The Press

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

FCRNEY'S WAR PRESS, FOR SATUR-DAY, JUNE 28, IS ONE OF THE BEST NUMBERS EVER PUBLISHED. IT CONCAINS, AN ORIGINAL TALE OF THE WAR-" New Or TWO FINE ENGRAVINGS-Foraging on the Pamurky, and a View of at. Joseph's Haspital, Girard

EDITORIALS-The Death of Col. Ellet-Brigadier Breckinringe-The Tax Bill, as Passed-Latest from Murone-Saence on America-Manager Butler-Bichmond WAR CORRESPONDENCE-Three interesting Letters from the Army of the Potomac-From the Army of the Shenendosh-Movements in Banks' Division-From Gen. Dix's Division-From Gen. Halleck's Army. LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH from Washington. Ac .- A Speck of War in Utah -- From Memphis Rebel Account of a Battle near Charleston, &c. LATEST NAVAL INTEGLIGENCE-Death of Col. Ellet-The White River Expedition. LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVA NIANS in the Hospitals of New York, &c.

LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL." MISCELLANEOUS -The first Execution for Treason in the United States General Negley's Command at Chattanoogs-Official Bulletin of New Army Appoint ments—Revelations of a Spy—The Great London Fair. CHOICE POETRY, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

The Plaint of the Planter-The Soldier of the Third Britannia to Columbia. Local News, Financial and Commercial. TERMS—One copy, one year, \$2; three copies, \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$12. Single copies, for sale

at the counter, Four Ceuts. THERE CAN BE BUT LITTLE DOUBT that Gen. BEAUREGARD has gone to Richmond, although it is hardly probable that he was accompanied by any force. There are several reasons assigned for this movement on the part of the rebel general. Some regard it as a piece of strategy, of which the evacuation of Corinth was but, the preliminary operation, some as an abandonment of the Mississippi Valley in despair to the Union army, while others think that General McClellan is menacing Richmond so closely that all the military power and genius of the Confederacy must be consolidated for its defence. So far as the valley of the Mississippi is concerned, the stringent rule of General Burlen at New Orleans, the rapid and decisive movement of Commodore FARRAGUT in the Mississippi river, and the genius of HALLBOK in northern Mississippi, have completely re established the Union power. With the exception of Vicksburg, and points contiguous to it, we have now the full control of the Mississippi river. At this place there is a crossing into Arkansas. Thus far it seems to have been used only as a means of escape for timid Governors and panic-stricken traitors. The fear was generally enter ained that BEAURE-GARD, in leaving Corinth, would throw his whole force across the Mississippi, overwhelm Curris, in Arkansas, and advance on St. Louis. Indeed, this theory possesses more importance than some of our friends will be willing to give it. We have had upon our table, for some days, a strange | the unfortunate Chinese, in order to swell the volume, entitled . Summary of the Art revenue of the East India Company, now hapof War, by EMIL SCHALK." In this book pily defunct. We might have and, perhaps, he devotes a chapter to the war in the United States, and reasons out, upon the principles of public manifestation, before God and Man, military science, the probable result of the against the truly infernal practice, in 1857-58, pending campaign. He assumes the North to have 700,000 troops, and the South 500,000; the object of the North to be the destruction of the Southern army and the penetration into the heart of the rebellious States. He sup- reticence been acknowledged? Are we let poses our army to be divided thus: Army of slone? Are we, doing no ill, but simply doing the Potomac, 200,000 men, base of operations what is right under the circumstances—are we the Potomac, orders to take Richmond, to advance on North Carolina, and occupy Georgia. The army of Fort Monroe, 100,000 men, base of operations Fortress Monroe, orders to co-operate with the army of the Potomic. was colonial Under Secretary of State in the Reserve army of 75,000 men divided in the depots, arsenals, forts, towns, and scaports of ral BUTLER's proclamation ordering that such the Eastern States. The Kentucky army of New Orleans "ladies" as should insult the 100,000 men, base of operations the Onio, Union flag or its brave defenders, should be with orders to clear Kentucky and Tennessee

The army in Missouri of 100,000 men, bise of

Missouri and Arkansas of the rebels, advance

be distributed on the passages across the Mis-

50,000 men, base of operations the United

States fleet, with orders to occupy South

25,000 men, base of operations the Ohio, with

orders to occupy Western Virginia. The

rebel army he disposes in proper numbers

for the Potomac, at Norfolk, at Richmond,

in Southern Kentucky, in Southern Mis-

sonri, and on the Memphis and Huitsville Railroad, at Port Royal, and in Western Virginia. Mr. Schalk anticipates two very remarkable military movements-namely, the advance on Richmond, by way of Fortress Monroe, and the battle of Corinth. The advance on Fortress Monroe, he s s-writing, it must be relast town is to be taken by assault, and as soon as this is accomplished the army has fulfilled its nearest object. The rebels' policy he assumes to be the concentration of their forces by the right choice of their lines of operations; by acting concentric in their defence, and always making use of their interior lines. In show how literally the rebels have carried out this plan of warfare. And then comes the Pennsylvania beyond the Alleghanies. This was evidently Jackson's idea; in winning his victory on the Shenandoah he accomplished a fine stragetical movement, which was only rendered fruitless by the fine generalship of Banks in making a successful retreat, and the energy of the War Department in sending him reinforcements. Although defeated in the field, we really gained a victory, for we defended Washington, secured Maryland, and drove Jackson down the valley. Mr. Schalk reasoned out a rebel victory, and perhaps by the looks his reasoning was right. The energyand skill of the Northern commanders changed the result and spoiled his prophecies. Let us turn to the West. Our author's reasoning here is of more interest to us now than on the Potomac, and it will be seen how remarkably accurate he has been in his anticipations. When his book was written, the rebels were at Bowling Green and Columbus; Kentucky must be evacuated by the rebels, who would be forced out of Tennessee. The dine of this evacuation is precisely the line of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S retreat-along the railroad to Nashville, and from thence through Tennessee to a point in Northern Alabama, near Decatur. Leie, he siys, the first concentration of the Northern and Southern armies must take place. The rebel armies

by our author. Where is BEAUREGARD'S army? Mr. SCHALK has been so fortunate in his anticipations that we may get him to answer this question, and so we return to his volume. He anticipates the concentration of either army and a pattle in Northern Alabama. He thinks ing and matting, and to be continued, without inthe rebels wou'd gain a victory by reason of their numeri al superiority and their having Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market a choice of an assaulting position. This was prevented by the fromptness of Burl at Pittsburg Las ding, but it did not change the | of Private Jes. Boggs, from "Fair Oaks."

would leave M'ssouri and Arkansas, and give

the united Union armies battle. When we

remember that this was a conclusion based on

scientific war principles, and formed months

ago, its correctness is startling. The rebels

did evacuate Missouri and a great part of

Arkansas; PRICE and VAN DORN crossed the

Mississippi, and united with the army that left

Kentucky under Johnston. The battle of

Shiloh was fought; not at Decatur, it is true,

result anticipaled by Mr. Schark-the concentration of both armies. We know that HALLECK and BEAUREGARD were opposite Senstor in Congress from Iowa, in favor of each other for weeks at Corinth, and that the proposition made by the authorities of this BEAUREGARD abandoned his position, retreat. city to transfer to the Federal Government ing to some point not yet definitely ascertained. Mr. Schalk says that an enterprising and experienced general would naturally move on Memphis, cross the Mississippi into Northein Aikansas, overwhelm the Missouri army which might be there, and which is there under Curtis, and advance on St. Louis. The Mississippi would be betwixt him and his toe, the valley of the Mississippi would of necessity be abandoned, but the war would become offensive, and in a few days the rebel commander would be in St. Louis-" a result," establishments of England and France. In which Mr. Schalk drily observes, "would be sufficient for a very enterprising army and that both these Powers regard us with uncongeneral." We have Memphis, and it is impossible for a foe to cross there, but we have not Vicksburg, and at Vicksburg the rebels hold communication with Northern Louisiana and nator Grimes, cannot be avoided by our rulers Southern Arkansas. If Beauregard's army and representatives. In fact, the picture prewent to Okolona, Vicksburg would be in the line of a further retreat.

There can be no barm in following the speculations of this ingenious military student. His scheme in regard to the Potomac army was spoiled by the skill and energy of FRE-MONT and BANKS, but our friends in Western Pennsylvania will be gratified to know that had affairs gone on according to the books; bad Jackson been strong enough to hold his place at Winchester, there would have been a great battle at Pittsburg! It would have been the greatest battle of the war, and, according to Mr. Schalk, the concluding one. His theories about the West will be read with amusement by those who care to study this waron maps as a matter of science and strategy. Our recent victory at White river utterly prevents anything like an advance through Arkansas, however, and St. Louis is secure from the dangers in store for her by Mr. Schalk.

IF THERE IS NOT there ought to be an International, as well as a Domestic Association of people who mind their own business, and do not interfere in the business of other people. Ever since we have become a Nation, we have scrupulously not meddled with concerns which do not belong to us.

Were we so minded, we might have made a casus belli out of the awful bruta ity of the British Government in Ireland, in 1798, when innocent men had their ears cropped and were flogged to death, under the Castlereagh-Beresford regime, during a Rebellion which Pitt had himself provoked, and, we may say, coaxed into maturity, in order to effect the accursed parchment Union, which ut'erly destroyed the Legislative Independence of Irelard. We might have protested, when, in 1819, a mob of armed yeomanry cut down and pistolled an unarmed crowd of peaceable reformers who had assembled at Peterloo, near Manchester, to prepare a petition to Pariament in favor of that Parliamentary Reform which was granted in 1832. We might have denounced, as it deserved, the foul means by which England, from 1834 to 1843, persisted in thrusting Opium, that accursed drug, upon as a Christian nation, we ought have-made a of blowing "rebels" from the cannon's mou h in India.

We refrained, however strong our feelings were, as Christian men. And how has this

to be interfered with? Exactly thirteen days, the British Parliament impertinetly interfered with our affairs. The Earl of Carnarvon, a young gentleman who last Derby-Disraeli Ministry, denounced Genecommitted to the calaboose, the place of temof the rebels, and to advance into Alabama. porary detention for "social evil" ladies and other female violators of the law. Lord Rusoperations the Mississippi, orders to clear SELL, (the effete "Johnny who upset the ceach,") expressed his hopes that the Amerito the South, cross the Mississippi, and can Government would promptly disavow it occupy New Orleans. Reserve army for the In the Commons, Sir John Walsh, an aged Kentucky and Missouri armies, 50,000 men, to | Tory, declared the Proclamation to be repugnant to the feelings of the nineteenth century. sissippi and Obio. The army of Port Royal, One GREGORY, who is believed to be in the pay of the South-GREGORY who was expelled the Jocky Club for "sharp practice"-de-Carolina. The army in Western Virginia, clared it to be "repugnant to decency, civilization, and humanity," and Lord PALMERsrow declared it to be "infamous" and that no one of the Anglo-Saxon race should or could countenance.

Anglo-Saxon? Is that all that PALMERSTON ("the judicious bottle-holder," as Punch calls nim,) knows of this great country? We are half Celtic, we have a strong Germanic infu-

sion. The remainder is Anglo-Saxon, et cetera, and constitutes a minority. Now, what is the fact? General BUTLES found females in New Orleans, who would have been mightily insulted if any one called membered, last summer-must be irresistible. them women, according to their sex, and claim-Whatever may be its loss, whatever may be ed the title of ladies. He found the Union the difficulties in its way, our army must sur- flag and the Union soldiers and sailors conmount them; it must defeat the army opposed stantly and audaciously insulted by these to it, force its way through any obstacle, and "ladies," He ordered that any female, whatmust arrive at Williamsburg, from whence it ever her pretensions, who should continue must proceed to New Kent and Richmond. This that base conduct, should be considered contumacious, after his notice, and put into the calaboose, the ordinary place of confidement for ill-conducted females. That is the head and front of his offending. [Of course, women, whether in or out of crinoline, are never taken up for bad conduct, in London, and brought up, next day, to answer for their misdoings ?] attacking they act divergently, and isolate the | The immediate result was this, the she-rebels different Union armies between them by concluded that General BUTLER was greatly in keeping up central positions, and by acting earnest, and have since conducted themselves with superior force against each isolated so inoffensively, to our glorious flag and our Union army. The battles of Bull Ruu, brave soldiers, that not one of them, after Winchester, Front Royal, and Cross Keys | RUTLER's proclamation, was committed to the calaboose or to any other place of confinement. General Butler has done many bold reasoning of the author as to the effect of the and wise things in New Orleans, but one of Potomac campaign, when the rebel army has his most judicious acts was thus letting the driven back the army which General Banks female-Secessionists know that if they incommanded. They would advance on Wash- sulted the "Stars and Stripes," or any ington by way of Point of Rocks, or cut off man who defended them, their punishthe line of communication in the rear of Bal- ment would be immediate. Even had timore, or make an advance into Southern a Southern she-rebel been put into the dreaded calaboose, her person would have been as inviolate, under the protection of National arms and National law, as it she had been at home in her own parlor, smoking

cigarettes or chewing Scotch snuff. Lord PALMERSTON, grounding his opinion on Beauregard's misrepresentation of the wording and meaning of Butler's proclamation. has deviated from his wonted affectation of neutrality and fairly committed himself. The American-phobia was in and would be outand was, at the wrong time. The Prime Minister of England has grossly and gratuitously insulted and libelled the American nation and its Government. Are we to turn

the other cheek to the too-ready blow?

THE PRESS, of vesterday, contained a communication giving the aggregate of the Union forces killed and wounded in the Revolutionary war. It may, perhaps, interest our Price was at Lexington, and Parariss at readers to know the aggregate of killed, Cairo. In the natural course of war, he says, wounded, and missing in the war of 1812-15. In that war, there were forty-four battles fought on land and twenty-two at sea. The loss on each side was as follows: American loss

American io 22 naval battles......... 1,749 11,978

4,367

Total loss on both sides.................36,074 Excess of British loss over American 12.118 The loss on both sides includes prisoners. these. Hurr surrendered at Detroit, 2,340 On the British side, Sir GEORGE PREVOST SURrendered 2,500 at Plattsburg, and Gen. PACK. ENHAM surrendered 2.600 at New Orleans.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CAR-PETINGS, MATTING, &c .- The attention of purcharers is requested to the large and fresh as fortment of British, French, German, India, and but at a point almost in the same latitude, and domestic dry goods, carpetings, mattings, &c., omon the same line of retreat, as that marked out | bracing about 550 lots of fancy and staple articles, dress goods, linens, hoop skirts, sun umbrellas Canton fans, palm-leaf hats, clothing, &c., jewelry, &c.; also, on account of whom it may concern, partially damaged prints, satinets, and vest paddings, (to be sold for eash;) to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, with the carpettermission, the greater part of the day, by John B.

WE acknowledge the receipt of \$5 for the widow

WE PRINTED, yesterday, an abstract of the suggestive remarks of Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES League Island, near this city, as a site for a new navy yard. Mr. GRIMES has devoted great attention to the subject, and will give all his energies to induce Congress to accept this generous offer. In reading the short speech of the Senator from Iowa, which was listened to with much attention during its delivery on Tuesday, and will undoubtedly be followed by good results, we were astounded at the insignificance of our facilities for building ships compared with the resources and view of our great future, and the daily proofs cealed jealousy, and one of them, at least, with unconcealed hatred, the duty of preparation, so ably and eloquently enforced by Sesented in this remarkable speech creates the impression of our humiliating naval interiority.

We are this day in absolute need of a great navy yard. The late letter of the Secretary of the Navy on this subject was but a hint on this great question, and the observations of Mr. GRIMES amplify and elaborate his idea. We must expend money in order to entitle ourselves to the reputation we so boastfully claim. Our iron-clad ships must be increased in number, and in order to effect this object our navy yards must be enlarged. Our City Councils have made a proposition which Congress cannot, with due regard to the public nterest, decline. Of course, our manufacturers and mechanics will be assisted and encouraged in such an event, but the accruing advantages to the Government itself will be incalculable. Not only will the Federal authorities secure a splendid paval establishment, arourd which fleets may safely anchor, but in which the "Ironsides" of the seas may be commenced and completed with equal rapidity and cheapness. The thanks of our whole community are eminently due to the distinguished Senator from Iowa for the research and ability he has displayed in discussing this important question. He has made the navy his chief study, and, in co-operation with Secretary Welles, and his progressive assistant, Mr. Fox, has conferred honor upon himself and

his country in pushing forward every invention

and improvement essential to this important

arm of the public service.

While on this subject, and in view of the imperative duty of Congress in the matter of developing our maritime resources, we cannot avoid reference to the celebrated Stevens battery. Mr. Edwin A. Stevens, the brother of the inventor of that great engine of naval warfare, is now in the city of Washington. It will be remembered that early in the present session of Congress, a bill was passed making an appropriation of \$783,000 for the completion of this battery, subject to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. The Federal Government had expended nearly half a million upon the battery, and Mr. Stevens some three hundred thousand dollars. The commission to which the Secretary reterred the measure reported that the battery could not be com pleted unless certain alterations and improve ments were made, and here the matter rested; but Mr. Stevens is now in Washington, and yesterday made a proposition to Congress and the Administration to complete the battery ou of his own funds. He asks that the Government should convey to him all its right and title to the Stevens battery, and cancel the mortgage given by his brother ROBERT for the faithful performance of his contract, and he then binds himself under a penalty of \$100,000 to finish it out of his own funds, as a war steamer, any war steamer in the world now throws, and after its completion, the Government shall have the option of buying it \$783,000, the amount of its appropriation, and its estimated cost by the late board. Should the Government refuse to accept it, it will then become the property of Mr. Stevens. In other words. this public-spirited citizen offers to run the risk of an expenditure equal to the amount of the late appropriation, out of his private fortune, thus showing his own confidence in this great battery, and his patriotic devotion to the country. We trust that the same spirit which called forth the fine speech of Mr. Groves will also induce him to advocate this

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

generals offer of Mr. STEVENS.

Washington, June 25, 1862. Monday and yesterday were days to be remembered. We were on the very tip-toe of expectation and excitement. Ready to believe every rumor of a battle before Richmond, because it had been pertinaciously predicted by all the prophets, everybody gave currency last both houses of Congress were in a whirl of confusion. I think I met a score of gentlemen who had come direct from the War Department, and who were very sure that the conflict was raging before the capital of the Southern Confederacy. Then, the President was missing! Where had Mr. Lincoln gone? He was not at the Presidential munsion. The office seekers and gossips could not find him. The doorkeepers gave inconsistent suggestions as to his whereabouts, and the places to which the curious were sent after him were proved not to contain him. Ofcourse, the President was at White House, or Fair Oaks, or in "front of Richmond." Then came the costive messages from the War Department, "No news," "All quiet along the lines." At last the conviction became general that the conflict was raging, and that a few hours would decide it. So passed Monday and Tuesday. And yet on Wednesday, the 25th of June, we have no definite news of a battle at Richmond. The imminent nearness of the conflict induces everybody to believe it is now progressing, and heightens expectation and excitement. When it comes, however blocdy its progress, its issue will be a most decisive one. The rebels may evacuate Richmend, but in that event their fate would be worse than a surrender or a defeat

The spectators of this great struggle for free government whose interests lie directly in the defeat of the Federal arms are the British Aristocracy and the sympathizers with Seces. sion. Under the cry of "Peace" they desire and labor for the subjugation of the free States. If McClellan is worsted near Richmond, both these interests will demand that the war shall cease—the one by recognition or mediation, and the other by insisting that the South cannot be subjugated. I am sure I do no act of injustice to these congenial parties by these remarks. They are too frank and outspoken to make such a complaint themselves. Their hores are, therefore, naturally alike. Both heartily concur in hostility to the Government of the United States. Nothing would be more disheartening to them than a great victory before Richmond. When the news of the retreat of Banks got to London, the Times preached mediation precisely as the Secession sympathizers hoped for and hinted it here. Among the millions of loyal bearts now palpitating over the expectation of the forthcoming battle, however, let us thank God that those who long for a fatal issue of that eventful struggle

sire the overthrow of their country. OCCASIONAL. Accident to a Special Military Train. TRENTON. June 25 - An extra train with the 8th Masetts Battery, Captain Cook, numbering 186 men ran off the track, about three nitles from the Trenton de pot, this afternoon, precipitating five or six cars into the anal. Several horses are said to have been killed. S

are not strong enough to do more than to de-

BEAUTIFUL EXCURSION GROUNDS -There is per haps no railroad on the ronte of which there is to be found more beautiful and well shaded groves than upon the line of the Philadelphia and West Chester (via Media) Railroad. In the immediate violatity of Media there are groves with ample ac commodations for Sunday school-excursions. The company are prepared to offer liberal terms to large excursion parties wishing to enjoy a day's rural pleasures.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK -Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, the publisher of Parson Brownlow's book, has received orders for more than 60,000 copies, and the demand still continue Next month the book will be open to the trade. At the rate of pregression already attained it is probable that the Parson's book will take rank among the great literary successes of modern times. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

WALKUT-STREET THEATRE -Miss Julia Daly appeared, for the first time, as the heroine in "Margot," the new comic drama, on Tuesday evening last. The piece was a complete success, owing to the sustained in ferest connected with its working out, and to Miss Daly's admirable impersonation of a character very dissimilar. From her usual run of parts. The new drama will be repeated this evening, it being positively the last but two of Miss Daly's engagement.

ADVANCE OF THE LEFT WING

Sharp Resistance of the Rebels. Despatches from Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, June 25,-The following despatches have been received at the War Departfered to remain. Ten attests were made yesterday in the neighborhood of New Kent Court House and Charles City. The parties

[FIRST DESPATCH.] REDOUBT No. 3, June 25-1.30 P. M. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Have advanced our pickets on the left consideraly to-day, under a sharp resistance. Our men nave behaved very handsomely. Some firing still GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, ontinues. Major General.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] Success of the Movement—Hooker's Division Behaves Handsomely-The Enemy's Batteries Silenced.

REDOUBT No. 3, June 25-3.10 P. M. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The enemy are making a desperate resistance to the advance of our picket lines. Kearney's and one half of Hooker's divisions are where I want

with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy fighting well also. This is not a battle, but merely an affair of Heintzelman's corps, supported by Keys', and thus for all goes well, and we hold every foot we have

gained. If we succeed in what we have under-

taken, it will be a very important advantage gained. Our loss is not large thus far. The fighting up to this time has been done by Hooker's division, which has behaved as usual, that is "most handsomely."

On our right Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front. G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General. [THIRD DESPATCH.]

The Enemy Driven from his Camp. REDOUBT No. 3, June 25-5 P. M. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War : The affair is over, and we have gained our point fully, and with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Capt. Derussy brought gallantly into action, under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from his camp in front of this, and all is now quiet.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General. FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1862

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Arrival of the President at Washingtou— He Makes the Greatest Time on Re-cord. The President arrived here at ten minutes to 7 o'clock this evening, on his return trip from New York city and West Point. He left the latter place at ten minutes past 10 o'clock this morning, and the former at ten minutes past 11, making the trip from New York in even hours and twenty minutes, being the shortest time, over the same cute, between that city and Washington on record. The President was accompanied on the trip by Colonel McCullum, general director of the Military Railroad, and from Philadelphia by President Fauton, of the oined at Baltimore, by Mr. GARRETT, the president. and W. P. SMITH, the general superintendent of the Baltimore and Chio Bailroad Company, who attended the

Presidential party to this city. Members of Congress and Contracts. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported a bill to-day (in lieu of one referred to them) providing that any member of Congress, or any officer of the Government, who shall, directly or indirectly, take, receive, or soree to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consi ration whatsoever, from any person or persons, for procuring, or siding to procure, any contract, of fice, or place, from the Government of the United officer of the United States, for any person or per diciment as for a misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and on conviction shall nay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars and suffer imprisonment in the penttertiary not exceed-ing ten years, at the discretion of the court; and every such agreement and contract shall be void; and an member of Congress or officer of the Government shall

be disqualified from holding office on conviction. Visit to Congress. the French Minister, and the Danish Minister, visited General Pope visited the House to-day, and was peronally welcomed by nearly all the members. He expresse the opinion that the campaign is at an end in the West. to the reports of "everybody else," until at A Camp to be Established near Phila-

delphia.
The headquarters of the 15th United States Infantry. camp to be established near Philadelphia. The site of the camp will be selected by the regimental commander The recruits of the regiment at present disposable will be will be left at that post until completed to the maximum the companies of the regiment already in the field. The Tariff Bull-Tax on Iron.

The Honse, in Committee of the Whole, consider fariff bill to day, but made no material amendment. A provision was added putting a tax of \$1.50 per ton on Post Office Affairs-Pennsylvania, Dela-

ware, and Maryland. ESTABLISHMENTS, - Hannahstown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania Daniel Welty postmuster. East Benton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Seth Colvin postmaster. At Hayesville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, David

Hayes is appointed postmaster, vice John W. Woodside. At South Gibson, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania David B. Holmes is appointed postmaster, vice George W. Walker, resigned.
The site of Whiteleysburg, Kent county, Delaware

changed to Caroline county, Maryland, and William G. Rowan appointed postmaster, vice David Marine, su-perseded by change of site. At Fair Hill, Cecil county, Maryland, Arthur Mackey is appointed postmaster, vice John Gallagher MAIL MESSENGERS .- At Broad Top, Huntingdon

county, H. C. Christy, from the 1st July next.

At Duncansville, Pa., Abraham Koon, in place of William Vaughan, J. McCabe being under sixteen years o At Elizabethtown, Pa., Israel A. Smith, in place of William Lutz, John S. Mellinger being under age Route No. 2.365, Pa., Waverly to Fleetville, Harriso ville by East Benton, (Warren's Mills.) Tompkinsville. and Green Grove, back to Waverly, from 1st July next
Special service of Green Grove is discontinued.

Route 2,756, Pennsylvania, Tunkhan John Beker contractor, is curtailed to end at Factoryville, omitting Fleetville, Wallsville, Warren's Mills Tempkinsville, and Clifford, from 1st July. NEW JERSEY .-- Postmaster at Mount Holly is authorfixed to engage a temporary contractor to convey the mail from Mount Holly by Lumberton, to Medford and discontinued. MARYLAND.—The Postmaster General also orders a con times a week service each way between Bladensburg and

Miscellaneous. The citizens of New Jersey in this city, with Senator TEN EYOK as president, have formed a Soldiers' Aid Society. Subscriptions to the amount of \$875 have been already subscribed, and a committee appointed to visit pital in the neighborhood of Washington. According to an order of the War Department, in every

case of prinoners taken in arms against the United States who may be tried and sentenced to death, the record of the tribune before which the trial was had shall be forwarded for the action of the President of the United States, without whose orders no such sentence in such cases will be legal. Lieut. B. H. WARFORD, of the 34th New York Regi

ment of Volunteers, has been discharged from the service of the United States by the President, in accordance with The Navy Department will receive proposals for th raising of the Varuns, and other yessels in the Mississippi The small-note bill, vetord by the President, had reference alone to the bank soutside the District of Columbia. The laws in relation to the District banks, the issues of

which are nominal, remain unchanged. The Postal convention between the United States and Mexico was to-day officially promulgated.

The Provost Marshal, this morning, discovered and teck into his possession about \$10,000 worth of new rifle, muskets, cavalry equipments, &c, which are sap-posed to be stolen property. Other military goods have recently been seized under similar circumstances. Among the arrivals, yesterday, at Wiliard's, were Major General Pope and staff, U. S. A.; Mrs. General McDowell and daughter.

Hon. Edward Eyrnert has arrived in this city from Chicago, and is stopping with his son-in-law, Lieut. Bishop McILVAINE, of Ohio, is in town.

Rumored Cabinet Changes. [To the Associated Press.] Washington, June 25 —There is no rumor here about Cabinet changes. The report has probably been started among speculators elsewhere.

New York, June 25.—Rumor says that Gen. Scott is to succeed the Secretary of War, with Gen. Banks as Assistant Secretary, and that Gen. Pops will take Banks' command in the field, while McDowell will be given some garrison station.
Another version makes Gen Scott commander in-chief

of the army, with Banks as Secretary of War.

THE ARMY IN FRONT OF RICHMOND. INTERESTING FROM GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY A FIGHT EXPECTED YESTERDAY MORNING

OUR TROOPS DISAPPOINTED. HNADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Monday June 23.—The action of Colonel Rufus Ingalis, at White House, in causing the arrest of some fifty of the most prominent citizens remaining in the rear of our army, is naving a most salutary influence on those who are suf-

were sent to Fortress Mon oe.

A ride at sunrise this morning along the entire front of the Union lines found everything remarkably quiet, and every man at his post ready for any emergency that night arise. There has been less skirmishing within the past twenty-four hours than at any time since the battle of Fair Oaks. The condition of the swamp for an encampme apidly improved within the last few days.

The movements of the enemy to day have been mysterions. Their pickets at some points have been drawn n for half a mile, while at others they remain as usual The ground vacated by the enemy is now held by our roops. The Bickmond papers of to-day contain nothing of special interest, except the arrival of Gen. Price. No mention is made of the whereabouts of Beauregard's HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S ARMY. Tuerday, June 24.—From the movements of the enemy last night, and information received from a contravand, general engagement was looked for this marning. The troops were all under arms at daylight, and everything in resdiness, but, after a slight demonstration by the

rebels, in which they found themselves promptly metat every point, they retired to their old position.

A terrible storm visited this section last night, lasting I have this moment reinforced Hooker's right shout three hours. The wind blew a hurricane, level-The Richmond papers complain of the large price paid or substitutes in the rebel army, many of whom imme diately desert. They mention instances where as high

as seventeen and even twenty dollars have been paid

The War in the Shenandoah Valley JACKSON CHECKED. FREMONT, BANKS, AND SHIELDS UNITED IN HIS

PURSUIT.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 24.—A pontoon bridge will arrive this afternoon, on the way to General Fremont's A greater part of the force here are throwing up earth-It was rumored yesterday that the rebel General Ewell was advancing on New Creek with 4,000 mon. The 23d Illinois and 87th Pennsylvanta Regiments were sent there this morning. General Kelley is fully able to Jackson is by this time checked, and Fremont, Banks,

and f hields have joined their forces to pursue him. From Norfolk-Martial Law Declared. Norrolk, June 24.—General Viele held a conference with the city officers here yesterday, and, finding the they would not take the oath of allegiance, ordered tha no election for municipal efficers should be held to-day. as had been arranged for. This morning he issued a proclamation, declaring the city under martial law, and re General Viele has found it necessary to adopt this course in consequence of the numerous petty disturbances be-tween the Union men and the Secessionists.

Later from New Orleans, NEW YORK, June 25 - The steamer Coatzacoalcos arrived at this port this afternoon, with the New Orleans The steamer Mississippi sailed on the 18th for Boston The Coatzacoalcos brings a large number of passen-gers, and has a cargo of 272 bhds. of sugar, etc. The weather was delightful at New Orleans, the temperature being kept cool by the refreshing showers of ain that have fallen.
Officers and soldiers in the robel service are allowed o return to the city on taking the oath of allegiance.
700 barrels of sugar were sold on the 16th and 17th

nst., at 5% cents for fully fair qualities. The business done in other articles was light. Four men, who were sentenced to be hanged by order General Butler, for robbing citizens, were executed on the 17th. Com. Porter's mostar fleet has gone to Vicksburg. Com. Farragut's fleet was before that city. A portion of

fight, a man named W. H. Werks was killed in the gur boat Itasca, and four were wounded General Shepley had vetoed several acts of the Commo

INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 23 -A detachment of the 6th Illinois

Cavalry made a descent on a band of rebel cavalry who were guarding a train, near Cold Water station, on the dississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and captured twentyfive prisoners, and about 20,000 pounds of bacon which the road, rendering it impassable. The navigation of White River is now open to General Curtis' army.

The War in Arizona-Advance of the United States Forces. San Francisco, June 19 -General Carleton's brigade as entered Arizona. The advanced guard, under Col. West, reached Tucson about the 17th ult, the robels ring previously abandoned that point. The stars and stripes wave over the ruins of Fort Breckinridge. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The following was received at the War Department to day:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 1862. General L. Thomas, Adjutant General:

General Carleton at Pimer's village, May 25th, reports the 20th instant, without opposition. The rebel troops away from Mesilla the overland mail route will be open from Honolulu, via Santa Fe, Fort Thorn, Tucan, and Port Yuma, to San Francisco.

GEORGE WRIGHT, Brigadier General. From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 25 .- The United States Court, in the case of Edmund, whose master had permitted him to work on the rebel fortifications at Fort Douelson, Judge Ballard gave a decision declaring the negro free. General Boyle, commanding the United States forces in Kentucky, has ordered the Provost Marshal of this city to fit up a house in a proper manner, for the confinement

A Brief Speech by the President. NEW YORK, June 25 - President Lincoln was accom panied as far as this city by General Scott. In response o loud cheers at Jersey City, as the train was leaving he President said a fer, words, to the effect that his visit o. West Point was not to make or unmake generals.

The Western Military Commission Caino, June 25 .- The number of claims thus far prerepresenting an aggregate of \$100,000.

The Constitutional Election in Illinois— Large anti-Negro Vote. CHICAGO, June 25 .- Returns from all but four con oot up a majority against the bank article of 5,500, and against the Congressional apportionment of 7,500. The negro proposition, denying negroes the right of suffrago and to hold office, was adopted by almost nine-tenths of the whole number of votes, and the proposition excluding them from coming into the State was acopted by nearly two-thirds. They consequently form a part of the old Constitution. There articles were voted on separately. rem the new Constitution. The majority against that

From San Francisco-Specie for N. York, SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 — The steamer Golden Gate sell d to-day for Panema, with one hundred and seventy-five passengers and \$375,000 in treasure for New York, and \$233,000 for England. and \$238,600 for England.

San Francisco, June 9 — The steamer Sonora, for Panama, sailed to day, with ninety passengers and \$640,000 in treasure for New York, and \$230,000 for England. ngland. Arrived—Bark Granger, from Hong Kong.

Fire at Bradtord, Canada TORONTO, C. W., June 25.—In the town of Bradford fiften or sixteen dwellings and shops were burnet last night. They were located in the best part of the town. The loss amounted to about \$20,000.

BALTIMORS, June 25 — The Old Point boat strived this morning at the usual hour, but she brings no news of any The Steamer Jura below Quebec.

Quebec, June 25.—The steamer Jura, from Liverpool une 12th, passed Father Point at two o'clock this morn-ing. Her news has been anticipated by the Arabia, which Departure of the Africa. Boston, June 25.—The royal mail steamship Africa sailed this morning for Liverpool, via Hali'ax, with 150 pastengers, and \$63,000 in specie.

Departure for New Orleans

New York, June 25 — The steamer Fulton will sail to-morrow for New Orleans. ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AM-ACCIDENT ON THE UAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILEOAD.—Yesterday afternoon a special train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, containing the 8th Massachusetts Battery, Captain Coak, numbering 186 men, ran off the track about three miles from Trenton. Five or six curs were precipitated into the canal, and the road obstructed so that the 6 o'clock train from New York was compelled to pass over the Trenton Bailroad, and the passengers were landed at the Konsington depoil restead of at Walnut street whist. No trains went over the Comden and Amboy Bailroad during the night. The accident otherwise that demonstrains unmber of cars, the Camden and Amooy Banroad curring the hight. The accident, otherwise than demolishing a number of care, has not, it is believed, proved very destructive. As far as could be accertained, but one person was missing. No into mation relative to the accident could, be gleuned from the officers connected with the company, who are stationed at Walmut-tireet wharf.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT TO WASHINGTON — Yesterday afternoon, President Lin-coln and suite passed through this city, on his return from West Point to Washington. He left West Point at an early hour yesterday morning, by the Hudson Biver Railroad, and lauded at Washington-street wharf about 2 o'clock. They proceeded at once to the Baltin 2 o'clock. They proceeded at once to the Saltimore depot, where a special train was in walting. There was no excitement at the depot, few being aware of the presence of the President until the train had started. Our telegraphic despatches announce his safe arrival in Washington at 7 P. M.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION - WASHINGTON, June 25.

SENATE. Indian Agency.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Irdian Affairs, reported back the House bill for the appointment of an Indian Agent for Colorado Territory. The bill was passed.

Sale of Public Lands.

Mr. HABLAN (Bep.), of Iowa, from the Committee of Public Lands, reported back the bill to increase the public revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites. Petitions, Mesers. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, and HAR-RIS (Rep.), of New York, presented petitions in favor of a general bankrupt act.

Contracts to be Published. Mr FESEENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, offered a resolution that the several departments of the Government publish in a daily paper in Washington on Tuesday of each week a list of contracts which shall have been soil-cited or proposed through the week preceding, which shall state briefly the subject-matter of the contract, the terms and names of the proposed contractors, and of all persons known to be interested, either directly or indirectly, and of the persons who made the request, or recommended the making of such a contract; this provision not to be applicable to tide made in prepance of advertiement or purchases made according to law, but to apply to the proposed modification of existing contracts. Laid over.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indians, gave notice that he

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, gave notice that he should introduce a bill creating an Agricultural Depart-The Bankrupt Laws. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the general bank-ript act, with a recommendation that it be postponed until next December.
On motion of Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, the report of the committee was laid over till to morrow. France in Contracts.

The bill to repeal the act punishing frauds in making ontracts was taken up and discussed till the expiration Interests in Contracts. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.); of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government from taking any consideration or compensation for procuring contracts with the Government, with an amendment.

The Confiscation Act.

The Confiscation Act.

The confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, eaid: We are now in a great struggle to secure constitutional liberty. If in this struggle true Constitution is overthrown by rables, or by loyal men, or both of them, the people have bled in vain. The Strator from Massachusetts (Mr. Swmner) had brought forward novel views in support of this measure, such as would themselves destroy all unity, and overthrow the Constitution. His arxuments in favor of confiscation were drawn from the old Colonial Laws, or English law, and cannot be bizding on us, as they are not in any way bound by the provisions of the Constitution. If we have the power to pass a confiscation bill, that power must be derived from the Constitution. The example of sucient nations gives us no authority. He there enumerated the various specific grants of power to Congress in the Constitution, and contended that the bill before the Sanate could not be derived from any such grants.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachuseffs, read from

rable.

Mr. SUMNEB (Rep.), of Massachuselts, read from
be House bill, and claimed that it was expressly founded
on the provision concerning captures
Mr. BROWNING continued. He said that be under-Mr. BROWNING continued. He said that be understood the Kenator in his speech to claim that. Congress might exercise powers to-day, because war exists, which it could not exercise to morrow, if peace existed. This night be true of the Government, but he (Mr. Browning) utverly deuled it as applicable to Congress.

Mr. SUMNER said that Congress has powers during the war against the public enemies which it has not in peace against the citizens of the United States. There are rights of war belonging to all nations, and these rights may be exercised by Congress, but must be exercised in time of war. msy be exercised by Congress, but must be exercised in time of war.

Mr. BROWNING centended that the Constitution did not invest Congress has no power to pass upon what shall be a military necessity. That power was given to the military commander. Danger to the country is to be apprehended from the legislative department and not from the executive, from the facility with which the legislative department can cover its designs with a nuttiplicity of details. The Senator from Massachusetts claims that there is no limit to imposing fines, but the Constitution says excessive bail shall not be required, &c., and the laws of nations and experience of all ages are attom. He contended at length that the powers of confiscation and liberation were confined to the commander-in-chief as matters of military necessity, and Congress had no power to pass a measure to control

tion. He continued at length that its powers of confication and liberation were confined to the commander-in-chief as matters of military necessity, and Congress had no power to pass a measure to control them. Every department of this Government is bound by a written Constitution, and has limits prescribed. Yet it seems as it the Senator from Massachusetts feared to trust the Executive, and therefore urges Congress to step lepond its limits and do that which it has no right to do. The dark shadow of slavery seems to have thrown itself before the Senator, and obscured tha light with which he would otherwise have viewed the Constitution. Is it unjust to suppress that he hates slavery more than he loves the Constitution, and would have the Constitution and-Slavery both, perish if there was no other way to secure the destruction of slavery? Admitting that Congress has no power over slavery in the States in time of peace, yet that Senator is driven now to urge the abolition of clavery in all the robel States. He (Mr. Browning) satered an earnest protest against the dangerous hereey that the powers of Congress were enlarged in such a way in time of war. Such heresy would do more to overthrow the Government than anything the rehels can do.

Emancipation in Missouri.

wented do more to overturow the covernment than anything the rehels can do.

Emancipation in Missouri.

The PRESIDENT protem laid before the Senate a communication from Gov. Camble, of Missouri, transmisting a copy of a resolution of the Convention of that State, relative to the proposition of Congress tendering and to the States for gradual emancipation

Mr. DIXON (Rep.), of Connectuct, said we are now engaged in a struggle to suppress the rebellion. This rebellion must be put down at all sacrifices, and then the question will arise us to how the Government shall be retored, and what shall be the condition of the States that went madly into rebellion. This question distributes that went madly into rebellion. This question of the States that went madly into rebellion. This question of the Scaator from Massachucetts, (Mr. Sumner.) that these states had fallen into the condition. of Territories. He referred to the great importance of preserving the Government entre, in the character of State and General Governments, and contended, at some length, that any presented act of secession had no effect on the rights or interests of the States to the Georial Government. Tomessee had done all she could to make the secession effectual, set that State was all the while represented in the Senate, and no one pretended to doubt the condition as a State No power can separate the Etales, but a successful revolution. Individuals in committing treaon make themselve responsible, but a pretended ant of secession by a State is necessarily void. He thought that there could be no difficulty in the resumption of a proper State Government in the States, when a portion of the people were loyal. If in any State he people continue hostile, then they must continue to be regarded as public ensemies. If it came to the question whether Union or slavery must perist, then slavery must yield. He believed the President had the power, as commander-to-chief, to free the slaves of contument clous rebels as a military necessity; but he had some as commander-in-chief, to free the slaves of contuma-cious rebels as a military necessity; but he had some double as to the power of Congress to pass any action

doubts as to the power of Congress to pass any act for their purpose, as he was opposed to the doctrine that Congress had a greater power in time of war than peace. He argued earnestly that, through all receives, we should adhere to the Constitution in all its purity, and with all its gain-anters strictly carried out.

Mr. BALE (B-p.), of New Hampshire, said he should have said nothing on this surject. but there had been a subject promulgated here which he believed was more destructive to the Government, and at war with every winctine of the Constitution than Secretary itself—real structive to the Government, and at war with every principle of the Constitution than Secession testf—that is, the doctrine that would concentrate all express power in the President, and give no power at all to Congress. If such a doctrice prevailed, then the Constitution was gone, and the idea of a republic dissipated. A practical despottent would steal in upon us white our guardians, were asleep. If this is to be all of the Constitution that is to be left, it would be a matter of indifference how the present contest ends, for it would establish as iron contest either way. He wished to enter an earnest, serious, and energe tic protest against any such doctrine. test either way. He wished to enter an earnest, serious, and energetic protest against any such doctrine. Mr. DIXON said he had asserted no such doctrine. Mr. HALE contended, further, that there was no ground for any such doctrine in the provision of the Constitution which makes the President commander in-chief of the army and mays. It might as well be said that all indicial power was we sted in the Supreme Court. Mr. WADE (Bep.), of Obio, could not a terili and have the country suppose that he agreed in any way to the miserable and slavish contrines we have heard here to-day—that the President, in time of war, was invested whitsupreme powers, and the though the way and provided with supreme powers, and the transportation of the said such hideous doctrine, as that. Traitors might make war to overthrow the Government, and Congress would have no power to prevent them, if this doctrine became the law

power to prevent them, if this doctrine became the law

Mr. BROWNING said that the President was under all restraint from the Constitution. Congress has no more power to control the President in the discharge of the others devolved upon him by the Constitution than the President has to control Congress. Each was supremed in its sphere.

WADE said that was a proposition which no one method that was a proposition which no one method the president one power from the Constitution which are under the president has no limit contended, by the hour, that the president has no limit contended, by the hour, that the Senator from Connection has the Senator from Connection is own powers, and so has the Senator from Connections. icut. Mr. DIXON said the Senator from Ohio entirely mis.

Mr. DINON said the Senator from Ohio entirely misunderstood him He never expressed any such oblition.
He intended to lay down the proposition that we at a now
at war, and that the President, by the Constitution, 15
commander-in-chief of the armies in time of peace as
well as of war. He has the right to go to Fichmond and
take command of the army, and, if he finds it necessary,
may liberate every lawe and burn every house. He
(Mr. Dixon) chimed that the President could exercise
these powers in time of war against public enemies, and
did throw out the idea, that the power of Congress to
legislate was not increased in time of war
. Mr. WADE said he was glad to hear the Senator disclaim the doctrine to which he had taken exception, but,
at the same time, he (Mr. Wade) must take his speech as
he understood it. Senators had spuken here by the hour,
claiming that the President was entirely uncontrolled.
Congress made all articles of war and rules for the commander-in-chief. Congress could take away the army Congress made all articles of war and rules for the commander-in-chief. Congress could take away the army from the President and make peace, But there was no idea of having reace while the war was carried on as it is now—when men guard the property of rebels with one hand and fight them with the other. No rebel was ever brought back by leniency. He referred to the order of General McDowell one May 26th, directing an officer to guard the property of one Hoffman, even if it took a soldier for every panel in the fence. He had been idle that this Hoffman was as arrant a traitor as ever lived. He thought that the men who were so seduced in guarding the property of rebels were not likely to fight them very hard. He (Mr. Wade) was sworn to protect the Constitution, and ne would be faithful to his each. He would be the enemy of the contines of these (Constitution, and prosecute the war though every slave—was freed and every cent of property taken from the rabels. Southern traitors may as well know that if they cannot concent to be our equals they must become our vassak:—for the North will never submit to be their slaves.

Mr. DIXON said there were certain men in every less lative body who, by talent or some superior virtue, assumed legislative airs, and to dictate a course for others. He claimed no such airs, and would not submit to them; nor would he submit to persistent misrepresentation. He did not like to have the senator from Ohio ary that he (Mr. Dixon) would not go as far a; that Senator to put cown the rebellion, or that he was in any way men. He would do any thing to punish traitors and put down the rebellion. If it was necessary, he would exterminate every slave, and almost every white man, if

down the rebellion. It it was necessary, no would ex-terminate every slave, and almost every white man, if such a course was recessary to restore the Union. He never expressed the opinion that the President had un-controlled power. Be contended that a state could not be bioticed out by any pretended not of Secession. After further discussion; the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER laid before the House the resolutions assed by the Missouri Convention responsive to the bint resolutions of Congress on the subject of emancing on. The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered

West Virginia Mr. BROWN (Union), of Virginia, introduced a bill for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories. Tax on Bank Notes. Tax on Bank Notes.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, asked but failed to obtain, the consent of the House to introduce a recolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill imposing a tax on bank notes.

Claims of Loyalists.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the ascertainment and adjustment of the claims for losses suffered by the destruction of property belonging to loyal clizens, and the damages thereto, by the treops of the United States during the present robellion.

Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, urged the im-Mr. SEDG WICK (Ren.), of New York, urged the importance of the immediate passage of some measure by which such claims may be properly adjusted.

Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, noticing the grulteman's remarks on the subject of emancipation, saked him whether he would agree to compensate individuals who would free their claves.

Mr. SEDG WICK replied that he was unwilling to compensate for the emancipation of a slave except action be taken by the State.

Mr. Mallory said his thorough conviction was that no Border Slave's fixthe would pass an emancipation act. The gentleman's philanthropy was therefore cheap.

Mr. SEDG WICK. It may be cheap; but those States

the gentleman speaks of may find in their day of need that they have made very sad mistakes. no gentrum greas of the participant of the participant has made very sed mistakes.

Mr. FISHER (U.), of Delaware, asked Mr. Malory the her he would compensate for slaves freed by State action?
Mr. MALLORY replied that his name was on the re-Mr. MALLORY replied that his name was on the record sgaint it.

Mr. FISHER wanted to know by what means the gentleman arrived at a knowledge that no Border Slave State would inaugurate such emancipation?

Mr. MALLORY responded that his belief was a conviction. He had no reference to Delaware, which had long ago cased to be regarded as a slave State.

Mr. FISHER. I am glad to hear it.

Mr MALLORY believed there were still a few slaves in New York, but that was certainly not a slave State.

Mr. SEDGWICK said that his State had carried out the Constitution in good faith and sholished slavery; Virginia and Maryland proceeded to do the same gradually in their own way, until they found it was a little more profitable to hold than to emancipate slaves. Either with or without the aid of the General Government, remancipation will take place in all the States of this Confederacy.

Mr. WICKLIEFE (U.) How and when?

matcipation with the phace in an end december.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.) How and when?

Mr. SEDGWICK. I hope that before this war is at an end the sun will not rise on a slave on this continent.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. Then you would free the slave by m power of war? Mr. Mallory said that if a few men like the gentle

non were hanged before the end of the war, he would almost be satisfied if the result was to be as indicated.

Mr. SEDGWICK remarked that the war was commet. cell for the protection and aggrandizement of slavers, and carried on by the South for this purpose. They had no spupathy in any, save the slave States. He hoped the two things will end together, and that the war and slavery will have their last page written together in the history of our country. Duties,

Duties.

Without concluding the question, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bull increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Numerous sunendments were made, at the instance of the Committee of Ways and Means, among them the following: Alone, all descriptions, 60 cents per hundred pounds; parish white, dry, 50 cents, and when ground in oil, \$1.50 per hundred prounds; self-pers and nitrate of potssh, 2 cents, and refined 3 cents per pound; vanilla beans, \$3 per pound; whiting, dry, 50 cents, and when ground in oil, \$1.50 per hundred pounds.

Mr. Bills (Ren.), of Massachusetts, offered an amondwinting, dry, or cease, and many grounds.

Mr. BIOE (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment, which was adopted, that all imported cotton and linen rags be admitted free of duty.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS (Rep.), of California, uneaned rice was charged % cent per esmonnt of duty on clean rice.

esmount of duty on clean rice. Without concluding its action on the bill, the House More Sick and Wounded Soldiers. THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR MEN FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY. The transport steamer Commodore, Castain Wilbur, strived at New York yesterday morning, from Fortress

formore, with three hundred and seventy-four sick and ounded soldiers from General McClellan's army, in charge of the sanitary commission The following are the names of the medical staff:
Surgeon in charge, Dr. J. B. Bronson; Drs. J. C. Shimer, of Massachusetta; G. M. Paullin, J. Fred. Berg,
Horatio Paine, medical cadet, United States army; Assis aut Surgeon C. Wortbley, of 2d New Hampshire, (invalid;) also, Drs. Jameis and F. F. Maury. The following is a complete list of the men brought by this steamer whe belong to the States of Pennsylv and New Jersey: PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

and New Jersey:

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

J. Orandt, E., 96th; C. Adsit, F. 6ist; E. Byan, K., 52d; A. Stoan, B. 103d; L. Books, D., 93d; S. P. Dumprey, K., 51th; J. Lebertu, B. 8ist; W. Snyder, D., 104th; J. Wearer, E., 96th; M. Wetst, C., 31st; W. S. Greene, H., 105th; V. B. Thomas, A. A. Famous, S. B. S. Labeis, B., 95th; F. McBride, K., 53d; K. Lewis, G., 31st; J. C. Coder, D., W. F. Brooks, 49th; E. W. Edsen, R., 1st Bifles; E. L. Evane, H., 105th; F. G. Lemmin, E., 93d; G. Wilheright, A., 49th; K. Helder, B., 93d; L. Walker, A. 104th; D. H. Puillips, F., 7th; P., Ratican, G., 31st; D. Rusd, D. 93d; D. Comlin, C., 95th; G. Zonatz, C., 93d; L. Hoffmen, A., 72d; H. P. Butherford, K., F. Teabe, K., 106th; J. Hickmire, C., 72d; K. Holcome, K., 106th; J. Hickmire, C., 72d; K. Holcome, K., 106th; J. Pugh, G., 10th; W. Haines, A., 49th; J. Platt, B., 95th; J. Gorman F., 71th; J. Watson, G., 95th; J. Fagen, G., 10th; J. R. Johnson, B., 93d; C. B. Dale, A., 10th; Pat. Higgins, G., 31st; R. McGilton, O., 49th; James McNulty, G., 31et; J. H. Mow, H., 57th; D. Meury, G., 53d; M. Heri, G., 103t; W. J. Oolemaa, O., 163d; N. Herian, K. 8th; J. A. Ohambers, B., 106th; J. Brigge, A., 85th; J. Awc, G., 104th; J. Shuffer, A., 103d; J. W. Davis, A., 23d; D. R. Porter, E., 62d; R. Phelan, A., 96th; W. H. Warley, B., 93d; W. Grimes, D., 71th; J. Daly, J. 37th; D. Taylor, O., 103d; A. D. Hulbert, K. 83d; H. Garaham, K., 96th; T. Laughberuugh, H., 93d, G. Punch, B., 81t; D. L. Bumps, A., 57th; W. A. Soott, A., 85th; W. Sweize, F., 16th; T. Graham, H., 101tt, A., Roberts, I., 104th; J. Miller, D., 88th; J. Taylor, K., 103d; O. F. Hoffman, K., 8th; C. H., Poits, H., 72d; A., Faukle, G., 23d; J. M. Bowman, C., 10th; N. Knapp, G., 93d; H. Vrigler, E., 31st; J. Burson, D., 55th; J. Walworth, C., 23d; C. Graph, H., 49th.

T. Lyons, C., 1st; W. Drummand, O., 8th; Alamaon, P.

NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS. NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS.

T. Lyons, O, 1st; W. Drummond, O, 8th; Alanson Ryder, A, 1st; S. Wine, H. 7th; J. H. McClellan, C. 7th Courad Schuell, K., 1st; J. Baird, G., 1st; A. N. Leary, K., 7th; J. C. Tounley, A, 1st; B. White, J. 3d; E. Moll, K., 4th; G. Anderson, I. 3d; G. Groner, G. 4th; A. Talmadge, B., 4th; C. H. Wright, C., 3d; R. Venover, B., 2d; W. H. Rodencrayz, D. 2a; J. Leeson, O; 3d; A. M. Hotlaen, B., 2d; Second Lient, A. C. Boss, B. 3d; J. F. Gril, G., 4th; First Lient L. C. Spencer, O, 3d; W. Dutcher, K., 7th; J. H. Keese, F. Ste; W. Brandt, D. 1st; G. King, I, 4th; Wm. Emmins, D. 1st; Esquant J. A. Bedeil, I., 3d; L. Southern, C. 4th; W. H. Mogers, D, 2d; F. Ea-ley, E., 4th; J. Walker, D., 4th; J. White, A. 2d; P. Russell, K., 3d; W. El Grigge, F. 4th; M. Smith, G, 8th; Sorgeant W. Page, B. 3d; W. Burnbank, H. 1st; F. M. Stamel, I, 7th; C. F. Davis, B. I.t; V. D. Vansiver, O. 3d; V 3d; M. McGrath, F; E. Huli, K, 1st; 8d; H. Preston, F, 1st.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

President Lincoln left West Point at an early hour nis morning, by the Hudson Biver Bailroad, and reached this city about half-past ten o'clock. He was accompa-At the depot a carriage was in waiting, in which the Pre railroad superintendent, and Mr. S.oan, of the Hudso Diver Railmad, entered, and were rapidly driven to the Jersey City ferry, where they arrived in time for the even o' lock boat. The President and his companion did not leave the carriage while on the boat, but their resence became known and created no small sensation he passer gers crowding forward to see the distinguishe party having been provided with a special train.

F coit, left the carriage, and, passing through the depot, conf. fert the carriage, and, passing terough the depotentered the cars. The few peoplein the vicinity bastened to the spot as soon as they heard that the President was there. Gen. Scott did not leave the carriage, (which was driven quite ito the depot.) but hade farewell to the President while in the vehicle. The General then returnd to New York by the same boat.

In response to the loud cheers and calls of the enthusiastic crowd in the depot the President, attended by Mr. McCalluns, came to the rear platform of the war and made the following remarks:

"When birds and animals are seen through a fog their size is greatly increased, but when the fog clears away the effect it diminished, and they appear is their natural proportions. So it is with my visit to West Point. The real cause of this visit, if known to you, would probably item of less importance than it now does.

"I will only say that it is int to make or unmake any generals. The Secretary of War holds a very tight reid now over the newspapers, and if I were to blab any I don't know what he might do with me."

The a recth was received with much good-natured applause and lau, liter. The President manifested no symptoms of farigue, and appeared even better and less juded than on his last visit to New York, when he passed through the city on his way to his inauguration.

As soon as he had concluded his brief remarks, the President antered the car and the train my od slowly off. In the Presidential car were the superintendent of the New Jerrey Bailroad, and Colonel McCallun, with others. The -Fresident will reach the White House, at Wathington, to night.

Washington, to night, General Prop was positively not with the President on this trip, and Mr. McCallum, has been mistaken for him, General Scott on this occasion looked hearty and cheerful, and his sejourn at West Point has evidently General Scott on this occasion. Hosses therefore, and his sejourn at West Potet has evidently dore him good.

"At Sciluer's saie of pictures to day, Carter's." Death of the Virgin's brought \$150 and "Embarkation from an Eastern Port," by Van Asselyu, a Dutch painter, Sit4. A pleasin lile size form of a "Roman Flower Gir" brought \$50, without frame; Yewell's "Children of the Woods," \$62 50; Church's first study of his large picture, "The Deings," sold for \$52,50; "an Italian latrice" by Meyer, of Rome, \$105, "Distant View of Charcoal Mountain, New Hampshire," by Hart—the gemef the collection—\$72.60; "Old Castle Garden," a remarkable water color; by Year Beest, \$100, and "Draught Horse," by Herring of London, \$55.

The commencement of Columbia College took place today, at the Academy of Music commencing at eleven o'clock, before a very fashionable audierce. The exercises commenced with music by the orchestre, under the direction of Mr. Helmsmuller, and prayer by the ichaplain. A Greek salutatory, by C. Sigourney Knox; one in Laili, by John a Vanderpoet; one in English, by Francis Babcock; and one in German, by N. Elisworth Cornwall, Jr., followed lext in prider; exch speaker, receiving a due smout of applause, and a shower of the bouquets usual on such occasions.

bbls. trade brands are irregular and not very active, but close steady.

The sales are 22,800 bbls. at \$4,2024,35 for superfice State and Western; \$4,6024,70 for extra State; \$1,75,24,86 for fancy do; \$4,6504,50 for the low grades of Western extra; \$505.10 for shipping brands of round-hop extra Obio, and \$5,1426 for trade brands do.

Caradian Flour, is better, but in limited request; sales of 1,750 bbls. at \$4,0024,85 for low grades of Western extra, and \$4,9026 for the better grades.

Southern Flour is a shade firmer; but is quiet; sales of \$50 bbls et \$165,70 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c; \$5,7526.75 for the better brands.

By Elour is in fair request; sales of 400 bbls at \$2.70 c4.

Wm R. Palmer, United States Army. At a meeting of the assistants and other persons engaged in the Coast Survey, held at the Coast Survey Office in Washington, on the 19th instant, appropriate resolutions were submitted by Assistant . E. Hilgard, and were unanimously adopted. Upon the adoption of the resolutions. Professor Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, made the following remarks, which were listened to with

deep emotion by those present:

Brevet. Lieut. Col. Palmer was born in London, where his parents were temporarily, on the 15th of April, 1809. His home was at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, which had long been the home of his family. Our intimacy goes so far back that I can hardly remember when I did not know him well. It was in fact a hereditary friendship. for his mo-It was in fact a hereditary friendship, for his mothe sale has a hereditary intendent, for his mother and mine were from youth onward very intimate friends. Though pursuing very different careers, our lines of life have touched so often that I feel almost if they had been very near throughout his too-short life. As a child, he was amiable, quick his for-short his. As a child, he was amiable, quick of apprehension, and easy in acquisition. As a boy, perseverance of purpose developed itself, which, notwithstanding intervals of all health in early menhood, secured professional attainmentand skill, culminating in his career in connection with the present war, for which he had already received a brevet for gallant and meritorious services. Time only was wanting to secure to him the honors al-ready earned, and to give opportunity for new

onts.

The fatigues, excitements, and exposures of the campaign in the melarious region between the York and James rivers were too much for his physical constitution, and brought on an attack of fever, which terminated in typhoid, and carried him off about noon on the 18th of June. By a Mercioff about noon on the ratio of June. By a Merci-ful Providence his cousin. Mrs. General Ricketts, was led to the White House, near the Paguaky river, and finding him soill brought him home, se-curing for his last days the nursing of attentive friends, and for his last hours the comforts of his curing for his last days the nursing of attentive friends, and for his last hours the comforts of his home and tender care of a devoted wife.

I wish to say a few words of three specially interesting parts of William Ricketts Paimer's life. As he grew towards youth he determined to prepare himself for the profession of a civil engineer, and came to West Point to look for the instruction in mathematics which was much less diffused in our country at that day than now. It was a somewhat bold adventure thus to come as an outside pupil among the regular recipients of the instruction of that school. It required his good temperand tact to overcome obstacles which this position naturally raised up. It required his good temperand tact to make friends of those who held the keys of the cabinet of knowledge and to induce them to open to him. It required facility of acquisition not to make the task too heavy for his volunteer guides through this treasure cabinet. He succeeded not only in this, but in making friends for life. Among the mest prominent of these were Robert P. Parroit, now of the West Point Foundry, then an instructor in the Military Academy, who is now in his fame, as he was then in preparing for distinction, the dear friend of our deceased coursade.

Governor Kemble, long the hable manager of the ion, the dear friend of our dece

tion; the dear friend of our deceased comrade.

Governor Kemble, long the able manager of the West Point foundry, with whom Palmer was in constant intercourse at this time, was a friend derived from his mother's family, who early noticed William Palmer's capacity, and pushed his fortunes then and subsequently with consistent and characteristic kindness and tenacity of friendship. During the years I remained at West Point as instructor, William Palmer was my room mate, and I had the opportunity to note the faithfulness with which, avoiding all the temptations around, he steadily kept to the purpose for which he had sought the Academy, winning, by his conduct, the good opinion of Colonel Thayer (that wright judge of multitudes of our country's youth) and of the professors generally.

Mr. Kemble caused Palmer to enter the West Point Foundry, and subsequently, when the Corps Point Foundry, and subsequently, when the Corps of Topographical Engineers was organized in 1838, obtained for him a lieutenant's commission in it. Here, under the training of able and experienced officers, he perfected himself in the practical operations of the field, and developed his abilities as a construction and convergence.

rations of the field, and developed his abilities as a constructing and surveying officer. In 1852 Captain Palmer took charge of a triangulation party on the Coast Survey, working principally upon rivers of Virginia, to be a few years later the scene of such important operations of war. In reconvoissance he was very ready, and in laying out the work and in its execution very neat and well-defined in his purposes. His triangles always closed well, verifying his accuracy of eye and judgment in time and circumstances of observation. As a chief of party, he was mild and goutlemanly in enforcing duties, expecting to do most by examin enforcing duties, expecting to do most by exam-ple in his own person. His work always gave en-tire satisfaction. hre saturaction.

In 1856 Captain Palmer took charge of the Coast
Survey office, during the absence of Captain (now
General) H. B. Benham, in Europe, which he adninistered so successfully that he was recalled to it in 1858, and retained it until called to the more stirring duties of military reconnoissance and the field of war. His administration was easy, characterized by great tact, and by observation of men's character, which enabled him readily to keep up a steady but gentle pressure.

As the rebellion developed itself, it was easy to see that Captain Palmer would soon make ch see that Captain Palmer would soon make choice of more stirring duties. He entered the staff, first of General Mansfield, and then of Gen McClellan; made two reconnoissances at Mathias Point, on the Potomac, and one at Flint's Hill, which showed that the qui lities of the topographical engineer of the field were his in a high degree—coolness, determination, judgment, and discretion.

As the army of the Potomac crossed the river into Virginia, Major Palmer was nominated by the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for the brevet of lieutemant colonel, and was at once confirmed by the Senate.

As second to General A. A. Humphreys, Major Palmer accompanied the staff of General McClel-

Palmer accompanied the staff of General McClellan to the Peninsula as topographical engineer, and took a full part in the siege of Yorktown. At Williamsburg he was one of the first, if not the first, Williamsburg he was one of the first, if not the first, of our officers under fire, and General Stoneman, of the cawalry, who had applied for his services for his command, speaks in the most complimentary terms of the services which he rendered in that hardly-contested fight. Accompanying General McClellan, in the passage of the Chickahominy, he rendered excellent service, enjoying a full share of the general's confidence, regard, and affection. The insidious disease which attacked him early in large was called at first negratic headache, but June was called at first neuralgic headache, but soon proved to be fever of a violent type, and he was brought to his home only to die—to end this was brought to his home only to die—to end this consistent career of a gallant officer; of an effective, respected, and beloved member of the Corps of Topographical Engineers; of useful administration in the Coast Survey, and of its work in the field; of full and perseverirg preparation for the profession of the engineer, which he had carly selected. So much for the outward career; but friendship recognizes in him deeper and higher claims to distinction. As a son, as a brother, and in the family relations generally, William Palmer was permanently kind, generous, and dutiful. To a large family circle his loss is irreparable. He has preceded to the tomb a mother whose every recollection is of his goodness and care throughout a diver-

sified life.

The prayers of many have ascended to the Throne of Grace for him during his illness These prayers have failed to keep him with us. His life is now with Christ in God.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Union of June 25 We have had occasion ore than once to speak of the manner in whom females of Secesh proclivities act in the presence of Northern people in the streets or on board of public means of conveyance. We nave not thought the matter of sufficient im-portance to indulge in harsh expression ourself to-wards these individuals who have thus openly de-graded themselves and their friends, deeming that the acts were a sufficient index of the character of the acts were a sufficient index of the character of the persons, and, consequently, not worthy of the slightest consideration. A naturally deprayed inclination is extremely hard managed, and we have more pitted than blamed the beflourced feminines who desire to be considered Ladies, and yet behave like anything else. As a fair specimen of the spirit which actuates a certain class of females in Virginia, we submit the following rich letter from one of that sort in Alexandria to a friend in this city. It is beautifully written, and exhibits culture as well as indications of a devilish disposition. Can such she fiends rightfully claim respect from any

The place in the control of the cont

"She is neither dead, nor blind, nor dumb, Huzza! she spurps the Northern scom :: 850 bbls et \$1.65.70 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c; \$8 156.6.75 for the better brands.

By Flour is in fair request; sales of 400 bbls at \$2.70 &2.

Corn Meal is steady and in fair demand; sales of 800 bbls at \$2.85 for Jersey, and \$2 for Brandywine, Marsh's Caloric, and Fairixa.

"Whisky.—The market is unsettied and is better, clesing outli, sales of 1,500 bbls at 286.28½ of 8tate, and 22.630 for Western, the latter head 290 at the close, Grain.—The Whest market is fairly settley; brime is fearce; prices of medium qualities are 2c better, and choice lo; the decline in freights gives sellers the advantage.

The sales are 147,000 bus at 956.98 for soft; \$1.03.

The sales are 147,000 bus at 956.98 for soft; \$1.03.

The sales are 147,000 bus at 95.09 for Northwestern Club; \$1.04.10 for amber 100., \$2.13.00 for good white Michigan, in store; and white Kentucky on private terms.

Barley and Barley Malt are quiet.

Outs are rather firmer, and in fair demand at 42½ of 46c for Western and Canadian, and 44½ of 456 for State, Corn is better, and is quite active; sales of 3.100 bbls at \$30.570 for soft; \$1.000 bits at \$65.070 for white Southern; and \$86.000 bits at \$65.070 for white Southern; and \$86.000 bits at \$30.570 for prime. The Government contract for \$2.50 bbs prime mess was taken at \$10.05621.150 cm as a specifical private terms.

Baltymonia, June 25.—Flour very dull; Howards the et suce \$5.250 bbs.

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