a similar penalty, the washing of pavements or side-walks between seven in the morning and seven at night is also prohibited. The two nuisances in question have been tolerated so long, as at last, to stand, in general opinion, as matters of right. It has been impossible to persuade wilful and saucy, and slatteroly servants that the street was not the proper place for their kitchen offal, and they were fully persuaded that they were entitled to float the side-walks with water, to the discomfort of all passers-by, under pretence of cleansing. If any person remonstrated, he might calculate, with great certainty, on being told to mind his own business. We need not remind our readers of the discemfort which ladies have been subjected to by the side-walk washing nuisance. Either they had to turn off, into the highway, two or three times in every block, or to risk the spoiling of their garments by having them draggled in the wet. On Saturdays, in particular, as if by common consent, the pavement-drenchers made a point of being in full operation, generally selecting midday for their labors-glorying, we have often fancied, in the nuisance they were making. As for walking in the city, while the payements were under water, it was what no lady, wearing thin-soled shoes, dared to venture on, with impunity.

Henceforth, the two nuisances can be continued only by the culpable negligence of the inhabitants themselves. Fortunately, there is a pecuniary inducement to have the new ordinance rigidly carried out. Persons making complaint, and giving evidence of its infraction, will be entitled to one half the fine. There are numerous idlers in all directions, who may serve the public and themselves by looking out sharply for such cases. In order that no person should be able to plead ignorance, the ordinance in question should be well advertised in the newspapers, and also placarded all over the city. Mayor HENRY is entitled to the thanks of the community for his judicious action in this matter. He has done what we have repeatedly recommended should be done, and richly deserves a full meed of public gratitude.

WE have omitted to mention that the name of Hop. NEHEMIAH PERRY, of New Jersey. the successor of Speaker PENNINGTON in the House of Representatives, has been added to the Congressional address, making the nummen, North and South, and that it does not among the truly suffering and needy. contain a single word of comfort or praise for the brave defenders of our flag, thousands of whom are Jerseymen, whose valor and patr otism have been proved in the sacrifice of hundreds of valuable lives.

ONE of the most suggestive evidences of the digust that has been inspired by the despotism of the rebellion among the rank and file of the rebel army, is the aversion of thousands of the Secession prisoners to consent to an exchange that will compel them to go back among their oppressors. They prefer to take the oath of allegiance, and to trust themselves to the magnanimity of the Federal Government.

ALL THE CORRESPONDENTS, writing from the battle-field of Fair Oaks, speak enthusiastiand Brigadier General Daniel E. Sickles. . & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

THERE IS NOT NOW the slightest doubt that the recent European expedition against Mexico was wholly got up by the Emperor Napoleon. It is difficult to realize the facility with which England and Spain allowed themselves to be led into the anti-Mexican alliance. Spain, no doubt, was flattered at the idea of being placed on an equality with the two great warlike and naval Powers of Europe; but England, after having been used as NAPOLEON'S catspaw in the Russian war, ought to have had sufficient judgment and policy to keep out of another such complicity. The amounts, in millions of pounds sterling, due by Mexico to the three Powers were respectively as follows: to England, fifteen millions; to Spain, two millions; to France, one million. Thus, the Power which got up the scheme and took the lead, had the smallest pecuniary claim on Mexico. Not until after the expedition had reached Mexico, was any mention made of substituting a monarchical for a republican form of government in that country. The proposal originated with France, but was not one of Na-POLEON'S own ideas. The suggestion actually was made by General Almonte, a man of more ambition than ability, of more ability than principle. ALMONTE is well known in this country, having served in the Toxan War under SANTA ANNA, and having particularly distinguished himself in the battle of San Jacinto, which obtained him the War Ministry under President Bustaments. He subsequenty was Mexican Ambassador at Washington, and more lately, served in the same capacity in Paris and London, but has been exiled for some time past. He it is who first broached the idea of making an European prince King or Emperor of Mexico. England appears to have backed out of the alliance as soon as possible, after this project was re-

adopted, and under which it had existed so long. NAPOLEON'S choice of the Archduke MAXI-MILIAN was doubtless made with a double purpose. As a descendant of the greatest of Spanish monarchs, the Emperor Charles the Firm, it was thought he might be accepted or taken up by Spain as a Spanish prince, while, being brother of the reigning Emperor of Austria, for whose friendship and alliance NAPOLEON Would bid high, a hesitating Power might be converted into a warm friend. Undoubtedly, if MAXIMILIAN of Austria had been raised to sovereign rank in Mexico, mainly by the arms or po'icy of France, his brother, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, might accept that as a compensation for the defeat at Solferino and the treaty of Villa Franco, which transferred Lombardy to the King of

Sardinia.

Mexican republic.

monarchical, and would never accept new in-

stitutions with which it was unacquainted, and

It has been said, too, that had his plans succeeded, Napoleon would claim a solid quid pro quo from Mexico-no less, in fact. than the rich and extensive province of Sonora, which lies close to our own California, and. it is said, would give NAPOLEON precisely what he wants-a colony adjoining the Pacific, with rich mines of gold and silver. It has several hundred miles of seaboard. washed by the Gulf of California from North to South, and, nobody can doubt, would be a desirable acquisition. However, before becoming a French territory, the United States would have a word to say. We hold to the Monroe doctrine that no European Power shall be permitted to acquire territory in North are said to have combined, in order to defeat | America, and if France were to lay claim to the Government on the question of retrench- | Sonora, by conquest or by treaty, Napoleon | which he has "taken the responsibility." ment, and possibly can effect this if sup- would be opposed, with war to the knife, on the part of the United States. fortunate thing for France, if it check Napo-LEON's desire to help himself to a slice of the

OUR LAMENTED young friend, the late Lieutenant LEE, is to be buried this afternoon, from his father's residence, in North Sixth that Lord Palmerston will require more than street, at 3 o'clock. No braver arm ever drew sword in defence of his country's flag, or more loyal heart ever shed its life-blood with more entire devotion than the gallant young man who is this day to be carried to his final resting place on earth. He fell mortally wounded on Sunday, June 1st, at the battle of "Fair Oaks," inspiring his men by determined and impetuous courage, which with him was hereditary. His brother, Cap tain Lee, of the same company, after fighting his men for hours, and with the remnant of broken regiment, which he commanded as senior officer present, keeping an entire rebel brigade in check at an important point until reinforcements arrived, was seriously wounded and the active command devolved upon the lieutenant. Throughout the entire fight he had been conspicuous for his daring and intrepidity, and, after binding up the wound of his brother, and carrying him to the only place of com-THE SECOND mayoralty of Mr. HENRY Will parative safety at hand, behind a frame house in the midst of the scene of battle, round which the bullets were whirring, and sometimes actually passing through, Lieut. LEE assumed the command of his heroic little band. It was not very long, however, before the brave young man fell mortally wounded, and lay side by side with his gallant brother, who gave his men their orders as he lav on the ground. These noble brothers had the satisfaction of seeing reinforcements arrive to succor their struggling men-Gen. Meaguer's Irish brigade, who drove back and utterly routed the rebels they had so gallantly held in check. Lieut. LEE died on the next Tuesday.

> on his journey from the battle-field to White House. A company of the Gray Reserves has been letailed, by Acting Brig. Gen. ELLMAKER, to serve as burial escort, this afternoon, and Brig. Gen. PLEASONTON has also ordered out suitable escort from the Home Guard-Capt. Burney's fine company being detailed for the purpose. The funeral procession will move along Arch and Tenth streets to St. Steven's Church, where the service will be conducted by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Du-CACHET. It will then move up Chestnut street to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Brown, up Brown to Broad, out Broad to Girard avenue, along Girard avenue to the Ridge, and out the Ridge o Laurel Hill.

Another HEART-RENDING appeal to the sympathies of our people is presented in the recent disasters along the Lehigh. The additional particulars as they reach us from day to day confirm the opinion that the late flood in that region has been more terrible and destructive than almost any other ever experienced in Pennsylvania. The circumstances of the hour seem to have conspired to develop the charity of our people, we will not say to tax it, as the increasing demands upon their liberality seem to have made the act of giving an acceptable privilege, rather than a task, thus verifying the divine declaration, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." We are glad to find that systematic arrangements have already been made to relieve the wants of the sufferers residing at Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Weiss Port, White's Haven, Mauch Chunk, and intermediate points, in the Lehigh Valley. Contributions for the sufferers at these points will be received by the following parties: James, Kent, Santee, & Co., 239 and 241 North Third street; JAY COOKE & Co., 114 South Third street; Thomas Smith, president of the Bank of North America; S and W. WELSH, No. 218 South Delaward avenue, and John Jordan, Jr., president of the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank. The latter, Mr. Jordan, will act as treasurer for ber of signers to that immortal document fif- the fund, and forward the proceeds to the teen. This is an act of high courage on the different locations named, at each of which part of Mr. Perry, when we consider that there will be a committee of well-known and this address has been denounced by loyal responsible gentlemen to distribute them

> THE opening of the old favorite hotel for visitors to Atlantic City, the United States, is announced for the 21st of June. Since last year many improvements have been added to the house and the grounds attached. In a few days the rainy season will have passed away, and the torrid heats of summer will commence. Those who intend visiting the sea-shore should keep the United States Hotel in mind.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS -The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the choice and attractive assortment o British, French, German, and India dry goods. embracing - loss of desirable articles in silk dress goods, shawls, choice printed organdies and jaco nets, lace points, white goods, hoop skirts, hosiery, gloves, sun umbrelias, Canton fans, stock of goods, fancy articles, &c.; to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing cally of the calm bearing and unflinching courage of Brigadier General Thos. F. MEAGHER | all day, without intermission—by John B. Myers

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1862. Fortunately for our common country, Mr. Lincoln will be President of the United States for at least two years after the back-bone of the rebellion is broken. Even in the case of his death his policy would rest in the hands of Vice President Hamlin, one of the most thoughtful and conscientious of statesmen. No greater calamity, except the defeat of our national arms, could befall our country than that such "a Democrat" as John C. Breckinridge, or, what is the same thing, any one of the supporters of his doctrines in Congress or the country, should assume the Presidential chair and direct and decide the issues and obligations of the war. I mention the name of Mr. Breckinridge because he has been, if he is not now, the persistent and prominent epresentative of the originators of the rebelion and the opponents of the Government His going to war, if a somewhat sharp expression of his views, is, at least, a very good sign of his sincerity, and those who repeat his ideas and re-echo his arguments must not complain if they are classed as his followers. Any one of these men in the Presidential office would be more or less controlled by former close associations and sympathy with the armed traiters. If such partisans in Congress, in spite of all the sufferings and appeals of thousands of their constituents who are daily slaughtered and outraged by the Breckinridge Democracy of the South, cannot and do not restrain their partiality for their leader and his teachings, how could any one of the number, the war being ended, and his hatred of the Republicans and his pity for the rebels both revived, avoid such a settlement as would make Treasen right and Freedom infamous? vealed, and it was declared, on the part of But, if it is fortunate that Mr. Lincoln is Spain, "that Mexico, constituted as a repub-President of the United States at this junclic for forty years, must necessarily be antiture, for the reason here stated, it is at least

equally auspicious that he is at the head of

the Government at a time when his own nowhich were contrary to those which it had litical friends, and the loval masses who act with them, wil require the aid of wise, prudent, and fearless counsels. You have not been blind to the fact that while this crisis has developed the military resources and patriotic spirit of the people, it has also produced many ifferences among our statesmen, and many dissensions among our generals. In the midst of these conflicts of opinion, it is marvellous how firmly the President has held his way. Coming into his high office under the somewhat general misapprehension that he was the embodiment of a mere party, and that he was committed to a contracted policy from which he could not and dered not release himself, he has unquestionably displayed some of the rarest and noblest qualities of a reflecting and magnanimous ruler. He has been most successful in preserving his own dignity and his own power. although surrounded by disputes and rivalries. Attaching to his administration his political supporters, he has invited and secured the allegiance of hundreds of thousands of these who voted against him. The bitter controversy in regard to the heads of the various columns of our great army did not sway him to the right or the left. If he modified Fremont's proclamation, he recalled him here only to confer upon him new honors and to give him a new chance. If he heard the complaints against McClellan, he did not vield to the demand that he should be superseded. In all the preparations and movements in the army and the navy, he has taken the most preminent part, giving to the task patience, labor, and reflection. One secret of his success is to be found in the manner in Unaffected by the possession of almost desnotic nower and imperial patronage, he has The defeat of the French in Mexico is a justed advantages, which others might have abused to their country's ruin, to make him strong to do right and to hush and satisfy elements, which, under a different President, might have subdued him. The experience of President Lincoln himself, and the experience of the people as to his temper and his cha-

> will sustain him in all his new labors and re-OCCASIONAL. sconsibilities. THE SPERCE OF THE HON. ED. MCPHERSON. of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representa. tives, on the 5th of June, is a masterly production, and we regret that we cannot spread it at length before our readers. He spoke in reply to Messrs. Voornees, of Indiana, and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. The following extract is exceedingly well conceived:

racteristics, are wholesome assurances that he

will not shrink before the greater work that

remains when the war is ended, and that they

Sir, I do not wonder that the gentlemen referred Sir, I do not wonder that the gentlemen reterred to realize that their self-appointed task is as ungracious as it is hopeless. No rotundity of speech; no pempous or repeated protestations of pure, and lefty, and unselfish purpose; no self-delusions, can drive from the public the conviction that such a work, at such a time, is in the highest degree unit. work, at such a time; is in the highest degree unfit, unwelcome, and unworthy. They are themselves not insensible to these considerations, for, feeling them, they both seek to justify their course by arguing that it does not involve infidelity to their Government, and by broadly asserting that, in a certain sense, they will sustain it against all loes at home or abroad. "In a certain sense!" What a world of meaning is comprehended in this qualifying clause. How suggestive of danger to those engaged—of warning to those sought to be enticed. Mr. Chairman, I will not trust myself to discuss the motives of gentlemen. It does not become this place to east, or attempt to cast, a suspicion upon any one's loyalty, or a stain upon any one's patriotism. Least of all should I thus assail a member of the American Congress, of whom the suspicion othem. Least of all should I thus assail a member of the American Congress, of whom the suspticion of even a shade of disloyalty is an imputation of guiltiness equal to any and every crime. But in times of great public danger, when savage foes have banded for the overthrow of the Government, the dation of American nationality, and the degra-dation of free institutions, and when armed bosts, inflamed with bate, possessed by demoniac passions, and brutalized by slavery, are pointing their gleaming bayonets at the nation's heart, and cleaving down the sons of our pride, is it not, to say the down the sons of our pride, is it not, to say the least, inopportune, that those whose great responsibility it is to meet these grave events, and save ou billiy it is to meet these grave events, and save our-matchless institutions, must withdraw themselves from these duties to protect their reputation from the fierce warfare of partiean malignity? But the friends of this Administration make no pleas, and seek to escape no responsibility. They are willing to meet its enemies, st all times, on all points, and as firmly and courageously as they have met the armed enemies of the country. And they will bury both in the common, dishonored grave which the people will dig.

THE MOST active and laborious enemy of the Administration, after Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, is undoubtedly Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio. All his talents are employed on the wrong side. His speeches are full of point and research. We often marvel that he should see so little in the rebellion to denounce. He caunot see the traitors in half so dark a light as the Abolitionists. His speech in the House, on the 6th of June, is redolent of this spirit. He begins by making the Abolitionists worse than the traitors, and ends with the following

EPITAPH. HERE LIE THE ASHES OF THE XXXVII CONCRESS! It found the United States in a war of gigantic proportions, involving ITS VERY EXISTENCE. It was content to wield the sceptre of Power and used them to overthrow

IT WAS SWORN TO PROTECT. peril, but it babbled of the NEGRO! It saw patriotic generals and soldiers in the field under the old flag;
It slandered the one, and in the absence of the other

IT DESTROYED HIS MEANS OF LABOR. It talked of Liberty to the black, and piled burdens of taxation on white people for schemes utopian. The people launched at it the thunderbolt OF THEIR WRATH, and its members sought to avoid punishmen by creeping into dishonored

political graves! Requiescat ! An old Democrat paraphrases this epitaph as follows : HERE LIE THE ASHES OF THE BRECKINGIDGE PARTY!

It forced the United States into a war of gigantic proportions, involving ITS VERY EXISTENCE! It was content to wield the sceptre of Power and to retain the emeluments of office, and used them to overthrow the political and social system of the country which IT WAS SWORN TO PROTECT!
It saw the late of thirty-four Commonwealths in peril,

but it habbled of ABGLITIONISM: It saw patriotic generals and soldiers in the field under the old flag; It sympathized with the foe and refused TO CONDEMN HIS TREASON! It talked of law to the traiters, and promise

a peace which they scorned! It opposed taxation to maintain the Constit It asked for Restoration that traitors might return, and PREACHED OF PARTY to embarrass a just Administration! The people will launch upon it their thunderbolts!

are creeping into . dishonorable political graves ! Requiescat! Destructive Fire at Peoria, Illinois. PEORIA, Ill., June 11.—The extensive distilleries of Gregg & Co., and Lightner, Schempfenning, & Oo., of this city, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss of Gregg & Co. amounted to \$550,000, on which there is an insurance of \$25,000, and that of Lightner, Schempfenning, & Co., \$75,000, which is covered by insurance.

in order to avoid their punishment

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, June 11, 1862 Secretary Chase Financiering for Public. and not Private, Interests. There is no ground for the report set affoat in Wall treet, that the Secretary of the Tressury is or has been engaged in private negotiations with New York parties for the exchange of seven-thirties for demand notes, or that these negotiations were brought to an abrupt clos by the reports in Washington of dissatisfaction in Wall street. The whole truth is simply this: The Treasury last week needed more money than could be readily ob Secretary, therefore, accepted several offers of three per cent, premium in demand noises for seven-thirty bonds amounting altogether to about two and a quarter millions and having obtained all the money required before the close of the week, he declined accepting any offers after Saturday. No partiality was shown to anybody. No offers made during the week were declined, and noze nade since have been accepted. The Secretary looked simply to the public interest, and was satisfied with getting what money he wanted with a premium of three per cent on his bonds, after having been informed by one of the most intelligent of the Wallstreet financiers that he could not reasonably expect The Exchange of Prisoners.

The correspondence between Gen. Wool and Gen. HUGER shows that a misunderstanding existed between them. The latter says he did not intend to give the former all the officers once retained as hostages, in exchange for all the privateers, but to give him such numher of them in exchange as would be required by the cartel establishing the equivalent of rank—the other officers to be exchanged as usual. He also expresses the opinion that a perfect understanding has been effected between the two Governments for a general exchange of all prisoners of war. Gen. Wool, it appears, would deliver the Dilvateers, as Hugen requested, until he re-ceived the hostages, and the Secretary of War, Banceived the hostages, and the Secretary of War, Ban-DOLPH, insisted that Gen. Wool should name a number equal to that of the privateersmen, to be exchanged.

It is supposed that the Cabinet will shortly agree to such an exchange of prisoners as will soon restere our long-absent friends to their respective homes. The Cabiner had the matter under consideration yeste morning and a discussion, which was based upon proposition made by BEAUREGARD to General PRENTISS will, it is said, result in a satisfactory settlement of a State of Deseret.

The documents organizing a State out of the Territory of Utah, to be called Descret, were presented in the Senate to day. It appears from these that 11,309 votes were cost for BRIGHAM YOUNG for Governor, and 11.311 votes for John M. Bernheisel for representative in Congress. The whole number of votes in the proposed

Additional Surgeons authorized. The bill authorizing the appointment of one hundred and sixty additional surgeons of volunteers passed the Senate to-day. The bill gives them the pay and emoluments of surgeons of the regular army, requires them to pass a medical examination, and abolishes the offices at the close of the rebellion. The President makes the appointments, and the Senate confirms them. During the debate on this bill Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, pre sented some startling facts with regard to the conduc of some of the army surgeons, and intimated that the committee on the Conduct of the War could find barbarities practised by them equal to those of the rebels on our

Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps The following important bill passed the Senate to-day Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represen tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter second lieutenants in the United States marine corps shall be taken, by selection of the President, from the graduates of the United States A Scene in the House.

The resolution of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, inquiring into the loyalty of Hon. BEN WOOD of New York, a member of the House, created a great flutter this after-noon. Mr. B. was very able and bold in the manner in which he pressed the resolution to a vote, which was unanimous, though some of the so-called "Dimocrats" tried to embarrass and delay it. Some rich disclosures are at hand. If Mr. Wood is innocent, he will be triimphently cleared. If guilty—but let us not anticipate

The Unit d States Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Con mittee of Ways and Means, says that under the law, sixty pillions of demand notes, receivable for customs, have been issued, and ninety millions in notes not so receivable The outstanding amount is, therefore, one hundred and fifty millions, being the entire sum heretofore autho-500,000, in demand notes, are held by banks and capitalists and not used as circulation, being held at a promium in consequence of their availability for customs. The whole issue of sixty millions in demand notes may thus he regarded as practically withdrawn from circulation. The limit of temporary deposit is now reached, and nothing further can be expected from that source. It is, there fore, upon the conversion of United States notes into the five twenty-hundredths, now practically limited to the ninety millions of legal-tender notes, and from the recainly from customs, that the tressury must mainly do pend, under the existing legislation, for the means to meet

corrent expenditures. Hence, the suggestion of the Se 000 legal-tender notes of not less denomination than \$5. accordance with which a bill was to-day reported for the Committee of Ways and Means. The Navy. Com. PENDERGRAST for duty on board the Powhsan: Lieut. Jonathan Young and Midshipman George Lient, LEONARD PAULDING has been ordered to report to Commander PAULDING, for ordnance duty at the New

York Navy Yard. Lieut. M. C. CAMPBELL has been ordered to the Jamestown, at Philadelphia. NATHANIEL MORGAN has been promoted from master's mate, on the Relief, to acting master at the New York Miscellaneous.

The bill for the collection of direct taxes in the insur ectionary districts has become a law. It provides for be sale of real estate, in certain cases, for this purpose where the owners have lessed their land to engage in the ebellion. After the same shall have been streck off to o be appointed may lease the came, under such regulations as will secure proper and reasonable employmen and support, at wages, or upon slares of the crop, of such persons and families as may be residing upon the

The proceeds of the leases and sales are to be paid into the Treasury, one-fourth of which amount shall be paid over to the Governor of the State wherein the said lands are situated, or his authorized agent (when such insurrection shall be put down, and the people shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and such fact shall be proclaimed by the President), for the purpose of reimbursing the loyal citizens of the said State, or for such other purposes as the said State may direct; and ose-fourth shall also be paid over to the said State as a fund to aid in the colonization or emigration of any free persons of African descent who may desire to remove therefrom to Hayti, Liberia, or any other tropical State

Senator Shward left to-day for New York, to be ab sent several days.

The Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Commissioner of the State Department, will take passage for New Orleans in the first steamer. tne nrst steamer.

The Treasury regulations heretofore declared respect-

ing the resumption of interior commerce with the points rescued from the rebels, remain unchanged. Shipments may be made to Memphis and all other places in possession of the United States forces, under the existing provisions to prevent aid to the enemy—subject to inspection and control by the military commanders at the ports o

Confirmations by the Senate. The [Senate to-day, in executive session, made the following confirmations for regular promotion in the army of the United States : TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. TO BE SECOND LIBUTENANTS.

TO BE SECOND LIBUTENANTS.

Sergeant Major Thomas H. Evans.
Commissary Sergeant Wm. McC. Netterville,
First Sergeant Ebenezer C. Allen.
Sergeant Thomas D. Urmston.
Sergeant Richard H. Pond.
Charles Garretson, of the 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be assistant quartermaster of your maters, with the rank of captain
Lewis Cess Fors. 1., of the District of Columbia, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

assistant quarterimenter, with the rank of captain.
William Finkler, of Wisconsin, to be assistant quartermaster of volunteers, with the rank of captain.
Private Fred. W. Schaute, of the 5th Cavalry, to be second lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of Cavalry.
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THRUKERITH INTEREST OF INTEREST OF AREAGENT.
Sergeant Thomas Little, First Battalion, to be second deutomant, May 31, 1862.

Sergeant William Nelson, First Battalion, to be second lieutenant, May 31, 1862.

Lieutenant Charles B. Norton, of the 50th New York

BRIGADIER GENERALS OF YOLUNTRERS, Major Washington L. Elliott. Colonel James D. Morgan. Litutenant Colonel William Chapman. Colonel Henry D. Terry. Captsin Albion P. Howe. ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS.

Captain Placidus Ord, rank of major. Captain Charles C. Dwight, rank of captain. Lieutenant Ephraim A. Otis. Lieutenant W. B. C. Duryes. Captain George E. Flynt, rank of major. SECOND LIEUTENANTS. Corporal Abram A. Harbach. Private John P. Decker. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

COMM. SART OF SUBSISTERCE.
Licutenant Wm. H. Da. II.
Gilmore Gordan, of Indiana.
Corporal Edward A. Guthrie, to be second Heut
11th Regiment of Infantry.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS,
Joseph T. Ford, of Pennsylvania,
James J. David, of Michigan.
Captain Daniel Heancy.
John E. Phelps, of Missouri, to be second licut
in 3d Regiment of Cavalry.
Lohn G. Dorr to be brigade spreace. John C. Dorr to be brigade surgeon. ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS. Captain John E. Phillips.
Major Will, D. Colman, of Missouri. to be absistant secretary of war. Christopher P. Woldot, of Ohio. TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky.

Major Zealous B. Tower, of the corps of engineers

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER OF VOLUNTEERS, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

B. W. Clark, of Vermont. ASSISTANT SURGEON IN NAVI.
Edward D. Payne, of Pennsylvania. Edward D. Payne, of Pennsylvania.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER IN THE NAYY.

William T. Meredith.
George A. Lyon, of Pennsylvania,
H. Melville Hanns, of Ohio.

Edward Bellows, of New Hampshire.
George F. Hell, of New York.
Joseph T. Lisle, of Pennsylvania,
George W. Beaman, of Missouri. ASSISTANT SURGEON IN THE NAVQ.

Edward D. Payne. Lieutenant Aaron A. Meredith, of the Wisconsin vo teers, to be commissary of subsistence, with the ran captais.

2co ge Evans, of Ohio, to be commissary of subsistbe, with the rank of captain.

Lieutenent Thomas H. Collins, of the 13th Indians
uniters, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain.

William J. Kane, of Penusylvania, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain.

The sub-residence is the state of the state of

Edward D. Payne.

From the Valley of Virginia. Information has been received here that, after his bat

le with FREMONT, on the 8th lost , JACKSON made a suden dash at Shields' advance, which was hurrying up rom the direction of Luray to F's assistance. worsted SHIELDS' advance somewhat in that affair. He then immediately resumed bis retreat, quitting the road to Staunton, and burning the Port Republic bridge in s rear; thus, for the time being, putting an effectu top to pursuit of him, it is highly probable. He is ev dently retreating immediately on Charlo tesville to save the Lynchburg and Tennessee Bailroad connection at The New Tariff.

It has been erroneously stated that the new tariff bill is to be reported this week. The Ways and Means Committee will first dispose of the internal tax-bill, and then take up the new revenue measure. A number of merchants and dealers are here, who are decely interested in the new tariff, but the Ways and Means Committee steadily refuse to make public any information as to its

Crimes on the High Seas. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported a bill making t punishable with a fine, not exceeding one thousan dollars, and imprisonment not less than five years, for any person to wilfully burn, destroy, or injure, any property on the high seas belonging to any citizen of the United States. The penalty of the law now in force

ANOTHER SEVERE FIGHT IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN JACKSON'S TROOPS AND SHIELDS' ADVANCE GUARD.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Advices received a the War Department state that General Jackson's army attacked General Shields' advance on Monday morning, near Port Republic. The conflict is said to have been maintained for four hours by about 2,000 of our men against the main body of Jackson's army. The enemy's force became so overwhelming in numbers that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order, until it met the main body of General Shields' command, near Conrad's Store. As soon as this was effected, the enemy in turn

The fighting is said to have been very se vere, and the loss heavy on both sides. No further particulars have reached this De-

SECOND DESPATCH. WASHINGTON, June 11 .- A private letter state that General Shields had previously succeeded in destroying a large quantity of supplies belonging to the rebels, found at Mitford, and at Conrad's store.

The damage by the recent rains, including the carrying away of the bridges over the South branch of the Shenandoah river, materially interfered with the commissariat arrangements and the movements of the troops. [THIRD DESPATCH.]

Particulars of the Fight. LURAY, Va., June 10, via Washington, June 11.—Colonel Carroll, commanding the 4th Brigade, consisting of the 84th Pennsylvania, 11th Pennsylvania, 7th Indiana, and 1st Virginia Regiments, numbering altogether about 1,600 strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday. A reconnoissance was made and the enemy found to be in the town. After a skirmish, Colonel Carroll concluded to hold

order to destroy it, but they were met by storms of bullets, and were obliged to retire. A large cavalry force of the enemy then crossed the bridge and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed.

Our men opposed them at every step, often driv ing them back with heavy loss; but the numbers. after Gen. Tyler's Third Brigade arrived, were so much inferior to the enemy—theirs being at least five to one—that it was impossible to hold our position and we were compelled to fall back, our boys' fighting every foot of the way. After falling back some three or four miles, a

hedy of cavalry were sent to attack us but were received in such a manner as to compel them to retire, when the engagement ended, having lasted about five hours. Our loss in killed and wounded is not known, but it is large, as is also that of the enemy. We lost a large number of prisoners.

During the fight Colonel Carroll's horse fell with him, injuring the Colonel badly. Captain Reilly, of General Shields' staff, was badly injured in the head. He received praise from all who saw him fighting. Colonel Buckley, of the 29th Ohio Regiment, was badly wounded. His men charged three times in

order to get him, but he was carried off by the

enemy.

General Ashby, of the Black Horse Cavalry notoriety, was positively killed during the fight at the bridge over Middle river. Captain Keogh charged with a body of cavalry and held the bridge for seme time, during a ter-

rible storm of grape. This was one of the most hotly contested engagements of the whole war, as indicated by the loss compared with the numbers engaged, who ought like demons. [LATER.]

Two regiments from the First Brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat. The pioneer corps also helped. Colonel Buckley has arrived here wounded.

BATTLE AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY WON BY GEN. MITCHELL!

Two Days' Hard Fighting.

THE ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED.

A private despatch has been received by the president of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, from Cairo, which says that General Mitchell has won another brilliant victory at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The enemy was completely routed, after two days' hard fighting. No particulars are given.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND. Death of Col. Ashby Confirmed.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, June 11. The Richmond papers of Monday have an account of a kirmish near Harrisonburg, in which Col. Ashby, of the rebel cavalry, was killed. Col. Wyndham, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, was taken prisoner. On Saturday, Jackson was at Port Republic, in Rock

ingham, from which he would retreat when pursued by the Federal troops. The same papers publish the names of the killed and wounded in seven rebel regiments, mak ing a total of 559. The weather still continues unfavorable for military operations. It has rained every other day for the pastwo weeks. The water in the Chickahominy has not reseded, and the roads are in a terrible condition.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY. General Buell in Hot Pursuit of Polk's Army.

St. Louis, June 11 .- A gentleman who has just ar rived from Corinth, and is conversant with matters there says General Buell, with 60,000 troops, embracing two divisions of his own and all of General Pope's forces were at Guntown, in hot pursuit of General Polk's rebels General W. T. Sherman's division was engaged in re pairing the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Corinth and Grand Junction. General Wood's division of Buell's corpul was repair ing the bridges across Big Bear creek, twenty-six miles

rom Corinth.

General Thomas, with about 6,000 troops, is at Corinth The resolution was then adopted. renovating the town so that it may be used as a habita-Generals McClernand and Wallace are at Purdy with tion for troops. The railroad h om Corinth to Jackson, and thence to 20.000 troops. Grand Junction, is , eing rapidly repaired, and communi-Grand Junction, is a constant and speed with Columbus, Ky., cation was expected to be opened with Columbus, Ky., important and speedy route in a day or two, affording a line Bloom localities. in a day or two, affording a. Figure 1 locomotives for the transportation of supp. ts, four of which are have been captured at different poh. in run; ing order, and the balance bein, rapidly repaired

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPH'18, June 9.—Masters here continue quiet. It is reported that the rebels have destroyed a quantity of cost on at Madison and Witsburg, on the St. Thomas river. CAIRO, June 11.-The steamer De Soto arrived from Memphis last night. It was reported there, when she left, that Farragut's fleet had passed Vicksburg, but was compelled to return below the city on account of the

From Cairo.

OAIRO, June 10—The rebel gunboat General Bray arrived this morning. She will be repaired immediately. There have been no arrivals from Memphis to day.

The General Bragg was captured in the battle at Memphis. She was formerly the ocean steamer Marquis dela.

Habana.

Con motion of Mf. SHEFFIELD (U), of Rhode Island, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to report a bill providing thet the courts martial shall not hereafter sentence to the petitentiary efficiency and also discharging all persons now held by virtue of commitments made by such courts for affences not deemed infamous at concessor law.

The House then adjourned.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 11. SENATE. Senators from Deseret. Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, offered a resolution that Messrs. Caunon and Hooper, claiming to be Senstors from the State of Descret, be admitted to the floor of the Senste. Laid over.

Loyal Citizens in Seceded States.

Loyal Citizens in Seceded States.

Mr. DIXON (Rep.) of Connecticut, offered a resolution that all acts or ordinances of Secession, alleged to have been adopted by Legislature or Convention of the people of any State, are, as to the Union, absolutely multand void; but while such acts may and do subject the individual actors therein to forfeitures and ponalties, they do not in any degree affect the relations of the State wherein they purport to have been adopted to the Covernment of the United States, but are as to such Government acts of rebollion, insurrection, and hostlifty on the part of individuals engaged therein and giving assent thereto; and that such States are, notwithstanding such acts of ordinances, still members of the Federal Union, and, as such, are subject to all the obligations and duties imposed on them by the Constitution of the United States, and the loyal citizens of such States are entitled to all the privileges thereby guarantied and conferred. Laid over. Taking Evidence.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, introduced a bill to provide the means and mode of taking evidence in sup-port of certain cases against the Government. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Navy. Mr. GBIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, introduced a bill for he better government of the navy of the United States, deferred.

Deser et. Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, presented certain papers and documents in support of the claim of Deserct for ad-mission as a State.

The Marine Corps. The bill in relation to the appointment of licutenants to the marine corps was taken up, and, after a discussion Provisional Governments.

Mr. HABRIS (Rep), of New York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to establish provisional governments in certain cases, with a recommendation Fugitive-Slave Law.

At one o'clock the bill smending the fugitive-slave law was taken up as unfinished business.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, moved to postpone it, and take up the Pacific Railroad bill. Agreed YEAS. Browning (Bep.) Howard (Rep.) Cliandler (Bep.) Kennedy (U.) Saulsbury (Dem.) Collemer (Bep.) Lane (Rep.) Kan. (Starke (Dem.) Davis (U.) McDougall (Dem.) Trumbull (Bep.) Wade (Rep.) Wade (Rep.) Willay (Rep.)

Morrill (Rep.)

Nesmith (Dem.)

Pomeroy (Rep.)

Wade (Rep.)

Willey (Rep.)

Wilmot (Rep.) NAYS. p.) Fessenden (Rep.) | Sumner (Rep.) | Foot, (Rep.) | Wilkinson (Rep.) | Wilkinson (Rep.) | Wight (U.) |
The Pacific Railroad. Anthony (Bep.)

EMr. ModOUGALL (hem), for California, explained the provisions of the bill, contending that the building of such a road was a matter of general and national into-rest as well as of economy. He thought it would be self-sustaining road; but even if not, it was of such vast importance to the Government and country that we might well make an appropriation for such an object. But there was nothing to be asked from the Government before 1865.

The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the

The Medical Department of the Army. The bill providing additional medical officers for the volunteer service was taken up. It provides for forty surgeons and one hundred and twenty assistant surgeons. Mr. WILSON (Bep.), of Massachusetts, said there was great need for additional surgical aid in the army. He had understood that some of the men wounded at the battle before Bichmond did not have their wounds dressed for the first time till last Saturday.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, asked why numbers of our men in the hospitals had not been dis-

Mir. WILSON said we had heard, during the entire

and the many and heard, during the entire session, from the camps and hospitals, complaints, loud and strong, against the medical department of the army. There had been regimental surgeons appointed, and also brigade surgeons, and there was a larger number of brigade surgeons than brigades, yet these were insufficient. There were a large number of wounded men in the hospitals. After a skirmish, Colonel Carroll concluded to note the bridge, and, ordering that it should not be burned, put his guns in position to command it.

At 6 o'clock on Monday morning he was opened on by some twenty heavy guns, which had been placed in position by the enemy during the night. Our forces tried to reach the bridge repeatedly, in the control of the contro rescribed forms.
Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, said there had been great mismanagement in the appointment of sur-geons. Many of the surgeons were utterly unfit for the duties. At the battle of Winchester, many wounded geons. Many of the surgeons were unterly unit for their duties. At the battle of Winchester, many wounded men lay for eight or nine days without having their wounds dressed, and were buried in the clothes they were wounded in. If the Committee on the Conduct of the War examine this case, they will find that not all the cruelties are practised by the robels. There were men who had their legs amputated, and while they laid on the floor in agony were told to get up and go out by the surgeons; and when the poor men said they could not go because they had no legs, they had been kicked by the surgeons or mon connected with what is called the medical department of the army. Such facts occurred after the battle of Winchester. There were at least fifteen thousand men in the hospitals now who ought to be discharged; there were men sent to the hospitals so careless); that not even their names were sent with them, and such men have died and been buried as unknown, leaving years of suspense to their families.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said the Government had done all they could to get the proper returns by sending all the necessary blanks, but company officers had neglected their duty, and were careless.

Relief of Gen. Grant.

Relief of Gen. Grant. Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, called up the bill from the House for the relief of Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant. The bill provides an allowance for a check of \$1,000 test

The bill provides an allowance for a check of \$1,000 lost in 1848

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, wanted to know why this claim, the cause of which occurred in 1848, had just come up, fourteen years after. He thought it was because the man's name was Grant. He was of the opinion that the bill should lay over.

Mr. CLARK said the committee had simply judged from the facts. There was nothing to show when the claim was made.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he though the papers show that the claim was made. he claim was presented long ago. It was well known hat many claims were kept here for twenty years. There was no reason for suspicion in this case.

Mr. HOWE said the papers showed that the claim was made in 1852. Mr. HALE thought that, from the facts stated, the case Mr. HALE nought that, from the later stated, the case was suspicious. It appears that the claim was made in 1852, but no favorable report could be had. But now, when we hold a military glory about General Grant, it was brought forward again, and referred, not to the Committee of Claims, but to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, the

ste then went into executive se HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A Medal for Major Anderson.

Mr. WHALEY (U.), of Virginia, offered a resolution acknowledgment of the services of Major Anderson is officers and men, at Fort Sumpter, and providing gold Post Routes. The House passed the bill appropriating \$150,000 for service under the recently passed post-route bill.

Pay of Officers. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill regulating the pay of certain army officers. The bill was passed Accusation against Ben Wood. Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, rose to a questivilege, and submitted the following resolution,

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., of Onio, rose to a question of privilege, and submitted the following resolution, which was read at the Clerk's table:

Whereas, Information has been received by the Government that Hon. Benjamin Wood, a Representative in Congress from the State of New York, and a member of this House, has been engaged in communicating, or attempting to communicate, important intelligence to the Confederate rebels in arms against the Government of the United States: be 1t, there'ore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the alleged conduct of the said Benjamin Wood in the premises, and to that end the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under eath, and report to the House. Mr. PHELPS (Dem), of Missouri, said he did not see mr. PHEDI'S (Pell') of missouri, said he due to the seriteman slluded to present in his seat.

Mr. BINGHAM said he was in his seat a moment ago.

Mr. PHELPS said he would not oppose the proceeding, but it seemed to him but courteous to a member of the House that he should be present under such circum-

Mr. BINGHAM. I understand that the gentleman i hir. BINGHAM. I understand that the gentleman is in the refreshment-room. Let a page be sent after him. This is no question for discussion. When I received the communication from the Government I recognized it as my duty to rise in my place and offer the resolution. I desire to say that the communication was made to me, and was received by me. I state, as a member of the House, that I believe the information has been communicated to the Government. The resolution has been carefully worded, and does not allege, even by intest, that the information is true. It is purposely guarded, and refers to the alleged conduct of the member without the slightest intent to prejudice the case. the slightest intent to prejudice the case.

Mr. WOOD, at this point, came into the hall, and renumed his seat. Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, asked leave t

Mr. BIGHARDSON (Dem.), or lilipois, asked leave a make a suggestion.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will hear the gentleman.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman from Ohio state that information has been received by the Government but as the Government is composed of several dopart ments, I would like to know what department has received this information. The gentleman from Ohio rise in his place, and makes certain grave accusations again a member of the House, and when a member, on his ow responsibility, makes an accusation, I shall always vot for an inquiry.

ferponeionity, makes an accusation, a same and the for an inquiry.

Mr. BINGHAM, I again remind the gentleman that I have made no accusation. I repeat the statement that certain information has been furnished to the Government of the character indicated.

Mr. BICHAEDSON repeated his question, as to what department received it.

Mr. BINGHAM replied: I believe, originally, the
Department of State. The Government is a unit, and
when it transmits information to this House it seems to
me hypercritical to be called upon to specify through
what channel or specific department of the Government t comes.

Mr. NOBLE (Dem.), of Ohio. The gentleman from Ohio has stated that the information was communicated to the House from the Executive Department. I, see a member, heard no such communication. This is entirely

Mr. BINGHAM. My colleague did not hear me dis-Mr. BINGHAM. My consagned und not near me dis-junctly. I said I had a communication to make to the House, and I say upon my own responsibility, that the preamble to that resolution is true, and that und inform-ation has been communicated to the Government. I will say that, as a matter of juntice to Mr. Wood and myself, I have carefully guarded my, words, so that not even by intentment does it accuse blm of anything. It is simply a resolution of inquiry and not of accusation. Mr. WOOD, (Dem.), of New York, said: I hope the resolution will be adopted, and the committee appointed. esolution will be adopted, and the committee opportunity to vindicate myself, also defire to thank the Government for giving me what ey denied to so many others, viz: an opportunity to be

Another Issue of Treasury Notes. Another Issue of Treasury Notes.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, which was ordered to be printed, authorizing the issue of a hundred and fifty millions of treasury notes, not bearing interest, of a denomination of not less than five dollars, receivable in payment of all leans made to the United States, and of all taxes, internal duties, excises, dobts, and demands of every kind due, excepting duties on imports and interest, and of all claims and demands against the United States, excepting for interest upon bonds, notes, and certificates of debt or deposit; also, to be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, excepting duties upon imports and interest on public debt, &c.

The District Jail.

The District Jail. The House considered the Senate bill relating to the ment of convicts in the District of Columbia penishing. A their improvement and benefit. Healthy, has made, but disspreed to by a voic of 32. A motion where the section providing for the against 65, to structure of courts martial, and protentiary ander the sentence of courts martial, and protentiary and the sentence of courts martial, and protentiary and protentiary and the sentence of courts martial, and protentiary and the sentence of the bill was postgoned till to morrow.

o morrow. Courts Martial. FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

WINCHESTER, June 7.—The Potomac and Shenaudoa ivers are higher than for ten years before, retarding the movements of the army corps under General Bank.
The loss of the bridge at Harper's Ferry and the impossi bility of crossing with safety cut off our supply trains a well as a portion of the troops, and compelled the quar termasters to supply the troops, by way of Cumberland Xesterday, however, the supply trains of Gen. Williams livision succeeded in getting over at Williamsport, an en. Green's brigade will cross to-day.

I kesteroay, however, the supply trains of Gen. Williams of division succeeded in getting over at Williamsport, and Gen. Green's brigade will cross to-day.

There is no rail transportation between here and Harper's Ferry, the bridge over the Opequan having been destroyed, and the embankment at Shenandosh city washed away. The telegraph along the same route has been partially destroyed. Thus we are, just at present, cot off from any regular communication with the East.

General Fremont, at last accounts, was at Mount Jackson, pursuing the rebel force up the valley. General Shields, after leaving Middletown, went up the Suray valley as far as Elk run, or Swift run gap, but failing to overtake or cut off the enemy in consequence of the bridges having been destroyed, returned towards Front Boyal. Beyond doubt Jackson has escaped with but little loss. Genurned prisoners say his force is reduced almost to the starving point for want of food, subsisting on two crackers per day.

A considerable number of paroled convalescent prisoners, left here by Jackson on his retreat, go to Washington to-day. Thence they will be sent home to await an exchange. Most of those remaining in hospital are doing well, and but very fow deaths have occurred among them. Jr. Antisell, acting Medical Director of the corps, is indefaigable in his attention to them. Many ladies of the town are unremitting in their attention to the wants of the sick and wounded.

There are now in confinement here sixty rebel prisoners of war, under charge of Capitain Cogawell, of the 2d Massachusetts, and between 300 and 400 are now en route bither from Strasburg. These will be sent to Baltimore to-morrow. In order to prevent any insult to the prisoners, as well as any demonstration on the part of Secession sympathizers, a strong patrol will escort them through the town, who will promptly suppress and punish any attempt of the kind.

General Banks, has his headquarters here at present. Capitain Rertram, 3d Wisconsin, deputy provost marshal, maintains excellent or

but all attempts to ferret out the parties engaged have thus far failed.

A gentleman well known to many of our officers, who was concealed several days in town, overheard conversations participated in by Confederate officers. One, who appeared to be well informed in regard to rebel movements, said if Richmond was evacuated the whole force would be thrown into the valley, and would maintain a guernla warfare to the last.

Gen. Cooper's brigade passed through town yesterday, in excellent spirits and health.

It surprises observers of the hostility exhibited towards our army on its retreat to meet now with such numbers of "good Union men" hore. The female Secsesionists alone take pride in having their real soutiments known to us by words, gestures, and deeds. Hereafter, outward demonstrations of their Secssion proclivities will be promptly suppressed by the military authorities.

Jackson did not hesitate to declare that the main object of the expedition had failed, and he attributed the failure to the non-arrival of his rear supports under Longstreet and Smith. He said his whole force reached nearly 60,000 men.

sature to the non-arrival of his rear supports under Longstreet and 8-mith. He said his whole force reached nearly 60,000 men.

General Sigel was serenaded last night at the Taylor
House. He made a few remarks in respanse.

It is stated that Gen. Hamilion, formerly of this army,
but afterwards transferred to the command of General
Heimzelman's division, has been ordered to a command
under General Halleck.

Capt. Cothran, of the 1st New York battery, resumed;
his command here. The President reversed the finding,
of the court martial dismissing him from the service, and
restored him to the battery. His return was gladly greeted by his officers and men.

WINGHESTER, June 8.—Four hundred and five rebel
prisoners arrived here to-day from Strasburg, and have
been quartered temporarily in the basements of the
churches. Most of them are stated to have been stragglers, overtaken by Gen. Fremont's army during his pursuit of Jackson up the valley.

Returned prisoners say that Jackson was attacked in
force at Woodstock by Fremont, losing one battery and
aconsiderable number of killed, wounded, and some prisoners.

Among the prisoners now here is Captain William
Monaghan, of the 6th Louisiana volunteers, actin, major
of that regiment. He was captured near, Strasburg by

Mexican war, and distinguished and inspected one battle.

Gen. Cooper's brigade was reviewed and inspected yesterday by Gen. Sigel. This is a large brigade, recently formed at Harper's Ferry, and includes the 1st District of Columbia Regiment. The review was a very creditable one.

The men now in hospital here are as follows: At the
Union Hospital, 163 Federals; at the York House Hospital, 17 Federals and 67 Confederates; at the Academy
Hospital, 30 Federals and 60 Confederates; at Strasburg, A rumor was circulated here this morning that Jackion had been strongly reinforced and was advancing
iown the Suray valley again. It could not be traced to

Mauch Chunk is almost isolated from the rest of the any authentic source.

Not the slightest demonstration was made on the part
of the cilizens when the prisoners entered the town toand delightful town are entirely wiped out, and washed

monagnan, of the oth Louisiana volutieers, actual major of that regiment. He was captured near Strasburg by the Delaware Oavalry. The captain was an officer in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself in more than

lay.

A proclamation has been issued—a copy of which will be placed in every house in town—ordering the inhabi—tants to return every article in their possession belonging to the Government. It is known that a large amount of o me covernment. It is known that a large amount of rms, clothing, and provisions, have been taken and con-called by them. If this order is not obeyed, a strict surch of every suspected house and severe examples of alinquents will follow. LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

PROSPECT OF A MINISTERIAL CRISIS. HALIPAX, June 11.—The steamer Africa, with Liver HALIFAN, June II.—The steamer After, with inver-poed dates to the 31st uit, and, by telegraph via Queens-fown to the 1st inst., arrived off the harbor at 4 % clock this mornine, and was towed up at 6 % clock, in conse-quence of having her rudder damaged in the "ce-off Unp Bace. She will be repaired and sail for Buston at 0 clock to-day. She has 64 passengers, but no specie, as eported. The steamer Australasian arrived at Queenstown on the 31st ult.

The French army in Rome is about to be reduced to a single division.

The English Conservative party have collected all their force for the purpose of upsetting Load Palmerston on the retrenchment question.

The steamer Nova Scotia arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ult.

30th ult. The ship Sue had passed off Queenstown for Glasgow. with a cargo of turpentine, having run the blockade of the coast of Georgia.

The United States consul at Paris has issued a notice that no forther applications can be received from foreign officers for commissions in the United States army.

The Turks are reported to have gained a great victory

negro. GREAT BRITAIN. In the House of Commons, on the 29th of May, Mr. Lindsay gave notice that he should call attention to the relations of England with the Federal, and also the Confederate States of America, on the 27th of June.

Mr. Lindsay also moved for a return of the number of iron-clad vessels already built, and of those building, or iron clad vessels stready built, and of those building, or in course of conversion, in England.

Lord Palmerston stated that the Government has no intention to interfere in Afighanistan, unless the Indian territory was threatened with invasion.

The London Times again indulges in a warning editorial on the "financial crisis," which sooner or later must, it argues, occur in America—a crisis which overthes every nation and every individual who believes in the creation of wealth from any other source than honest wavescreance and labor. erseverance and labor. In another article the *Times* reviews the report on the question of fortifications, and says that the Commissioners see no reason from the events in the American civil war to modify the views they took last year relative to the fortifications at t pitheal.

The Times, in reviewing the latest evidence on the subject, is disposed to concur in the judgment of the Commissioners, and thinks that their conclusions are

subject, is disposed to concur in the judgment of the Commissioners, and thinks that their conclusions are justified.

The New York correspondent of the London Times, underdate of the 16th of May, considers Gen. Hanter's proclamation as valuable to the rebels as an army of half a million of men, and says it will make every man and by in the South a soldier, and have a corresponding effect in Kentucky and the other Border States. There are probably 20,000 men in General Halleck's army who will either lay down their arms or so over to the rebels if Praident Lincoin should endorse the proclamation.

The Post considers the news from the Southwest as favorable to the Confederates, and says that General Beauregard continues to fortify his position at Corinta, and receive reinforcements, whilst the silence of both the United States Government and the press is ominous. It is whispered that a large portion of General Hulter, when he was about it, might have declared the abolition of slavery throughout the Southern Confederacy. The effect in both cases will be about the same. President I flucton must quash the manifesto of General Hunter, or in common consistency enfranchise the slaves of the other Southern States in which he has been enabled to gain a footing.

Thousands of emigrauts have sailed from London for the purpose of founding a new Nonconformist colony in New Zealand, to be called Albertland.

The Government, at the request of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, have ordered two steamers to be got years for the nurses of making a further survey on

The Government, at the request of the Atlantic Tele-graph Company, have ordered two attemers to be got ready for the purpose of making a further survey on both sides of the Atlantic. FRANCE. Report says that Captain Bonaparto Patterson, serving in the Mexican Expedition, is in high favor with the Emperor, and it is conjectured that he may prove a more acceptable candidate as King or President of the Mexicans than an Austrian Prince.

The United States Consul at Paris has issued a notice that no further applications can be receively from foreign officers for commissions in the Federal army.

The Paris Bourse was heavy at 70f, 30c. for the rentes.

ITALY. The Government, wishing to put an end to agitation, had decided that the proceedings of the Bifle socialise should be suspended in Lombardy.

Garibaldi had arrived at Como. In regly to congratulations of the people, he made a concellatory speech in reference to the different sections of Italy. THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The MEXICAN QUESTION.

The session of the Spanish Cortes has been exsended on account of the Mexican question. The season to the Spinish Cortes has been extended on account of the Mexicon question.

The Correspondencia contradicts the report that General Prim would be nominated ambassador to Mexico. The Paris Pays states that a note has been addressed to the English and Spanish Governments, by the France Government, explaining the canduct of France, and declaring that France would consider herself released from the obligations of the conventions entered into, if the allies treated directly with Juarez.

The Pairic asserts that Spain will concur, diplomatically, in bringing acryt a solution of the question.

General Prim will return to Europe.

General Serrans will be sent as unbassador to Mexico.

The coasts of the Northern and Baltic Seas are to be defended by forts at the mouths of the principal rivers. It has also been decided to build eight malled steamers, after the American system, armed with three guns. TURKEY. According to an official despatch, the Turkish troops have not only entered Montenegro, but defeated the Montenegrins with great slaughter, and were preparing to prosecute their advance into the country. INDIA.

Advices from Calcutta to the 10th, and from Bombay to the 12th of May, have been received. They report more business doing, and improving prices in imports. Exchange on London at Calcutta was at 22 % d, and at Bombay 2s % d. Higher prices were demanded for cotton.

The troubles in Affghanistan were about to be ended y a compromise.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mails from the Cape of Good Hope to the 21st of April had been rec ived.

The ship Table Bay was nearly completed.

A bill limiting the rate of legal interest to six par cent. and been introduced in Parliament.

Trial by jury was to be established in British Kaffra-BRAZIL. The Brazilian mails reached Lisbon on the 29th of

May.

Rio coffee was selling at 74||100. The stock was 180,-300 bags. Exchange on London and Dahia was at 28, and at Perambuco 25%.
LONDON MONEY MARKET,—The funds, on the Solh of May, were firmer, and % per cent. higher, owing to renewed ease in the money market. The rates for advance in the fitook Exchange are still 1% per cent. At the bank, the demand for discount was limited. Railway shares were very dull owing to the bad prospects of the speedy termination of the war in America. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York, May 29th, Hosa, at Deal; 26th, Minnehaha, at Londonderry; 27th, the Amanda, at Helyaet; 28th, Niagara, at Limerick; 30th, George

Marchand, at Deal. Arrived from Philadelphia, May 29th, Zephyr, at Kingsion.

Mr.Mo.—The Amelia, from the Tyne, for New York, put into Stornoway on the 28th of May, having been in a

Agricultural Fair at Norristown. Norkisyows, June 11.—The East Pennsylvania Agricultural Society has an exhibition at this place to-morrow. Among the novelties is an improved stump extractor. A premium of \$100 will be awarded for the best trotting horse, and \$30 for the best trotting horse in Mostgomery county. Mowing machines, respers, &c., will be exhibited in large numbers.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Octon.—The weekly Cotton market was forwarded by the North America.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is BTATE. OF TRADE.—The Manchestic market is quiet, but prices have an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—Meests. Richardson, Spence. & Co., BREADSTUFFS.—Meests. Richardson, Spence. & Co., was keftled, Nash, & Co., and Bigland, Athya, & Co., report Flour firmer; and 6d higher since Tuesday. American, 24330s. Wheat firm, and 2d higher than on Tuesday for the inferior qualities; red Western, 93 363003 31, red Southern, 103 4d 2010s 6d; white Western and Southern, 105 6d 22s. Gorn steady, and 629d higher than on Tuesday; mixed, 27s 6d 22s 9d; yellow, 27s 9d; white, 31252s.

PROVISIONS—Beef has a declining tendency. Pork inactive and tending downward. Bacon irregular, and 122s lewer; holders pressing their stocks on the market. Lard quiet but steady, at 40243s. Tallow firm at 42526 46s 6d.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes firmer. Pots 38s. Pearls 36s. Rosin dull and easier; common 12s 6d 21s 9d. Spirits Turpentine easier, with small sales at 742076s. Sugar—small sales at 3d desline. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Cod Oil quiet. Linseed Oil advancing; sales at 40241s.

From Louisville-Protest Against Buckner's Release—A Tobacco Exhibition.
Louisville, June 11.—Both the Journal and Democrat, of this city, earnestly protest against any arrangement being entered into by the Government, with the rebals, whereby General Buckner will be released. ciety was held at Spratt & Co.'s warehouse to day, and was a great success, some three hundred hogsheads being

entered for the premiums. The prices were very high, varying from \$15 to \$52 per 160 pounds. The best prewium hogsheads sold as follows: Manufacturing leaf, 1st premium hogshead, \$50; 2d prem. bhd., \$36; 3d do., \$30. Cutting leaf, 1st prem. bhd., \$52; 2d do., \$40; 3d do., \$29. Ladies' class, 1st prem. hhd., \$51; 2d do

From Fortress Monroe. BALTIMORE. June 11 .- The Old Point boat arrived at this port at 6.15 this morning. She brings the following

FORTRESS MORROE, June 10.—The weather is unusually severe for this season of the year, and still con-The steamer Louisians, with a hundred of the wounded, will sail for New York as soon as the weather is fa-

The privateers, who have been on board the Massachusetts since her unsuccessful trip up the James river were this morning transferred to the steamship Fulton. The Fulton will take a lov of wounded to New York as soon as the weather permits. The steamship Belvidere ran foul of the British stea Jason, this morning, carrying away one wheel-house and a part of her after upper works. The Jason was not

much damaged.

The Port Royal returned to Roanoke Island last night. A grand Union demonstration by the citizens of Nor-folk and Pertsmouth will take place to-morrow. Gov. Pierpont and other distinguished speakers are expected

The Rebel Steamer Nashville. NEW YORK, June 11.—Advices from Nassau, N. P., state that the rebel steamer Nashville was still at anchor in that port on the 1st of June.

The Recent Freshets.

MAUCH CHUNK, June 9, 1862.
To the Editor of The Press: Sin: Never, I believe, in the history of Pennsylvania, has a county suffered so disastrously as Carbon did last week by the freshet. The public improvements through our regions have been swept almost entirely from one end to the other. Canal dams, bridges, locks, coal schutes and great portions of the railroads have, been utterly de-molished. Hundreds of boats were torn from their moorings and carried down with the angry current, and many richly freighted with human life. Great portions of villages—many houses and improvements—were lifted as if by magic from their foundations and hurried down the iver to swell its mighty and impetuous torrents.

The loss of life is frightfully fearful. At this writing is is said that unwards of one hundred and fifty dead orphans are mourning for husbands and fathers! Many are without homes; without clothes and without food! No pen can exaggerate the picture; it is sad in the extreme. Charity has work before hee, and many of our ladies are now ministering angels. I trust the generous of your city will not be deaf to the calls of the wants Mauch Chunk is almost isolated from the rest of the

into the very rocks of the mountains; and, what i to rebuild them. I may say, too, the county cannot reouild the bridges swept away with the money at the dis posal of the commissioners, nor can atax be laid or col-lected to do it. Indeed, it is a serious question what shall or can be done under the circumstances The strong and powerful corporations will rebuild their works. They are pushing their improvements with nighty energy, but they can do no more than take care cally in a deplorable condition. I hope, however, the mething may be done to afford some relief. In the midst of all our troubles comes the news from the battle field that our brave mountain boys have been in the sanguinary conflict of Fair Oaks, and among the

lisin we read the name of our g-llant and chivalros Colonel Miller, of the Sist, who commanded a compan from this place in Mexico, and had upwards of four hay dred of our men in his regiment, and many of them has followed him. They have fought their last fight. pall hangs heavy upon.us. For come reason we have han no mails for six de nd I fear many business men have suffered thereby. But I must close, although my pen lingors around

enes of desolation. I write because I am approbens hat but little is known or suspected of the real conditi of things, and if I can awaken some symnathy or in rest for our suffering poor, I shall feel that I have done

Public Amusements. The new order of things at the Walnut-street Theatre is meeting the full approbation of the public. Mr. Ol-wyne understands management most perfectly, and has gathered around him a most efficient company. His principal card is, of course, Miss Daty, an actress of whose versatile and brilliant powers we cannot say too much. The sharp gattle of pointed wit receives additional zest from Miss Daly's sparkling interpretation; the broad laugh of humor convulses all the more when heard in the unctous ring of her voice; while here and there touches

of the sweetest rathos relieve the picture with welcome shedow. Miss Daly's vocal powers are also of the highest

order; there is, indeed, no accomplishment necessary for

the readition of her line of characters which she lacks. Our Female American Cousin" is decidedly a success and a sensation; we do not wonger that it is played to such crowded houses. At the Arch-street Theatre, Mr. Chanfran is continuing to do his best te amuse the public by the laughable oles which he sustains in "Bull Run" and "Mose in California." The former is a piec that defies criticism to good extent. The worst that can be said of it is, that it is decidedly sensational; while, to counterbalance this tendency, it is really put on the stage in a very excellent manner, is well acted, and seems to give universal satisfaction. Mr. Chanfran's negro is something to be re-Chanfrau is certainly the only actor we have who can play the rowdy withou verging into extravagance and disgusting coarseness. Captain Williams' "Whaling Yoyage" is meeting a re-

unique, instructive, and faithful, even to the minutest de-ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—A total eclipse of the moon, visible over the whole United States, ook place last night. It begun at Philadelphia at 11.48 clipse commenced, the sky cleared up, and not a cloud was to be seen, thus affording a splendid view. On many of the street corners were assembled large crowds, anx onely watching the moon as it became slowly obscured frem sight. Total darkness reigned for about an hour. The moon, when half covered, presented a most magnificent sight, and each moment afterward presented a grand

ception here, which its fidelity and vividness justify. As

picture of the life that it purports to illustrate, it is

The moon is eclipsed when it becomes involved in the shadow of the earth, and so deprived of the light it is accustomed to receive from the sun; and this can take place only at the time of full moon, or when the moon is in opposition to the sun. If in the course of the eclipse only a part of the moon's disc enters the earth's shadow, it is called a partial eclipse; but if the moon is totally durkened by the whole disc entering the shadow, as was the case last night, it is called a total eclipse. Eclipses of the moon can only take place when the moon's elevation above the ecliptic at full moon happens to be less than the semi-diameter of the section of the earth's shadow through which she passes. In the course of a year there may be three eclipses of the moon, which is the greatest number that can happen; but there must always necessarily be two.

At the time of new moon, or when the moon is between the sun and the earth, her shadow may fall on the disc the earth at certain places, and prevent either all or parl of the light of the sun from reaching those places on the of the light of the sun from reaching those places on this eath's surface. This circumsance produces the phenon-enon of a total or partial eclipse of the sun, which is limited to the portion of the earth in which the moon has dow happens to fall. The shadow of the moon does not always reach as far as the earth. Eclipses of the sun occur more frequently than eclipses of the moon. In the course of each year there must be twe at least in some parts of the earth, but there cannot possibly be more than four—a number that sometimes, though yeary seadons, happens.

WE CALL attention to the card in another column, in relation to the concert to be given the evening, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford, in aid of aint Joschim's Catholic Church, at that place.

The very lest taken in the city will participate, and as the entire affair will be under the direction of Thoma E. Harkins, Esg., we feel satisfied that it will be a jost

A RAILROAD CONNECTION.—The Cmr mittee of Councils on Railroads visited the upper pato the city resterdes afternoon, for the purpose of decling upon a street to lay the track to connect the both Pennsylvania Railroad with the Philadesphia, Gertanreunsystems Esuroad with the Finianeiphis, terrations, and Norristown road, as authorized by act of Assembly. The North Pennsylvania company fixed pon Defferson street, but objection was made to this, a account of narrowness of that theroughfare, and itseling the company of t was selected by the committee for the laying track.

THANKS RETURNED .- It will be een, A HAMBS ARELUANED.—It Will be golf-by reference to our advertising columns, that Germor Curtin has returned thanks to the Pennsylvania ageons and the Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph for the itting derotion to the wounded soldiers at Yolova, Williamsburg, and Fair Oaks.

BOY DROWNED.—A lad named Smel Emick was drowned at Otis-street wharf, Kenng'n, yesterday afternoon. The body was recovered, inch inquest held by the coroner. THE INQUEST .- Last evening theroter held an inquest on the body of Samuel Good; the boy who was killed on the Trenton Bailroad. A-dict of accidental death was rendered, and the raid company exonerated from all blame.

DEATH OF A REBEL OFFICER.

terday afternoon Lieut. Theo. Klinch, of the Confete army, from Charleston, died et. the United States ital, Fifth and Buttonwood streets. He was wid and taken prisener at the battle of Fair Oaks. As brought here on Sundsy last, on board the Spag. The deceased is a young man, and of rich parents will be interred at Woodland Cemetery.