The Press FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

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AT LAST, we have a gleam of light from the mountains of East Tennessee! No people have been so sadly oppressed as the be remembered that FREMONT is marching loval citizens of that beautiful district. The heel of tyranny has been upon their neck rebel force in front, and is distant a hundred since the beginning of this strife, and their oppressors have tortured them with the most malignant hatred and persistent cruelty. In the dark his or, of this rebellion nothing will be read with more borror and detestation than the chapter which tells of the sufferings, the patience, the endurance, and the lovalty of this noble race of men. Amid temptations and oppressions such as no people have ever experienced, they have remained true even unto imprisonment and death. The thrilling narrative of Parson BROWNLOW has immortalized the devotion of his fellow-sufferers; and it will be glad tidings for his soul to-day to read the glowing despatch which came over the wires at an early hour this morning. We have read nothing since the beginning of this contest with such an ecstasy of joy, as we read the brief account of General NEGLEY's triumph. East Tennessee has been liberated, and by a Pennsylvania general. We are proud of the "Atta and of the mon wha have performed it.

desperation.

It is a terrible recording angel, this War. paid a hundred fold dearer for the raid, it Its eyes may be full of tears, its dark brows corrugated with pain, its lips quivering with suppressed agony of pity, yet its hand never MONT. felters; upon the great wall of the Past, the adamantine barrier of growing History, it traces, with deliberate surety, the awful record of heroism and cowardice, the serene sacrifice of conscious courage, the desperate immolation of impetuous impulse, things done and things attempted, plans fulfilled and plans frustrated, honesty and peculation, patriotism and traitorous corruption-all are registered in the heart-language of the race and in characters whose sharp outlines can never be blurred by any national vicissitude. Woo and, at the same time, hurried defence of his to him whose perfidy is there blazoned to all tax bill. He gives us the poetry of figures. coming time! Happy he whose truth of heart and power of mind are there made a rich legacy for unborn generations !

are passing are the most varied, the most | expects it to do. There is no burden made vivid, ever written by War. The world has heavy; there is none treated with indifference no parallel to the extent and the degree of the or neglect. If we want to know the real treachery disclosed by the last few months; monetary troubles of this war, we may look at but neither has it such sublime records of incorruptible manbood. If it has its Gosport, anxious to see really what we have gained, it has, too, its Monroe. It balances the base surrender of Pensacola by the heroic retention of Sumpter. It contrasts LEE with LYON; theme. Had he been a more ambitious man BUCHANAN with LINCOLN. It puts side by he might have been prophetic and oracular; side the raid of EWELL and the retreat of he might have advanced new theories, and BANKS: the retreat of JACKSON and the advance of FREMONT.

It is to this latter operation that we wish to call special attention. The retreat of Gon. BANKS has been thoroughly discussed, and has taken definite shape in the public mind as one of the most masterly movements of the war. The "iron man's" name is already gloriously obiselled in iron. But the advance of Gen. FREMONT, having been through a region less known and less near, has not received that meed of praise to which a detailed examination of the difficulties surmounted and the reTHE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

shown himself an advanced statesman captured with such hurrahs; prisoners taken by in educational extension and legal rehim escape in the confusion caused by the hard pressir g columns in the rear, and join our form, and is so apt at finance that, on lincs; and beyond Strasburg, the rear-guard a recent occasion, when Mr. GLADSTONE's is again defeated. Onward still both parties Budget had to be assailed, Mr. DISRAELI, who press-the recently victorious and well-suphad prepared to make the attack, permitted Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE to do it, which he did plied rebuls, and the worn and hungry Fedein a manner not at all gratifying to the Whig rals. A race for the bridges ! So desperate Ministry, inasmuch as he found out every that that at Woodstock we save, and that at weak point in his adversary's armor, and an-Mount Jackson we quickly rebuild. Let it noyed him exceedingly with a numb r of small through a country wholly plundered by the

wounds. As a speaker, however, he is not generally a very formidable opponent. His elivery is cold, his manner stiff; his voice and fity miles from his depot of supplies. brassy, and his sertences too long. Yet, as Nevertheless, he fights and wins another battle, and still follows every inch of the rebel one of the best informed men in the House of Commons, and notoriously accurate in his march to Harrisonburg. He is now beyond all previous Federal advance, and, in commestatements of facts, whereas GLADSTONE embroiders and PALMERSTON ridicules the truth. moration of it, adds another victory to his Sir STAFFORD always commands the attention of the House. A short, stout, ungraceful, Meanwhile. SHIELDS has been keeping up a parallel march the other side of the

spectacled gentleman, ever at DISRAELI'S side, mountains, not daring to risk the time for post him up "on facts and figures," Sir crossing. The ridge melts away at Harrison-STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, we understand, is alburg, and as the rebel marches down to the eady marked out as Chancellor of the Exchequer should the Palmerston Cabinet be dis-Shenandoah at Port Republic, SHIELDS comes in just at his rear. But he has only a handsolved-a contingency not to be calculated ful of men in his advance, and is thrown back upon, even after fresh defeats, while the Queen to the main force, after fighting of fierce is notoriously in a state of such considerable mental excitement that quiet is essential to her health.

Here the game is probably ended. JACKson holds the bridge across the Shenandoah, IF THERE were wanted any single characand is within short distance of Charlottescristic of man which should instantly and enville, where he will be safe. What is the result tirely separate him from all the other orders of of his raid ? He cantured some eight hundred creation, his tendency to contrive and conprisoners; of these, two hundred have es. struct would best fulfil the condition. Other caped, and we hold at least six hundred of his animals are a part of nature ; they seem but men-leaving no balance in his favor. He an exhibition of her forces in higher forms; injured us slightly\_by destruction of stores : they reproduce the functions of the vegetable but Surping has more than repaid him a world, adding no new proper y except locomo-Milford and Conrad's Store; and, if we had tion. They are dependent on nature for material existence, and their only act beyond would cheaply have bought the exhibition of the mere sustenance of life, by appropriation such generalship as that of BANKS and of FRE-

THE SPEECH OF Mr. Sepator Freeevory which we published on Wcdnesday, is an important chapter in the bistory of this era, and we recur to it to-day for the purpose of presenting some thoughts it suggests to us. It is one of those efforts which are commended to us more by the honesty and force of the anthor than the mere declamation and rhetoric. We have read nothing more characteristic of industrial employments. the Secator from Maine than this elaborate We are not startled by long columns of dreary. statistics, nor are we overwhelmed by a multitude of harsh, forbidding facts. He tells

The anna's of the crisis through which we the country very frankly what the Government the sprech of Senator FESSENDEN. If we are the sentences of the Senator will be abuadantly satisfactory. He had a tempting crowded the Senate journal with strange and peculiar laws. It was an opportunity that few public men have ever enjoyed, and it is

to the praise of the Senator from Maine that he has not abused it.

ous.

The Senator makes one point very strongly, in the course of his speech, and that is the neno recuperative power within itself, it can be cessity of meeting this tax bill as a sacred and patriotic duty. If we can only educate ourrearranged only by the power that formed it. If the breakage be considerable, and the maselves to take this view of the subject, there terials prove refractory, the disorder overwill be no further trouble. We must strip this tax question of any unpleasant imaginary whelms the master-mind; the boasting features. We must not allow it to become will that thought itself omnipotent, beLETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862. If we except the traitors themselves, no people have lost so much in the war for the reservation of the American Union as the. English. They have lost the respect of every civilized nation by the arrogance, dissimulation, and faithlessness of their leaders. It is as difficult to satisfy the the British statesmen as it is to reason with the rebel slaveholders. If the Federal army were to open every Southern port and to fill the British market with all the cotton required to supply the British manufactories, there would be left among the aristocratic classes of the United Kingdom an unconquerable hatred and envy of this country. In the hour of our weakness Great Britain insulted and degraded us, and in the hour of our victory, although every other civilized nation admits that our Government has proved its magnanimity and its power, England alone continues to falsify, to ridicule, and to depreciate the conduct of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and the triumphs of our armies. In one of the last numbers of the London Times this premium falsehood is deliberately uttered : "At this moment it is the whole

world against the South." Opposed to this malicious misstatement is the fact that, with one or two exceptions, there is not foreign Power in North or South America that does not sympathize with the rebellion. After the seizure of Slidell and Mason it was almost unsafe for American gentlemen to remain in London. They were excluded from society, assailed in Parliament, and pointed at in the streets. The anxiety to involve our country in a conflict with England was universal. and when the twin conspirators were surrendered this feeling was ollowed by the bitterest disappointment. The moral example of the United States from that day-the abolition of slavery in the District of of food, is the exercise of instinct in obtain-Columbia-the emancipation message of Preing the one and preserving the other. But sident Lincoln-the forbearance of our miliman's relations are infinitely diverse and comtary leaders after every great success-the plicate, not only by reason of his higher vonderful results that have crowned the laanimal organization, which, creating more bors of the Secretary of the Treasury, and varied wants, demands a more varied supply, even the treaty for the suppression of the but because of that which constitutes him man slave trade between the United States and her and puts him in connection with his fellows Britannic Majesty, ratified in London on the In man we meet, for the first time, a mastery 20th ult., have made no more impression upon of nature: and the adapting of natural forces the British statesmen, and, it would seem, to human purposes makes up the bulk of our upon the British people, than if they had been so many acts of cruelty and bad faith. It Unfortunately, man is not contented with would be unnatural if this record did not prohis simple assertion of reason over nature : duce an all-pervading dislike and contempt for his insatiable ingenuity seeks to convert social Great Biltain among the other Powers. What its forces, also, into machine-work, and thus to effect upon the American people must be it remake the State one vast system of political quires no prophet to anticipate. Duty to ourwheels and gearing. Some one's ambition selves will compel such preparations as will enasubjugates a nation-forthwith individual will ble us effectively to resist any sudden attack s annihilated; men are only material to be upon our territory or our rights. England's mismoulded by imperial contriving; their imtake has been a double mistake. Her friendly pulses are made to develop the idea of a aid extended one year ago would have annihiking, and to continue the motion originated lated the rebellion and insured her own interby monarchical will. Such machines are hornal prosperity, and had she struck us then she ribly unnatural, since they contradict the might have forced a recognition of the Confundamental characteristic of humanity. They federacy; but she has waited long enough to are built upon the supposition that men ar see Secession expiring in its strongholds and mere animals or inanimate. Their motive o give the regular Government in this country power is not drawn from their constitution. an opportunity to develop its resources, to but is derived from without; neither has it reincrease and discipline its army and its navy, gard to differences of constitution, but is in and to put itself in a complete military condiall cases the same-one domineering willtion, and if it is the wish of the ambitious men relying for success on the accuracy of parts of her Majesty's Kingdom to embroil this adjusted as if they were dead matter shaped country in a war, we shall enter upon it in the for and adapted to special purposes. As a secure confidence that they are as utterly in consequence, if any part fail, the whole mathe wrong as the rebels themselves, and that chine is thrown into confusion; and, having

we are fortified in the consciousness of being entirely right, and able to attack our foes and o defend our boundaries. It is believed that the Committee of Ways and Means in the House will take such action

on the tax bill as will secure its speedy enactment into a law. Committees o

Chauge of Name. The Senate commerce committee reported a bill to-day

to change the name of the port of entry at Brunswic leorgia, to Darien. Amendment to the Emancipation Bill. Mr. WILSON, ( I Massachusetts, introduced a bill in the Senate amendatory of the emanipation act now being carried out here. It prescribes that the oath required to erify the statements or petitions filed before the com-nissioners may, in all cases in which claimants are ninors, he made by the guardian, or by any other pa ton having lawful custody of the person and property of such minor; and that in all cases wherein the claiman are non-residents, the -verification may be made by their agents; and in cases where the claimant are milita-ry or naval officers, by an officer having a separate commands or hy a commander of a post. It declare free the slaves of all residents of the District, wheth they are employed here or elsewhere. It also liberates all slaves held under the laws of any State, who may hav been employed within the District since the 16th of April ith the consent of their masters. It also makes provision for the appointment of a solicitor of the commission

New Law on Contracts. Mr. HALR introduced a bil in the Senate to-day proiding for the repeal of the law approved June 2, reuiring a sworn copy of every contract to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior in an office to be called the Laturna Office. All contracts made by the Navy, War. and Interior Departments are now required to be copied, vorn to, and deposited as stated for inspection Post Office Affairs.

The Postmaster General, yesterday, ordered the folwipg: MAIL MESSENGERS APPOINTED .- Al Xonia, Pa., Wm. . Snyder, in place of D. J. Snyder. At Port Carbon, Pa., James Smith, Jr., in place of

James Oassely. At South Amboy, N. J., John Miller, from date of hi PENNSYLVANIA POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS .-- Mr Sarah Reed, postmaster at Corsica, Jefferson county, Pa., vice W. W. Reed, resigned, and since deceased. John Hudson, postmaster at Kirby, Greene county, Pa., vice Marion Chalfan, removed. Office at McCalmont, Venango county, Pa., is discontinned.

MARYLAND .- At Charloite Hall, St. Mary's county. Maryland, Theophilus Harrison is appointed postmuste vice N. F. D. Browne, resigned. VIRGINIA .- John E. Chum, postmaster, Wiseville, ccomack county, Virginia, vice O. P. Drummond, who

bandoned the office. John F. Williams, postmaster, Sissonville, Kanawh county, Virginia, vice J. M. Gissin, abandoned office. Harlan P. McGregor, postmaster, Highland, Ritchi county, Virginia, vice Wm. McGregor, resigned. Svivester Summers, postmaster at Green Spring Bun Ismpshire county, Virginia, vice Charles M. Taylor, re-

noved.

Miscellaneous.

The Circuit Court, to-day, in the matter of John and William Jackson, claimed as fugitive slaves by Dennis Duval, of Maryland, repeated their former decision in refusing to admit testimony as to the loyalty of the claim ant, but permitted the admission of testimony as to whether the slaves had been actually engaged in aid of the rebellion. The fugitives were returned to the claim ant. The counsel for the slaves claimed that the court should return the fugilizes only on the requisition of the lovernor of Maryland, but the court decided against the

friton The Post Office Department has received informatio that the Overland Mail Company is now in readiness, and will resume its service, which has been suspended by the Indian attacks. The Senate, to-day, confirmed A. V. S. LINDSEY, as

estmaster at Nashville, and Capt. ALBION P. HOUSE, f the 4th Artillery, as brigadier general of volunteers. The motion to reconsider the vote by which THOMA LOWES was confirmed as postmaster at Troy has been disposed of, and the appointment is now complete. A large number of workmen to-day broke ground on Pennsylvania avenue, thus commencing the city railway

Adjutant General THOMAS was transacting business as isual, to-day, at the War Department. This is a suffi cient reply to the statement that he has been suspended from that office. It is not known to his most intimate riends that a court of inquiry is reported at a distance ngaged in investigating any of his official transactio

**GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.** 

pedition.

Retreat of the Rebels.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

#### OUR VICTORIES ON THE MISSISSIPPI. SENATE. **Judicial Districts.**

THEY PLEAD FOR AN ASSASSIN. Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Indiana, presented a petition from the members of the bar of the State of Indiana in relation to the proposed bill for the change of indicial districts of the United States, and asking that Indiana and Ohio still remain in the same district. WASHINGTON, June 12 .- The Richmond papers re ceived here contain extracts from the Vicksburg press, which testify to the brilliant operations of our fleet in that vicinity

News from Vicksburg of the 30th ult, published it the Richmond Examiner, of the 9th inst., says that "two of the enemy's gunbonts amused themselves by throwing allot and shell into the heart of Vicksburg. About one aundred and twenty-five missiles were thrown, but com-paratively tew of which appeared to be directed at our forces. We have heard of no casualties beyond some oreolution to admit the gentlemen claiming to be Sena-tors from Descret to the floor of the Senate. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hamishire, said that, as far as he knew, such action was entirely without preprivate residences and one or two churches being con derably damaged." wedent. Mr. LANE (Rop.), of Kansas, said that when the Senators from Kansas first came here they were not ad-

The report of [the Vicksburg papers states the town of De Soto, Mississippi, had been destroyed by our fleet, and adds, that "but three little buildings now mark the spot which once glorified in the title of a city.'

The same report adds that "the Federal gunboats shelled the town of Grand Gulf on Monday, and the ansports landed a number of troops, who pillaged and acked the town of everything they could lay their hands

 Int. TATHAM said that, it such was the case, he had to desire to press the resolution. Laid over.
Buckner's Trenson.
Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution relating to Gen. Buckner. The preamble sets forth that he had seduced the State Guard of Kentucky, and committed treasion, and was under indictment for treason against the United States in the District Court of Kentucky. Therefore, resolved,
That the said Simon Bolivar Buckner ought to be transferred to the civil authorities of the United States to be tried for treason, whereof he stands indicted.
Mr. GRIMBS (Rep.), of Iowa, thought the resolution ought not to pass. There were three officers of the United States, who had been taken prisoners, here now negotiating for a general exchange of prisoners, including Buckner. He thought we ought not to keep so many of our own men prisoners for the sake of sending back Buckner to be tried in Kentucky.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, wanted to know if the Senstor from Iowa had any reason for conding faith in the rebeis respecting an exchange of prisoners. After the battle of Beloment this Government surrendered the pisoners on a promise of exchange, but the robeis. The Richmond Examiner of the 9th devotes its editorial columns to deploring the fact that there is found no ndividual rendered desperate and weary of living by the wretchedness this invasion has brought on him, as to . substitute what may be an ignominious suicide for a glorious martyrdom. This is intended as an incentive for procuring the assassination of United States officers ho have taken possession of rebel territory. The paper is printed on a half sheet, and is a striking

ice of the impoverished condition of affairs in Rich A letter from Staunton, Va, dated June 6th, pub-

ished in the same paper, states that, on Monday, Jackson met and engaged Shields, after the recapture of the Federals of Front Royal, taking with it eighteen of the 12th Georgia Regiment. The rebels claim to have realsed our troops, and taken 600 prisoners. Their own as they give as being small. Telegraphic news from Augusta, Ga., dated June 7th, eports that Gov. Andrew Johnson was killed in Nashille, by a man named George Brown, who, in turn, had

een killed. The same despatch states that Gen. Butler had been killed in New Orleans, but adds that the report acks confirmation.

## FROM MEMPHIS.

,000 BALES OF COTTON FOR SHIPMENT-CAPTURE OF TWO REBEL STEAMERS,

MEMPHIS, June 10 -Quiet pervades the entire city. The ready submission of the inhabitants to the rule of the United States authorities is surprising and gratifying. The civil authorities continue to discharge the fun ons of their office, as heretofore.

The provost marshal's office is thronged with applicant for permits to proceed North. All persons are required to take the oath of allegiance before this permission is

ranted. Jackson's rebel cavalry, which has been hovering around the city since its occupation by our troops, are said to have gone to Holly Springs. As most of them are largely interested in that city, it is not probable that

they will make an attempt to Lurn it. The city recorder was yesterday arrested by the pro vost marshal, for causing the arrest of a citizen for con ersing in the street with a Union soldier.

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country around Gran unction, destroying all the cattle that can be found. Applications to ship 6.000 bales of cotton have already

The Memphis Argus is still outspoken in its Secessio sympathy. The Avalanche is more guarded, and in lined to submit quietly, and both papers advise peaceable submission to the Federal rule.

Many stores have been reopened and resumed busi ers. Some dealers refuse Confederate money, but reeive Tennessee bank-notes. The markets are rathe parsely supplied with meat and vegetables Two rebel steamers were captured yesterday abov

Further from Memphis, NEW YORK, June 12 .- A special despatch from Mem phis, to the *Tribune*, says that many of the Memphis banks have been located at Columbus, Mississippi. Gen.

Hindman took a forced loan of a million from them week ago in the name of the Southern Confederacy. Com. Davis is sending despatches to Gen. Halleck

Gen. Hindman's order, went up and down that stream and destroyed several thousand bales of cotton. Som 400 bales were burned at Madison, Arkansas, about forty miles west of here.

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LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

o place them out of the usual line of private enterpri-

he Government has consequently to pay an extra cost or extra and better work. In naval and military mat-

ters it is indispensable that vessels, guns, machinery, everything per aining to them, should be of the be-quality, reliable, and always ready at any moment for

neet the public necessities. The Government has several large navy yards for

LETTER FROM NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, June 12.

Salvage.

nitted. Mr. LATHAM said that, if such was the case, he had

the prisoners on a promise of exchange, but the robels, after receiving their men, refused to give up ours, and it is well known they refused to deliver up Colonel Cor-

Is will known they retused to deliver up Colonel Cor-coran the other days first the privaters were sent down to them. He was willing to make exchanges, but he wanted to know what assurance there was that the Be-bel Government would keep its faith in the matter. Mr. G BIMES said that the Government continued to make avolution of up for the faith of the

Slaves in the District.

Slaves in the Distinct. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the release of certain persons held to service in the District of Columbia.

bersions need to service in the District of Continuous. Frands. Mr. HALE introduced a bill to repeal the set to pre-vent and punish frands on the part of officers entrusted in making contracts for the Government. The Ashburton Trenty.

oned till to morrov

o desire to press the resolution. Laid over.

#### nce of The Press.]

NEW YORK, June 12, 1882. The United States steam transport George Peabody, Captain Trovers, arrived early this morning. She reports that the bark Voltaire, which went ashore at Hatteras Inlet, last January, was got off the 9th instant. The schooner Sallie E. Timmons, from Baltimore for Beaufort, with two locomotives, and in tow of steamer Thomas Sparks, was taken into Hatteras Inlet, June 9, at 6 P. M., during a severe gale, and that night filled, cap-

Mr. MOBRILL (Rep.), of Maine, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill in addition to the act to provide for salvage in cases of capture. sized and lest both locomotives; would probably be a to-Senators from Deseret. Mr. LATHAM (Dom), of California, called up the tal loss.

in the data balance is the second second

Emancipation Lesgue, and hear Mr. Lovejor spack this evening. To-morrow he leaves in time to lucture in your city. This morning he was served with a subprona to attend the trial of Judge West Humphrays, of Tannessee,

attend the frist of Juge west Humphreys, of Tennessee, for treasen. The released prisoners from Salisbury, N. C., are now encamped on forethor's Island, and will receive their pay in a day or two. Each man will receive \$143, and \$36 additional for clothing. The total amount to be paid will be \$161,100. As soon as they are mustered out they

will be \$161,100. As soon as they are mustered out they will be forwarded to their homes. Becretary Seward, who arrived at the Astor House last night, left in the T o'clock train this morning for Anburn, where he intends to remain for about a week. General Prim and staff arrived at the Olarension this morning. To-morrow the General is to be the guest of the Bpanish and Spanish-American residents of this city, at Deimonico's. The Spanish-Mexican and the Spanish-American ministers in Washington havo been invited to be present.

Alliencen ministers in washington navo oven minister to be present. A few days ago Com. H. Paulding, now in command of the navy yord, Brooklyn, received, at the hands of the Mexican Government, through its accredited minister from Nicarague, a bandsome sword, the hitt of which beers the following inscription: "La Republica de Nicaragua al Commodore H. Pauld-ing," and on the blade is the following inscription: " Par works connectionmento, en Punta de Gastilla el 8 De-

and on the blade is the following inscription : su noble compartiremento, en Panta de Gastilla el cembre, de 1857."

bet to veriment would keep its faith in the matter. Mr. G BILEB said that the Government confinued to make exchanges notwithstanding the bad faith of the Behol Government, and Buckmer or anybody elso would not be given up till we had a like number delivered to us. Mr: DAVIS claimed that the rules of exchange were settled by the laws of nations, and it was degrading to a Government to submit to peculiar terms exacted by an arrought robellion. Buckner was one of the worst of traitors, and such a wretch ought not to be exchanged, but taken to Kentucky and hung Mr. BROWNING (Bep ), of Illinois, said it was very likely that Bucknet was a bad man, but the same argu-ment might be used against exchanging any prisoner. We must adopt the same rule in regard to all prisoners. This business did not belong to Congress at all, but en-tirely belongs to the military government, and they must make their own rules, and do what they please with the prisoners. Besides, while the war is in pregress, military rower has no right to deliver over prisoners of war to the civil authorities. If Buckner was hung, it would only inangurate a system of rotaliation. On motion of Mr. LATIIAM, the resolution was post-poned till to-morow. The following were the sales at the second board to

The Ashburton Trenty. Mr.SAULSBURY (Dem.), offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to inform the Senate what amount of money was paid to Maine and Massachusetts for yielding to the Ashburton treaty, and what has been done with the money stipulated to be paid for certain lands taken by Great Britain, and if the same has not been psid, why mat. Adomted. not. Adopted. The bill for the relief of Lieutenant (now General) The bill for the relief of Lieutenant (now General) Ulyases S. Grant was taken up and passed. On motion of Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), the Pacific rall-road bill was taken up Mr. LATHAM proceeded to speak in favor of the par-sege of the bill. He said that, as long ago as the opening of the present century, Jefferson saw the importance of this goet work, said the contry was yet small and in its infarcy. Afterwards the Government, seeing the great importance of connecting the contry, insituted sur-veys, and had different routes accurately mapped out. The Government long ago began the system af isternal improvents, for the benefic of the whole nation, and began the system of donating public lands in Hili-nois, where they gave to the resiltond a tract of land twice as large as the State of Delaware. The question twas long since setted, that there could be no constitu-tional objection to building such a road as was proposed

ASDS. -- The Marker is Steady, the demand fair; sales of 60 bils at §5.7695.81 ½ for pots; pearls are dull at \$6. FLOUR AND MALL.-The market for Western and State Flour is less active, and the low grades are 5c lower; at the decline the market is quiet for shipping brands, and inactive for the medium grades; trade brands are firm and in good request. The sales are 16,860 bils at \$4.2004.35 for superfine State and Westorn; S4.50004.70 for the low grades of Wettern extra; S4 50004.60 for extra State; S4.65004 f5 for fancy do.; \$5.05005.20 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio, and \$5.25006.15 for trade brands do Sales of 500 bils at \$4.2000 state; S4.6500 f5 for fancy do.; \$5.05005.20 for a hipping brands, and \$4.7500 f10 for the better grades of do. Southern Flour is easier, and less active; sales of 800 bils at \$5.0006 f6 for trade brands. Rys Flour steady; sales of 320 bils at \$2.70004. Corn Meal is steady; sales of 320 bils at \$2.70004. Corn Meal is tteady; sales of 350 bils at \$2.90 for Jer-sey and \$3.1503.20 for State and 24½ 024½ for Ohio. Grunn-The Wheat market opened heavy, and cloeed 220 lower; the more liberal arrivals and mate-rial advance in freights giving buyers the advantage, ad the market loses heavy; the demand is mainly for export; inliers are 94,000 bus at 92coS1.04 for Chicago Bay; S1.0501.10 for ember Jowa, Milwankee, and Green Bay; S1.0501.10 for ember Jowa, Milwankee, and Green Expring, the latter for prime; 95coS1.05 for Milwankee club; S1.0501.10 for amber Jowa, Milwankee, and Green Bay; S1.0501.10 for amber Jowa, Milwankee, and Green Bay; S1.0504.10 for amber Jowa, Milwankee, and Green Latter and S1.0404.106 for good to prime white Western; S1.154 for anneer Michigan; and 95coS1.04 for Onanda club.

Strict of an error and start start socks to stor Change circle. Burley is inactive at 64 ø70c. Barley Malt is quict at 96 co 81. By e is less plenty, and is steady; sales of 3,000 bus State at 70 ø71c.

was long since settled, that there could be no constitu-tional objection to building such a road as was proposed to the Pacific. Every other consideration demands such a road. California was rapidly settled, and has sent to he country gold in quantities never before equalled. A large population was also settling in Oregon, and the intercentry gold in quantities never before equalled. A the country gold in quantities never before equalled. A construction was also settling in Oregon, and the intercet of what is going to be an immense population on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains demands that it be connected with the East. The bill before the Senate was eimple in its provisions, and has no objectionable features. It provides for a road two thousand four hundred and twenty-fire miles in length, and for a loan, on the credit of the Government, of sity-five millions, in bonds running thirty years, and the grant of a certain amount granted to other roads. If the passage of this measure would in any way em-barrase the Government in these troublous times, he would not, in the name of his people, sak the Oats are lower and in fair demand; 41:042c for Canadial and western; \$20523 of or state. Corn opened better, but with a further advance in freights, closed dull and heavy; sales of 98,000 busieles at 460525 for new mixed, as to condition; 332545 for old do.; 532556 for white Western, and 575 for prime old old do.; 582590 for white we been and a set of the set closed lower, with a good demand at the class. Sales of 1,900 bbls at \$10.95211.12 for mess; extra do. \$11.25 and \$9.09.25 for prime. "Beef is steady. Lard is and in fair dem

Success of General Negley's Ex-

verland. MEMPHIS, June 9.—Intelligence was received this

morning that as soon as the news of the defeat of the rebels' fleet here and the surrender of the city reached

St. Francis river, Arkansas, a steamer, acting under

CAPTURE OF CHATTANOOGA

sults achieved would entitle it. The data, though confused, are now sufficient for us to understand the movement; they are scattered more potent enemy of the Administration over the letters of many correspondents. We give this succinct abstract of them. At the time General FREMONT received or-

ders from the War Department to move to the rescue of BANKS, or the chastisement of JACKson, his army was at Franklin, in the centre of Pendleton county, Virginia. The place is only forty five miles south of the extreme western boundary of Maryland, but between it and that State stretch innumerable spurs of mountain ridges. Pendleton county is hemmed in on the east by the Shenandoah mountains, on the west by the Alleghany; while through it, in priately described by the name Fork Mountains, and others entitled, with sly sarcasm, Bull Pasture Mountains. JACKson was at this time at Winchester, northeast of FREMONT. FREMONT'S evident course was, therefore, to move down in a southeasterly direction to Harrisonburg, make there a iunction with McDowELL, and, intercepting JACKSON, compel him to fight his way through the united forces or surrender. But Mc-DoweLL could not get any respectable body there in time; and it was impossible for FRE-MONT to move an inch further south. He was already seventy miles from his base of supplies-separated from them by mountain-roads of such impassability that his little army had been for a week within two days of starvation. It was exhausted by the forced marches recently made to rescue SCHENCK and MILROY it had not transportation adequate for a third of its force, and between over-work and under rations, was in no state to move anywhere, even under the most favorable condition of travel. Besides, by moving sontheasterly, the General would be separating himself still further from his supplies; the country being utterly exhausted, he would have to cross the Shenandoah at a very difficult point, and risk a problematical junction with Mc-DOWELL. The practical exigencies of his situation compelled him, therefore, to choose the tedious alternative of encompassing three sides of a square, instead of making a short-cut of the fourth. Who can believe that, receiving his orders late on Saturday night, with his army so worn, and ti e chances of co-operation so uncertain, FREMONT's plans were determined and digested with such rapid precision, his infinite practical arrangements made with such energet c despatch, that bis troops were in full motion on Sunday morning, shaping their route due north for Petersburg. Amid constant rains, with food anything but constant. over reads cut and gullied by the army transportation of months-wet, jaded, hungry, sick, an unfaltering will, an unflinching purpose, a big, brave heart, pushed these men on to Petersburg. Into the town they trailed on Monday-still willing, but really too weak, for an immediate further advance. But they halted only till Tuesday, beginning then their easterly course. One mountain ridge after another is left behind; toil, privation, suffering, are endured patiently -for JACKSON and the Shenandoah valley are beyond. Knapsucks, stores, tents, and all unnecessary impedimenta are left behind. The work is carnest, and the men carnestly bend themselves to it; wih light backs and light hearts they resume the march. Friday sees them at Wardensville; on Saturday they tri- department, but rather aspires to the more umphantly stand on the ridge that overlooks the valley so langed fan, oo tolled for, and in at Paris. The salary is about £12,000 per the afternoon they camp, for the first time in

months, on a plain. But there is no rest for them. They are at splendid mansion, rent free and handsomely a hundred incredible miles in seven days, he yet ventures to attack JACKSON, and actually burg in the cleverest nick of time, McDowell but, ununited, unable to stay its course.

It is evident that no human efforts could pleasant as well as profitable. have got a mile more out of FREMONT's men equally clear that if the impation with Ma

the selfish instrument of unscrupulous politicians. There is a danger of its being a far than any intrigue or machination of the rebel leaders. In the hands of a great political till the parts are, by sheer collision and attriparty, antagonistic to the interests of the tion, enough broken and worn away for a new Union, the tax question would be dangermachinist of souls to gather them up and re-They could poison the minds of construct them. the people by appealing to their ignorance Such is the history of monarchies, and such, and pandering to their cupidity. The poor, we believe, the cause of their rapid and hopeess destruction, when once the work of dethe lowly, the selfish, the unscrupulous, all who have their bread to earn or money to moralization of parts has begun. make, will be open to the seducing efforts of A republic is exactly opposed to this-in its such men. If we only follow the lesson so formative and its regulative principles. It is plainly and forcibly taught by the Senator that government, and the only government, which recognizes man as a sentient organism. from Maine, it will be in our power to meet these demagogues as pecomes their treachery having all the powers necessary for his deand faitblessness. It will be in our power to velopment and his regeneration within himself. A Republic is, indeed, an ideal man-a be strong and united in making sacrifices of money and means, as heretofore we have been man freed from personal imperfections, and drawn upon a large scale. The relations of strong and united in sacrificing our lives and the lives of our children. We have presented its parts are not mechanical but vital. - It is not moved by an external power, but by one example of magnanimity and courage to he world, which will live through all time. the intrinsic forces of its organism. For When Fort Sumpter fell the people rose and laid their lives at the feet of the Republic. machine-work, it substitutes the equally

We can only do one thing more. We can precise but easier play of harmonious show the carnestness of our sacrifice then, life-functions. It readily adapts itself to the changing exigencies of political times and our devotion and sincerity now, by accepting boldly and without murmur the tax bill of and customs, and, if injured, has an innate Cougress. power to heal the wound or stop the disease before it seriously threaten life. Like the Is it not rather a proud privilege we enjoy monarchical machine, it is disturbed by the in being enabled to make these sacrifices ? Are lamage of a part; but unlike it, it is not wholwe not fortunate in having a country and a ly destroyed if even a majority of its parts cause to sustain ? While our brothers are are working unhealthfully. Its power, being enduring privation and hardship, and underbut the aggregate power of the individuals going danger and death, should we hesitate composing it, cannot exertitself in any special to give of our substance and store to direction without exerting itself indirectly in sustain them? What would be lands and all directions; it is, therefore, sanative while eases, and accumulations of money and seacquisitive; it heals wounds in one part by curities, if the Government came to an end i

merchant prince if a triumphant rebellion would be permitted to desolate and appropriate? Let us ask ourselves these questions when we come to consider the tix bill. They have been answered by Senator FESSENDEN, and every patriot in the country will approve of bis response.

What would be all the countless gains of the

IN THE not very probable event of the defeat, and consequent disruption, of Lord PALMEBSTON'S Administration, it will become question, who shall succeed? The Earl of DERBY has twice been Prime Minister-namely, from March until December, 1852, and from March -1858 to June 1858-and, as the recognized head of the Conservative party, would probably be again placed at the head of the British Government, always provided that Queen VICTORIA, who must be pretty well t red of mere party strife, should not prefer placing a moderate man, such as the Duke of NEWCASTLE OF LOID CANNING, at the helm. At all events, should there be a change of Minietry, Mr. DISRAELI may safely calculate upon being counted in with the new-comers. In what capacity? He has twice served a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, truth to say, made such a mess of it each time as might be expected from a gentleman to whom a simple sum in the rule of three must have been as difficult as the pons asinorum is to juvenile students of Euclid. Indeed, as recent accounts from England inform us, Mr. DISRAELI has no ambition again to take the financial lucrative and dignified office of Ambassador annum, with certain pecuniary allowances exira, besides £2,000 for an outfit, and a

an important junction of roads; one to Win- furnished, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Hochester leads northeast; one to Strasburg, nore, which was the residence of PAULINE southeast. They are in the midst of the foe. BONAPARTE until 1814, when it was purchased Again, the tireless daring of this man ! Hav- by the British Government. It is within a ing accomplished, with exhausted forces, over few doors of the Palais de l'Elysée Imperial, which was Louis NAPOLEON's favorite residence while President of the French Repubdefeats his rear-guard | But, meanwhile, the | lic. Mr. DISRAELI, to our certain knowledge, bulk of the rebel army passes down to Stras- is impressed with the conviction that he was intended by Nature for a diplomate, and he flanking it on the east, FREMONT on the west, bas just sufficient admiration of NAFOLEON III. to make his official residence at Paris

If the Conservatives should obtain office than that general actually obtained; but it is | just now, which is not very probable, two gen-

comes the dupe of its own self-decention, is will be appointed by the two bodies to arrange caught in the whirling mazes which itself set such of the few details upon which there is going-and the State is a wreck. Then endifference of opinion, and it is not doubted sues an era of anarchy and riotous perplexity, that the report from this committee will be adopted by both Houses. OCCASIONAL.

> WE HAVE a startling report from a rebel source, announcing the assassination of Governor ANDREW JOHNSON and Major General BUTLER. The rumor in reference to General BUTLER lacks confirmation, but that about Jounson is expressed in more decided terms. We place no confidence in either of these statements. If Governor Jounson had died by the hands of an assursin, the intelligence would have been with us, within, an hour after the occurrence. We have telegraphic communication with Nashville at all times, and the Government would have known if any secident had befallen the distinguished states. man now governing Tennessee.

THE PUBLIC RECEPTION to be extended to the Rev. WM. G. BROWNLOW by the citizens of the stiff and unalterable exactness of Philadelphia, this evening, at the Acade my of Music, promises to be a brilliant affair. The sale of tickets is progressing rapidly, and it is not improbable that enough to fill the house to its utmost capacity will be sold before this evening. Nothing has been left undone by the committee of arrangements to render the occasion worthy the name and fame of Philadelphia and the patriotism of her citizens. The sale of tickets for the Brownlow receptions in the cities of Cincinnati. Boston, and New York exceeded four thousand each, and we are sure that Philadelphia will not be behind her sisters in doing honor to this hero-patriot of Tennessee, more especially as the proceeds of the reception are to be appropriated towards retrieving Mr. BROWNgiving additional nourishment to another. Low's finances, and enabling him to resume These reflections have been suggested by the publication of his newspaper, the Knoxthe extensive discussion, public and private, ville Whig.

#### of the question-Will it be possible to rule the conquered States? If the foregoing re-FROM WASHINGTON marks are founded in truth, they suggest at

once the reply to the current doubt of the day. Special Despatches to "The Press. Our Republic is an organism, not a machine. and has an innate recuperative power. The

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862. The United States Treasury Notes.

forces that fashioned it, being intrinsic, must continue it. If the means be demanded, the The excitement in New York about the proposed auanswer is evident. Whatever great operative thorization of an additional one hundred and fifty milprinciples of political economy conduce to the lions of United States notes is regarded here as unwarwelfare of other States gain double force in ours; ranted by the facts in the case. The whole nom circulation of United States notes at this time is only one for other States, formed by outside power, give hundred and seventeen millions five hundred thousand dollars. There are in the Treasury, to the credit of disthemselves laws in order to adapt themselves to forces; we find our laws through the devebursing officers, about thirty-two millions, leaving about half a million with which to meet drafts from the deopment of our forces. Now, the great law that creates and guides all political existence is partment. Of the hundred and seventeen millions, about ifty-seven millions, being the amount of the demandthe law of selfishness; by each man's taking notes, are practically withdrawn from circulation, and care of number one, every State, in a material. nearded for the payment of customs. Of the proposed way, takes care of itself. This is the law new issue, therefore, fifty-seven millions may replace the excount thus hourded, and about forty millions will be which, with easy precision, solves the intricate withheld from issue to meet possible demands for temproblems of national and social economy. porary deposits beyond immediate means. Thus ninety-Under its influence the perplexing difficulties seven millions will make no practical addition to the of commerce unroll clear and straight; the circulation. relations of manufactures and trades would be

> Secretary, though it is thought prudent to guard against possible exigencies by giving it. Any expansion of the currency which may take place, therefore, will not be attributable to the Treasury Department, to whatever else it may be ascribed.

Important Decision of the Patent Office. Commissioner HOLLOWAY has decided that " an applicant for a patent cannot be defeated by the exparts statement, even if accompanied by an affidavit of any person interested in the refusal of a patent." This decision will have the effect of checking the subtle and irregular practice occasionally resorted to by interested parties, o sending to the ratent Office private letters, accompanie with drawings, &c., with the view of preventing the grant of particular patents. best advantage. The stringency and univer-The Alleged Treason of Ben Wood.

It is stated to-day that the charges against BEN WOOD consist in part that he has been forwarding to the rebel States copies of his speech which he obtained leave of the House a few weeks since to have printed. These have been franked and sent to a list of old subscribers to the New York News residing in the South. How these

ENTHUSIASM OF THE EAST TENNESSEANS. efused.

NASHVILLE, June 12 .- A despatch from Gen. Negley to Gov. Johnson announces the success of his expedition orces since Friday. to East Tennessee. men burned here. Not much business is being done He took 80 prisoners, including a number of private and currency is left to regulate itself. itizons. A drove of cattle and a large number of houses

intended for the rebel army were also captured. The defeat of General Adams' rebel force in Sweden's Cove was more complete than at first represented. Gen. Adams barely succeeded in making his escape, without hat, sword or horse. The rebel batteries at Chattanooga we

the 7th, after a heavy cannonading of three hours. Our forces opened fire on the next day, and contin it for six hours on the town, driving the enemy out of his works and forcing him to evacuate the city. The rebels burned the railroad bridges in order prevent pursuit by our army.

penses with the navies that have hitherto existed - is ob-vious, and it is a question for Congress to decide whether the Government will promptly take the initiative steps to place our country in the front rank of maritime Powers. It is unnecessary that I should recapitulate the sng-gestions contained in my letter of the 25th of March; but I would again call your attention to them and state my earnest desire that Congress should take action, be-fore its adjournment; on the subject not only of supplying itself will, the armature and heavy ordnance for ships, but of the substitution by the Government of iron for wood, in whole or in part, in the construction of naval vessels. It has hitherto been supposed to be the true interest of the Government to juid its own ships of war. The loyal citizens of East Tonnessee, who have thus been relieved from the despotic rule of the rebels after so long an endurance, came out in crowds along the line of march of the army of the Union and greeted our troops with the most enthusiastic cheers. A great many applications are being made at the Exvessels. 11. has intervo been supposed to be the truo interest of the Government to build its own ships of war, and to manufacture the arms, and most of the articles which are requisite for the arusl service. This necessity has arisen chictly from the fact that naval vessels, and maval purposes and objects, are in many respects so ca-sentially different from these of the mecrantile marine as intive office for passes to Memphis.

THE PURSUIT OF JACKSON.

The War in the Shenandoah Valley, OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL FREMONT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, PORT BRUBLIC, June 9, Noon, Via Martiusurg, June 12.

building ships; and the introduction of steam, which is necessary for and made applicable to all naval vessels now There was no collision with the enemy after dark last constructed, has compelled it to erect extensive shops for making steam machinery. But these shops are inade-quate to the wants of the navy, and for some yours it will night. This morning we renewed the march against him. enfering the woods in battle order, his cavalry appearing on our flanks. General Blenker had the left, General Milroy the right,

and General Schenck the centre, with a reserve of General Stabl's brigade and General Bayard's. The enemy was found to be in full retreat on Port Republic, and our advance found his rear guard barely across the river, and the bridge in flames.

Our advance came in so suddenly that some of the officers remaining on this side escaped only with the loss Cannonading during the forenoon apprised us of an enement, and I am informed here that Gen. Jackson at-

tacked Gen. Shields this morning, and, after a severe engagement, drove him down the river, and is now in pur-Thave sent an officer with a detachment of cavalry t obtain communication with Gen. Shields. This morning detachments were occupied in searching the grounds co-

vered by yesterday's action at Cross Keys for our remaining dead and wounded. I am not yet fully informed, but think 125 will cover our loss in killed, and 500 that in wounded. The enemy's

loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night in carrying off his dead and wounded in wagons. This morning, upon our march, upwards of 200 of his dead were counted in one field, the greater part of whom were badly mutilated by cannon-shot. Many of his dead were also scattered through the woods, and many had been already buried. A number of prisoners had been taken during the pursuit. I regret to have lost many good officers. General

itahl's brigade was in the hottest part of the field, which was the left wing, from the beginning of the fight. The origade lost, in officers, five killed and sevent en wounded, and one of his regiments alone, the 8th New York, has buried sixty-five. The Garibaldi Guards, next after, suffered most severely, and following this regiment, the 45th New York, the Bucktail Bifles, of General Bayard and General Milroy's brigade. One of the Bucktail companies has lost all of its officers, commissioned and no commissioned. The loss in General Schenck's brigade was less,

although he inflicted severe loss on the enemy, principally by artillery fire. Of my staff I lost a good officer who was killed, Captain Nicholas Dunnka. Many horses were killed in our batteries, which the

nemy repeatedly attempted to take, but were repulsed I feel myself permitted to gay that all our by canister fire generally. their e durance of this severe march and their splandid conduct in the field, are entitled to the President's com-mendation. The officers throughout behaved with great

gallantry and efficiency, which requires that I shall make particular mention of them, and which I trust will receive the particular notice of the President as soon as pos-I will send in a full report, but in this report I am unable to make any one particular distinction than that

pointed ont in the description of the battle. Respectfully, J C FREMONT. Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- No further particulars of Gen. Shields' engagement have been received at the War Department.

LATEST FROM GEN. McCLEL-LAN'S ARMY.

A Reconnoissance to Meadow Bridge.

Throughout vesterday and last night this city was as be would not, in the name of his people, ask the Government to more one step towards the building of this road. The State of Unlifornia was loyal to quiet as any Northern city. To-day some of the store are open, and Confederate scrip is being pretty generally he Government, and would continue to be true to the Inion, and be the last State to do anything that would There has been no movement either in the fleet or land Union, and be the last State to do anyt have the least tendency to embarrass i But, in fact, the passage of this bill can have no effect but a beneficial one. The bonds of the Government will It is said that as many as 30,000 balos of cotton have

not be due for thirty years, and it has been abundantly abown that the road must be profitable, and really the Government will never have to pay a cent. There could be no reasonable eljection to the passage of the bill. The Sanata proceeded, to the consideration of the The Construction of Iron-Clad Ships. be no reasonable enjection to the passage of the bill. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the special committee, the first amend-ment being to change the western terminum from the 102d degree longitude to the 100th degree. Mr. TRUMBULLI said he had great doubts about such WASHINGTON, June 12 .- The following letter has been addressed, by the Secretary of the Navy, to the Naval amendment. It raised the very serious question of a right of the Government to build a road in the limits

duresses, by the secretary of the Navy, to the Navy, Committees of both Honses: Navy DEFARTMENT. June 9, 1862.—Str.: I had the honor to iddress the Naval Committee, under date of 25th for March last, on the subject of armored ships, and the necessity of preliminary measures in the future construction of vessels for the naval service. The fact that a radical change has commenced in the construction and armanent of ships—which change, in effect, dis-penses with the navies that have hitherto existed —is ob-vious, and it is a question for Congress to decide, whether The fight of the voverhiter to bitma a row in the finite of a State. Mr. HABLAN (Bep), of lows, moved to amend so as to make the westers terminus at or near Fort Kearney. Mr. MOBELLI (Bep), of Maire, said that, though the was strongly in favor of the measure, he though that this bill was defective. It was a sound principle that the Government had no right to build a road within the limits of a State, and yot by this bill the road must ne-cessarily commuce in the State of Kansas, and go by what is called the Denver route, which he understood was satirely impracticable.

what is called the Denser rome, which he have a sufficient in the second The Senate subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Tax Bill.

The Tax Bill. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, reported back the tax bill from the Committee of Ways and Mrans. The Senate had made 314 amendments, a large number of thum being of an unimportant character. In order to facilitate definitive action, he recommended a

general non concurrence in all the amendments, and then asked for the appointment of a committee of conference. Mr. COLFAX (Rep ), of Indiana, said he regarded a on mittee of corference as a necessary wil, but at the same time they ought to reduce the disagreeing amend-ments to the smallest possible number, and then send the latter to the conference. He asserted that this bill would be severely criticised, and there who voted for it will

have to answer to their constituents. He believed all the amendments could be considered in three or four

have to answer to their considered in three or four days. Mr. MOBBILL (Rep.), of Vermont, said the Commit-tee of Ways and Means did not arrogate to itself the power to overrule the sense of the House. The proposi-tion of bis colleague (Mr. Stevens) was merely made for the despatch of business. There was a special order for to day and to morrow. Until this measure be disposed of, the committee wou'd not know what kind of a sup-plemental tariff to report. Mr. WICKLIPFE(U.), of Kentucky, opposed the course recommended by Mr. Stevens, on the ground that the members would have no opportunity of expressing their dissent to offensive amendments, nor could they vote against them without voting against the entire bill. Mr. MORRILL said the House could reject any report, and have another committee of conference appointed. Mr. MALLORY (U.) hoped these short time would be allowed in order to discuss said inferences of opinion. Br. KELLOGG (Bep.), of Illinois, said no conside-rations of economy of time should induce the House to depart from the cedinary mode of legislation. They ough to stay here during the entire term of their office, rather than hazard doing wrong as to a measure of such vast importance. Mr. SteVENS' motion to pon-concur with the Se-

Nast importance. Mr. STEVENS' motion to non-concur with the Se-

Mr. STEVENS' motion to non-concur with the ce-nate's amendments, and asking for a committee of confe-rence, was then adopted—yeas 80; hays 58. The House concurred in the report of the committee on conference on the disagreeing amendments to the In-

Anniversaries. Mr. LOOMIS (Rep.), of Connecticut, introduced : joint resolution recommending that, in addition to the 4th of July, the 14th of June and 17th of September be observed as public holidays—the first to commenioral the Diclaration of National Independence, the secon the adoption of our Flag, and the third the formation of

the Constitution. The resolution was tabled Petition from New York.

the Constitution. The resolution was tabled. Petition from New York, presented the petition of 117 merchanta of New York, presented the petition of 1127 merchanta of New York, presented the petition of the time allowid for warehousing goods. The Hones passed the Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, with annuad-ments, one of which embodied Mr. Arnold's bill to give (titzenship to all volunteers, who serve and are honor-ably discharged, on preving one year's residence, and acother to punish fraudulent contractore, by trial by-court-martial, with five and imprisonment, and to bring all contractors under the articles of war. After debate, it was deemed that this mode of punish-ment would be more prompt than in the civil courts, and it was unablicours aloopted. It was in effect the propo-siten Aretoforen introduced by Mr. Colfax. The House slav passed the Senate resolution regulating for their improvement and benefit. The section for the discharge of soldiers confined therein under sentence of court-martial, &c., was stricken ont, as the Committee on the Judiciary will probably to-morrow report a bill specially for thet purpose, and to prohibit the incarcera-tion of such persons in future. The House concurred in the rejort of the committee of conference on the dissgreeing smeandments to the bill mabus concurred in the rejort of the committee of conference on the dissgreeing smeandments to the bill mabus the vertices for fourties under the Volunteer

Circulate the Documents.

Recessive for and made approximation and navia vessels now constructed, has compelled it to erect extensive shops are inade-quate to the wants of the navy, and for some years it will be necessary, under any circumstances, to contract for much the lerger portion of the work that will be required. It is now generally conceded that vessels for flying purposes must be heavily plated with iron, if they are not built entirely of that material. In this, as in most costly fabrics, economy is reached through durability. Iron shipbuilding is new in this contry; but faw per-sons are engaged in it, and it is a novelty in our navy yards. Heavy iron beams, shafting, and thick iron plates, can be procured from only two or three parties, and then in limited quantities, and subject to greatdelay. Individuals have, and there must unavoidably be are to callay to prepare for the excention of such magnitude as the navy must have, and there must unavoidably be ereat outlay to prepare for the excention of such magnitude as the navy must have, and there must unavoidably be reat outlay to prepare for the excention of such work. With only the navy for a purchaser there can be so com-petition, and the Government will be compelled, under such circumstances, to pay almost any prices the mills and forges may demand. No inconsiderable portion of an iron ship can be raske and procured at the ordinary mills, and so far as it can be done it may be the best por-tions cannot be so procured, and unless the Government is prepared to execute the work, it will be subject to im-position, and its researes to marked inferiority Other nations, whose wooden ships-of-war far exceed our own in numbers, cannot afford to lay them aside, but are compelled to plate them with fron at a very great is frequenc. These facts are suggestions to our Govern-ment shout the measives by building iron vessels, and already their dockyards are indergoing the necessary proparation, for this charge in raval architecture, not withstanding those Governments shore at their Congress has been internation is appropriate the made building vessels, but these appropriations cannot be made available in obtaining the proper locations, and mills, forges, furnaces, and shops, all of which are requisite, and which, to be secured properly, need time and careful consideration. conference on the disagreeing amendments to the bill making appropriations for bounties, under the Volinteer Act of July last, the entire sum being five millions. Business pertaining to the District of Columbia was then accurated

forges, furnaces, and shops, all of which are requisite, and which, to be secured properly, need time and careful consideration. If the money for the purposes be now appropriated, we shall commence under as favorable circumstances as any nation the construction of a navy adapted to the wants of our country and the times. No nation can have an advantage over us, if we avail ourselves of our means and opportunities. It is now no longer doubtful that our future safety and welfare are de-pendent on our naval strength and officiency. It is a duty, as well as a necessity, that we make these United States a great naval power. We owe it to ourselves to commence at once this work, and the present Con-gress should, in my opinion, take the preliminary stops at the present series for laying the feundation for the con-struction of a navy commensurate with the wants and magnitude of the country. The place or places, the shops and 'tools and other appurtenances for this great work must be commenced in season. The corperience we have had, admonishes in not to permit a war to come upon us upprepared. Yet such an event may be pend-ing, as the responsibility and calamities that would follow neglect should be a warning fer us to be prepared. No amount of interey would repair the wrong that might be inflicted from present neglect. A million or two of dollars judiciously exponded at the present time may save hundreds of millions, and the honor of the nation after hostilities thall have commenced. Thave made these suggestions in consequences of the near termination of the session, without any movement then considered. The bill for the erection of a new penitentiary and all was defeated. The House then adjourned. Every man who is anxious for a correct and pariotic decision at the ballot-box this fall should see to it that his neighborhood is thoroughly supplied with arguments and facts to refute every perversion that will be attempted by the sympathizers with treason. Let the light shine, and the result cannot be doubtful. Our members of Congress are doubtless distributing the decuments extensively, but it is impossible for them to send to all; and their constituents should aid in this work, as printing speeches costs money, of course. Scammell & Co., of Washington city, have print.

#### Missouri State Convention.

Missouri State Convention. JEFFEBON CHTT, June 11.—The bill to pospone the election of State officers has been before the Convention nearly all day, and has clicited much discussion. Several substitutes and amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was finally not by a vote of 31 year to 35 nays. As the case now stands, an election for all the State officers, from Governor down, is a surthorized. An ordinance to enable the clizens of the State of Mis-souri, to vole, was taken up, and, on motion, made the special order for to-morrow morning. An ordinance to need the Constitution, so that gene-ral elections shall be held on the third Monday in Octo-ber, instead of August, was referred to a select committee of three.

Loss of a Schooner.

NEW YORK, June 12.-The steemer George Peabody, from Hatterne, reports the loss of the schooner Sallie J. Thomas, from Baltimore. She had two locomotives of board.

## Markets.

BALFIMORE, June 12.--Flour quiet; sales of 1,699 barrels at \$5.50 for Howard-street and extra Ohio. Whest advancing. Corn dul; sales of 11,500 bushels at a decline of 2 cents for yellow Rice unghanced. Pro-duce dull, but unchanged. Whisky firm at 25% c for Ohio. Coffee steady at 20% \$20% c.

#### Public Amnsements.

Miss Julia Daly still continues to draw excellent ouses at the Wainut-street Theatre. Her now piece is

really very fine. Mr. Chanfrau takes a farewell to-night, appe his celebrated part of Mose, and as Jupiter the Contra. band. Mr. Chanfran is really the only actor on the stage who can play the New York "fire hthoy." T may not please all tastes, but it is quite a creation on the part of Mr. Chanfrau. We ask for him an ove

flowing house. The Continental will open on Monday with Hooley & Compbell's Minstrels for a summer season. This fine troups will be warmly welcomed by its many friends in Philadelphia

Mr. Frank Drew, who has done so well at the Archstreet Theatre during the past season, will open in Pitts-burg on Monday next, where he will play a short engagement. He will appear in some of his most amusing ch racters. Mr. Drew is a reliable and a good actor, and we commend him to the kind consideration of our friends in the West.

### A Patriotic Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS-Sir . In consequent of the sufferings of our brave and heroic soldiers, I propose that nightly promenade concerts be given at the Academy of Music, for the purpose of supplying clothing and many little inxuries for our soldiers at the hospitals. At the moderate price of twenty-five cents a ticket the Academy would be filled nightly for such a noble cause-to procure comforts for the gallant defender our beloved country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, A LADY NURSE PHILADELPHIA June 11, 1862.

THE TURF.-There was a good at-LHE 10KF.— THEFE Wals a good at-tendance at the Point Breeze Park yesterday afternoon to see the pacing between "Echo" and "Lady Kate." Tr match was made up for a mile heat, best 8 in 5 to he rness, for a stake of \$250. "Echo" won. The score as as follows: Mr. Wm. Dobbs names br. g. "Echo".....2 1 1 1 Mr. M. Goodwin names b. m. "Lady Kate"... 2 2 dis. Time....254 ½; 2.49; 246 ½.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER .- The numerous friends of Sergeant William Wilkins, of Barter's Fire Zonaves, will be pained to lear of his death. He died in camp, of typhold fever, on the 7th Inst. He serred three months as corporal in Company E, 17th Regiment, P. V., under Col. Patterson.

# Rebel Lies Concerning "The Situation" at New Orleans.

### From the Mobile Tribune.]

We learn that a bitter fend exists between the army and avy officers at New Orleans. Butter claims the merit if taking the city. Forragut and Porter desire to divide the honor. Farragut, in a recent interview with the gen-neral declared that, without the presence of the feet, he would not give a cent for the security of his life or that of his army. This is told to us on the very best

Butter is about leaving for the North, and it may be, Butter is about leaving for the North, and it may be, in some degree, on this account, but more, in all proba-bility, because he does not exactly feel secure of his own precious person. The exasperation against him, espe-cially proceeding from some of his orders, is making him featful.

cially proceeding from some of his orders, is making him fearful. Since the first war ship was set afloat, there has been a jealonsy between the land and sas service. A sailor looks with contempt upon a landsman. When a doubtful etory is told aboard ship, Jack says, "tell that to the ma-rines," who are considered incredulous, and little lacking in manhood, because they have about them the odor of the land. There is not a doubt that the credit of taking New Or-leans must be given to the navy. Butler would not have got near it with a bundred thousand men at his back; and, with his insignificant force, cauld not remain twen-ty-four hours, if the flast was not at his call. So, in truth, the hour or infamy does belong to Farragut and Poster, and they ought to have it. The order of Gen. Butler in respect to Confederate mo-ley, it is believed, was suggested by merely speculative motives, and ithe said that it was drawn up by Jacob Barker, in concert with Buller. The result is that that meney has fallen greatly in valle, and may be bought at twenty five cents in gold for a dollar. The object was to

ed most of the Republican speeches; and any one

It is well understood, also, that the Secretary will in. no event issue any part of the new notes, if authorized. impossible without it; and all the infinite except small notes to take the place of the large in the entanglements of opposite and rival aims payments to soldiers and other creditors preferring them, become wealth-laden blessings as they obey so long as the duties on imports, the increase of the tem this law. If, then, it is the grand and sucorary loan and the conversion of United Stut already issued into five-twenty par bonds, yield revenue cessful operative principle of other States, enough to meet the daily expenditures whose parts are but dead fractions of a me-During the present week thus far the income from chanical whole, how much greater will be its these sources has more than met the current expanse force and its attainment among us whose parts The conversions alone have supplied more than half a million of dollars a day, and will probably increase are contributive to one great organism, and to Under these circumstances, very little use will be made of the additional authority proposed to be given to the whom law is force? If once the avenues to Southern trade are completely in our hands, bread-and-butter-which, on a large scale, and with a large name, is called Political Economy -will bring our brethren back quickly enough

to their allegiance. There is no gainsaying this. The world has been trying the experiment ever since it was created, and gives but one answer. All political science and calculations are founded upon this universal experience-that man does that, and only that, which conduces to his comfort and happiness. We buy in the market where we can buy cheapest; we sell where we can sell to the

sality of this principle admit no exception to it; all other influences, in comparison with this, are as nothing. It is the great and beneficent law of the world, and will assert itself notwithstanding individual caprice and mo-

	June non, which is not very probable, two gen-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	the New Fork Trees lesiding in the South. How these		aller hostilities that have commenced.	i od mose of the trephonean specenes, and any one	meney has fallen greatly in value, and may be bought at
equally clear that if the junction with Mo-	tlemen have been mentioned for the Finance	mentary or partial counter agencies. Pa-	speeches were passed through the lines is a question for		I have made these suggestions in consequence of the	who sends them \$10, or \$5, or \$1, will receive by	twenty five cents in gold for a dollar. The object was to
DowELL had been made a day earlier, JACK-	Department. One is Lord STANTEN the	triotism dies before it, because patri-	the Judiciary Committee of the House, who have Mr.		near termination of the session, without any movement as yet for establishing the necessary works to produce	express such speeches as they may designate; or,	use it in the purchase of sugar, molaises, and cotton, on
son's whole force would have been captured	eldest son of the Earl of Danna and one of	otism is a matter purely personal. A	Woon's case in charge, to ascertain-	THE ENEMY QUIET.	the heavy iron and armature that will hereafter enter	by sending the money to their Senator or Repre-	
or dispersed. We may learn critical charity	the ablest among the new D tit 1	single man, or a band of men, may starve	Arrival of Paroled Prisoners.	· 영향 동네는 영상 등 <del>도 가장 있다. 그는</del> 또 한 가운 것이 같아?	into the construction of our naval vessels. It is doubt-		In mige quantities, and that homan owineg them would
from the thwarting by circumstances of	the ablest among the young British statesmen.			THE ROADS IMPROVING.	ful whether any of our present navy yards are adapted to the purpose herein indicated, but if so, they will re-	give the prices of a few of their large assortment:	Butler himself has been noted as a speculator. He has
from the thwarting, by circumstances, of such	fie is only thirty-six years of age, but has	in the mountains in derence of country; but a	TTT: builden banna amained at 41 . Clart STT		quire considerable enlargement. The subject is one that	At SI per Hundred-Andrew Johnson on the Rebel.	a brother-a merchant-in Boston : and to him all the produce purchased will be sent. So that Batlor, Barker,
indomitable genius, when we take down our	already been Colonial Secretary and Minister	whole State can never be trusted for such a		WASHINGTON, June 12-Midnight,-Advices from Gen.	*should receive careful consideration.	lion and its authors; Conway on Union and Freedom;	A Butler expected to share the enormous profits that it
maps and rave, amid fireside comfort, because	for Indian Affairs. It is most likely that he	sacrifice. It may, therefore, be confidently		McClellan's headquarters, this evening, state that a re-	I would suggest that anthority be given to designate and procure one or more suitable locations. We are now	John Sheiman on Slavery and the Republican Party; Ely on Confiscation and Emancipation; Julian on the	was supposed would be realized.
"JACKSON is not intercepted."	would prefer resuming the last-named office.	repeated that we are fighting only to give	Several Washingtonians, who left here little more than	connoissance made this morning as far as Meadow Bridge	constructing a number of gunboats by contract on the	Cause and Cure; Colfax on Fremont's Hundred Days:	It is a very pretty game, and so like a Yaukee, and particularly so much like Butler, who is surnamed "Pica-
Ab, the brilliant marauder's plumes are	It is understood, in the political circles of	Political Economy a chance to subdue the	a year since with the intention of returning to capture		Western waters, and I would suggest that recent experi-	. Dawes's Reply to Voorhees on National Expenses ; Van	yone"-although "dollar" would be better under the
dampened! His boasted crowing has sub-	London that the provimate Chancellor of the	South. We are only trying, and need only	Washington with the Southern army, were brought in	Some skirmishing had taken place during the day, but	ence, and the vast resources in iron and other capabili- ties of the West, with the radical change in paval archi-	Horn on the War At 75 cents per Hundred—Eliot on Confiscation: Cut-	circumstances of this especial instance of his avidity
sided into an impatient cackle! A race for,	Exchanges in a Concernative Cohinet would	try, to bring this wildly-oscillating pendulum	yesterday as prisoners, having been captured from the		tecture, demonstrate the propriety of establishing a navy	ler on Slavery ; Blake on the District of Columbia; Sedg-	
life down the valley ! The rapid raid a more	be Sin Barry and a Conservative Cabinet, would	of rebellion near the great force of civic gravi-	I reper syckson's command. They appeared crestianen	The weather was good, and the roads and ground were	yard, foundry, and shops, at some point in the valley of the Mississipri.	wick on Confiscation.	to so high a temper that the latter will not obey any
manid astroat to The marghit of for all a more	De SIr STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, a Devonshire	totion than we shall see it.		drying rapidly.	Such a yard, and its attending establishments, would	At 50 cents per Hundred-Parson Brownlow's New York Speech on the Rebellion; Speeches by Blair of	orders addressed to it by Butler, except those which are essential to the holding of the city. We hear some in-
rapid retreat! The pursuit of five thousand	baronet of considerable wealth, who now re-	tation; then we shall see its arcs grow smaller	in the Old Capitol prison.	An Arrival from New Orleans.	rossess many advantages, and is becoming a neces-ity.	Pent sylvaria, Rollins, of New Hampshire, Beaman, of	stances of this, but are not at liberty to mention them.
men is one thing; being pursued by twenty-	presents the borough of Stamford in Parlia-	and weaker, and the South, once more fairly	The Fall of Richmond a Certainty.	물건은 승규는 화장에게 많은 것 수도했다. 그렇는 것 같은 것 같은 것을 가지 않는 것 것 같아요. ? ??????????????????????????????????	I commend it to your attention, with the other subjects alluded to in this communication.	Michigan, Loor is, of Connecticut, Arnold, of Illinois,	These men have come to the conclusion that the war is
five thousand quite another. An advance	ment. He is in his forty-fourth year, has had	suspended, draw a plumb-line pointing to the	A gentleman of eminence, who has arrived directly	BOSTON, June 12.—The schooner Flying Dragon ar- rived at this port, this morning, from New Orleans on	I have the honer to be, your obedient servant.	Julian. of Indiana Harris, of New York, Windom, of Minnesota, Duill, of New York, and others, on Confisca-	nearly at an end, and that the spoils of it will be of im-
brigade of McDowell meets FREMONT at	some years' experience in the House of Com-	centre of the Republic.	from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, ex-	the 22d alt , with 400 barrels spirits of turpentine and 300	GIDEON WELLES.	tion; Nixon, of New Jersey, T. Stevens, of Pennsylva-	and Briler's organ expresses the idea-the whole coun-
Strasburg, and the united forces push on.	mons graduated at Oxford with classical and		presses the opinion, based upon what he learned from an	barrels of tar.		nis, Du-ll. of New York, Davis, of Penneylvauia, Fessen- den, of Maine, Bin-barn, of thic, and others, on the Be-	
Desperately enough, too, to keep up with the	mathematical honors, was private Scoretory	SALE OF CARPETING, MATTING, &cThe early, attention of purchasers is requested to the general	interview with military officers, that the taking of Bich- mond by our forces is merely a question of time.	The U. S. Frigate Niagara at Boston;	SAUNDERS' CADETS.—The cadets of	bollion ; Achiev on Emancination: Kelley on the Adminis-	lief criates are sufficient even to satisfy the expectations of the keenest and most rapacions Yarkee in New
frightened JACKSON! For SHIRLDS is on	to Mr. GLADSTONE when that gentleman was	assortment of 200 pieces of velvet, Brussels, ingrain,		Bosroy, June 12.—The United States frigate Niagara,	Saunders' Institute will drill this afternoon, at five o'clock, at the corner of Locust and Forty-second	tration; Wade on Traitors and their Sympathizers;	England.
the east side of the mountains, seeking a	Draidont of the Board of Manda is 1010	three-ply, cottage, rag, and list carnetings Alao		from Key West, has been signalled below.	streets, West. Philadelphia, at the strawberry festival	LOTEION ON the War; R. Conkiing on Ball's Blaff; Win- den. of Minnesota, and Potter, of Wisconsin, on Home-	n de la companya de l La companya de la comp
the cast blue of the mountains, seeking a	Trade in 1843-345,	superior white and red-checked Canton and cocos	Mr. SHELLABABGER, of Ohio, presented a memorial		for the aid of the Children's Home We have repeatedly	Bleads	PATRIOTIC INTERBUPTION While "Stonewall
chance to cross, and there is a long road yet be-	and was, Financial Secretary to the Treasury	mattings; to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on	to the House, to-day, from citizens of Olark county,	The Gunboat Paul Jones.	called the attention of our readers to the occasions on which these thoroughly drilled cadets exhibit their truly	At 25 cents per Hundred-Morrill and Kelley in reply	Jacksen" was receiving a serenade, at Taylor's Hotel, in Winch ster, four hundred of the Marviend Union troops.
	from January to June, 1859, under Lord	a credit of four months, commencing this morning, at 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co.	Ohio, praying that Representative VALLANDIGHAM be expelled from the House as a traitor to his country and	WASHINGTON, June 12 The gunbeat Paul Jones has	remarkable attainments, such as are dispused to ane	to Voorhets; Coltax on Confi cation. In German-Andrew Johnson (SI per hundred);	captured at Front Royal, broke in upon the rebel na-
is compelled to destroy many of the stores just	DERBY's second administration. He has		a disgrace to the State of Ohio.	arrived at the navy- yard, from Baltimore, for her arms-	their performances, this afternoon, may promise them-	Julian on Cause and Cure of Rebellion, (60 cents per	tional airs with the Star-Spangled Banner, sung in full
그는 것은 물건에 가장 물건을 가지 않는 것이 없는 것이 없다.			· · · ································	BLUTILO, AND	1 selves a very agreeable entertainment.	( hundred )	I VOICO.
n on elektrativele och ocelarit och etablisk bedriver felste elektrige och	이는 바람이 있는 것은 것이 있는 것이 있었다. 가지 않는 것이 가지 않는 것이 있는 것이 있다. 	· 제품 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	eesse tea an	n dia mandri 1999 ang ing Kabupatèn di Kabupatèn di Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn	a series and a set of the off the set of the	(1) A set of the se	(1) Second Sciences and Sci Internet and Sciences and