Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	60	65
12 " M.	84	68
6 " P. M.	60	74
Barometer,		29 7-10

United Presbyterian General Assembly.

THURSDAY, May 22.

This large and influential body convened on Wednesday evening, in Rev. Dr. Prestley's Church, Sixth street, and was formally opened with a sermon by Rev. R. D. Harper, D. D., of Xenia, Ohio, Moderator of the last Assembly.

This morning the Assembly met at ten o'clock, for business, and after roll call proceeded to the election of a Moderator. Three candidates were nominated, but the choice fell upon Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., of Philadelphia.

The Assembly then took a recess of one hour, to give the Board of Missions an opportunity to attend to some business.

When the hour had expired, the Assembly was called to order by the Moderator, and adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

Rev. George C. Arnold, of Philadelphia, was elected Assistant Clerk—Dr. Jas. Prestley being Stated Clerk.

The greater part of the afternoon was consumed in reading the Presbyterial reports, at the conclusion of which the Moderator announced the following Standing Committees:

Bills and Overtures.—Dr. Jas. Patterson, Dr. Jas. Prestley, Rev. John C. Steele, Rev. H. H. Thompson, Mr. A. J. Burgess, Mr. R. C. Stewart.

Judicial Commission.—Dr. Clark, Dr. Easton, Rev. S. F. Morrow, Rev. A. Blackie, Dr. Stott, Rev. M. Morrison, Rev. Wm. Wishart, Mr. James Stewart, Mr. W. R. Carson.

On Correspondence.—Rev. Dr. Dales, Rev. Robert Gray, Rev. D. W. French, Mr. George, Mr. W. Hall, Rev. James Whitten.

On Narrative and State of Religion.—Rev. W. Davidson, Rev. Robert Armstrong, Rev. B. R. Ormond, Mr. John Jamison, Mr. Hugh McQueston.

On Devotional Exercises.—Rev. John P. Scott, Rev. A. Conner, Rev. S. T. Herron, Mr. James McNary, Mr. Thomas McCague.

Finance.—Rev. Samuel Collins, Rev. B. Waddle, Rev. R. D. Ewing, Mr. J. H. Dinney, Mr. S. Hinly.

Foreign Missions.—Rev. J. Y. Scooler, Rev. J. A. Eddie, Rev. David McDill, Mr. W. E. Brown, Mr. David Gilleland.

Home Missions.—Rev. R. K. Campbell, Rev. J. C. Truesdale, Rev. Matthew Clark, Mr. E. R. Glenn, Mr. John Dean.

Publication.—Rev. D. S. McHenry, Rev. W. C. Jackson, Rev. J. H. Young, Mr. W. Bland, Mr. A. McGaly.

Adjourned, with prayer.

Firemen's Association.

A special meeting of the Firemen's Association was held last evening. Members present, Messrs. White, Dorrington, Haro, Sims, Mackey, Montgomery, Newhouse, Hammil, Vick, Hall, Kemp, Leonard, Graham, Kaye, Creegan, Warden, Littell, Little (Joseph,) and Sawyer, President.

The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Committee to revise and publish the Constitution and By-laws.

The Secretary, Mr. Leonard, on behalf of the Committee, submitted a report, to the effect that several unprinted by-laws, etc., had been found, some of which were rather ambiguous, and the Committee deemed it advisable to lay the same before the Association, previous to having them printed.

The by-laws, referred to, and the sections of the constitution requiring alterations, were read by the Secretary, and passed upon by the Association, giving the Committee the requisite instructions, and empowering them to make the alterations suggested.

Mr. Little, offered the following, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be empowered to make such suggestions to this Association, for the better working of the Fire Department, as he may from time to time deem proper.

The same gentlemen offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to designate numbers for the different fire companies (now named) comprising this Association, in order that the Chief Engineer may better discharge the duties of his office—the Committee to report to the Association.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Little, Tibby and Leonard appointed said Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

Oakland Public School.

None of our suburban schools exhibits a greater degree of progress than the school at Oakland. During the past year the advancement made in every department has been marked and gratifying. The teachers are not only competent, but they are faithful and energetic, and take pride in the success of their pupils. The Directors are gentlemen of experience and intelligence, and their efforts, ably seconded by the teachers, have secured a perfect discipline, and rendered the school one of the most flourishing and prosperous in the county. The scholars will enjoy themselves at a pic nic, at Linden Grove, to-day, under the management of their teachers. We wish them a happy re-union.

Discharged Indiana Troops.

Two regiments of Indiana troops—the 12th, Colonel Lynk, and the 16th, Colonel Hackleman—arrived in this city yesterday, on the way home. These troops were enlisted by Gov. Morton, for one year, previous to the call for troops to serve during the war, and their term expired on the 14th inst. The Colonels did their utmost to have the regiments continued in service, but this could not be done, and they were mustered out of service. An excellent dinner was served up to the men here, and they expressed hearty thanks for the kindness and generosity extended to them by our citizens. They left last night for the West.

BENEFIT OF CECILE RUSH.—This talented young actress takes a benefit at the theatre this evening, when she will appear in the difficult character of "Peg Wofington." She will also recite the "Star Spangled Banner." This lady, during her brief engagement, has gained rapidly in popularity, and should she continue her professional visits here will soon take rank as a "Pittsburgh favorite." To a beautiful face and figure, she adds the higher requisites of the actress, and rarely attempts what she has not the power and talent to perform in an artistic and satisfactory manner. We hope her admirers will compliment her with a full house this evening.

WHILE passing McClelland's auction house yesterday, we dropped in to the sale of Silver Plated Ware, and never was more astonished. The choice Tea Sets, Casters, Butter Dishes, Goblets, etc., were going for less than half the cost to make. The sale will be continued this afternoon and evening. Seats provided for ladies.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—This popular troupe (late Hooley and Campbell's Minstrels) have been engaged by Manager Henderson, and will appear at the theatre on Monday evening. They rank among the most talented representatives of the "cork opera," and will, doubtless, attract large audiences during their stay.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—Mrs. Newton, arrested and committed to jail with James Clark, for counterfeiting, has been discharged on her own recognizance, by consent of the United States District Attorney. We regard this as a simple act of justice, as the woman does not seem to have been implicated in any way.

HARPER FOR JUNE.—W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth street, near Wood, has received Harper's Magazine, for June. We do not remember to have seen a better number of Harper than this.

GEN. JAMES KEENAN, ex-Consul to Hong Kong, China, reached New York on Saturday last, but was lying very ill in that city.

LAST NOTICE.—Public sale of Sewing Machines, at Lynd's auction house, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Tornado at Wheeling--Church Blown Down--Several School Children Killed and Wounded--Steamer Mariner Wrecked.

From the Wheeling papers of yesterday, we glean the following particulars of the tornado which visited that place on Wednesday afternoon:

Yesterday afternoon the German Lutheran Church, on Market street, opposite the new German Catholic Church, Centre Wheeling, was partly blown down by the violent wind which prevailed. The roof of the building, and about half of both the northern and southern walls were blown down, the greater part of the bricks and heavy timbers falling upon the church floor. In the basement of the building were some thirty or forty school children, and the floor giving away, with a terrible crash, beneath the weight, the whole wreck fell upon them. The greater number of the children managed to escape, and gained the street in safety, but some three or four were killed and as many wounded and crushed in a terrible manner. Hundreds of citizens were soon at work removing the wreck, and the killed and wounded were taken out one by one. Agonized groans of the helpless children could be heard as the work of removing the wreck was in progress, and the distress and suspense of doubting parents, brothers and sisters, was enough to move the stoutest heart.

Mr. Mann, the teacher, when the wind was at its height, went into the Church yard to tie a young tree, which he feared might be broken by the storm, and as he was doing so the building fell. His place in the School was where most of the bricks and timbers fell, and had the disaster occurred a minute later, he would have certainly been killed.

A little son of Mr. Reighter, of Ritchietown, was taken out of the wreck dead.

A lad named Henry Falsing, son of Henry Falsing, of Fulton, about 11 years of age, was alive when taken out, but died a short time afterwards.

A son of Mr. Zeigler, of Ritchietown, was taken out so terribly injured that he cannot survive.

A lad named Bischopp, also of Ritchietown, had a leg broken, and was otherwise hurt, and a boy named Spears, of Caldwell's Run, was slightly injured. Some eight or ten others were injured, but not at all seriously.

The Church building is quite an ancient one, and does not appear to have been very substantially constructed.

The steamer Mariner, Capt. Carner, bound from Pittsburgh to Louisville, ran upon the bar near Koff's landing, within the city limits, and while lying with her bow up stream, her cabin was blown off and broken into a thousand pieces. There were about 140 soldiers on board, most of whom being on the boiler-deck, were uninjured. In the cabin there were about twenty-five passengers, among whom were several ladies. All of them, except such as clung to the hog chains of the boat, and other fixtures, were carried overboard with the wreck, and thrown into the water.

The accident was witnessed by many persons from the landing, and in less than five minutes hundreds of people were crowding about the boat. At first it was supposed from the appearance of things, that there must be a large number of passengers beneath the wreck, but at the time of the present writing no one is known certainly to have been lost. The ladies were assisted to the shore in a very distressed condition—most of them having lost their clothing and other baggage. They were provided, however, with soldiers' overcoats, with which they managed to hide their disheveled heads until they could be provided for.

Mr. Ahl, the pilot of the boat, and Mr. Ezra Little, the mate, were rather seriously injured, but not dangerously.

Capt. Carner is also slightly injured, having received an ugly wound in the neck.

Mr. Geo. Henry, of Kittaning, Pa., was also slightly hurt. His wounds are principally punctured and are not at all serious.

There were doubtless many others slightly wounded but the names could not be ascertained, owing to the great confusion which prevailed. It is possible, too, that some were drowned, but in the excitement necessarily attendant upon such a disaster, the facts could not be ascertained. Had the accident occurred in the stream, instead of near the shore, the loss of life must have been very great. The soldiers were recruited for the regular service and were on their way to Cairo, in command of Lieut. Talton.

After the cabin was carried away the boat caught fire, and an alarm brought a fire company to the rescue, but the crew succeeded in extinguishing the flames by dashing buckets water upon the burning wreck.

The soldiers who were on board departed for their destination on Wednesday evening, on the steamer Boston No. 2.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Grand Lodge of Penna., I. O. O. F.

The annual session of this body commenced in Philadelphia on Tuesday—M. W. G. Master Daniel Washburne presiding. A large representation from the Lodges throughout the State was present. New members were admitted, and the returns for Grand Officers opened and counted, when the following named gentlemen were announced as elected, viz:

M. W. G. Master—Wm. English, No. 154.
R. W. D. G. Master—I. H. M'Cauley, No. 75.
R. W. G. Warden—Wm. H. Trinick, No. 52.
R. W. G. Secretary, Wm. Curtis, No. 28.
R. W. G. Treasurer—M. R. Muckle, No. 46.
R. W. G. Rep. L. U. States—Robert A. Lamberton, No. 160.

On Wednesday morning the session was continued, D. D. G. Master Wm. English presiding, when the officers elect were duly installed. In the evening, the eulogy on the life, character and services of P. G. Sire Thomas Wildey, the founder of Odd Fellowship in the United States, was delivered by P. Grand Master Robert A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, at the Musical Fund Hall. The session of the Grand Lodge will be of short duration, there being no special business of importance to be transacted at this meeting.

Arrest of Deserters.

Lieut. Schmacker, of Co. I, 100th Pennsylvania Regiment, arrived in the city yesterday, in search of two deserters from that company, who resided here, and who were supposed to have come home. Officers Scott and Strain succeeded in arresting them, and they will be taken east to-day.

One of these men, Robert Manifold, has a wife and eight children living in the Fifth Ward. He formerly worked for Knap, Rudd & Co., as a moulder, but got on a spree, went to Philadelphia, and enlisted. He gave as a reason for coming home, that he was tired of hearing about Washington, but intended to rejoin his regiment as soon as it went into active service.

The other is a young man, Robert Ray, residing in Allegheny. He stated that he was unable to get a furlough, and thought he would come without one. Neither of them would own to having "deserted," but insisted that it was their intention to go back whenever the regiment was ready to move from Washington.

PROBABLE MURDER.—An Irish woman by the name of Conner, residing in Mendville, committed a murderous assault on her daughter last Friday. It appears that a short time since the daughter married a young man named McGuiggan, at which the mother was greatly offended. On Friday she sent word to her daughter to meet her at a neighbor's and get some things she had for her. The daughter thinking the invitation friendly, and acting on the advice of friends, went to the place named, and on presenting herself was met at the door by the mother, who attacked her with a chair, knocking her down and inflicting serious and perhaps fatal injuries. The daughter has suffered from spasms ever since the attack, and her life is in great danger.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Wednesday morning about seven o'clock, a two story frame house on Liberty street, Birmingham, was struck by lightning. The fluid passed down along the chimney to the floor of the second story, thence out the side of the building. In its course it completely demolished a clock, and the whole dwelling was shattered from top to bottom. It was occupied by a German family named Lippert, but, fortunately, all were absent from the house at the time of the occurrence. A Mrs. Reddick, living in an adjoining house, was stunned.

REMOVED.—Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, has removed to No. 54 Market street, one door from Third street, and has just received his second supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the latest styles of clothes, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring their clothing made up to fit them, and at 20 per cent less than at any other Merchant Tailor store in the city, would do well to give him an early call, as his motto is "quick sales and small profits."

Our Book Table.

Lectures on the Science of Language. Delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in April, May, and June, 1861. By Max Muller, M. A. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France. From the Second London Edition, Revised. New York: Charles Scribner, 1862. Pittsburgh: for sale by R. S. Davis, 93 Wood street.

We have heard that a certain country squire, who was probably erudite enough to read and comprehend most of the good things in 'Joe Miller,' chancing to hear of a book called "*The Diversions of Purley*," at once made up his mind to send for it to the bookseller's, remarking that he had always liked "diversions," and would doubtless find the book entirely to his taste. Of course the honest squire—when he found the book was not intended to *divert* him, whatever it might do for a college professor, or a man with Greek and Latin, more than his mother-tongue, in his head—was grievously disappointed in his purchase, and probably highly indignant that the author should give his book so deceptive a title. If Horne Tooke was in any fault in this matter, as doubtless the squire thought he was, the learned author of the present work by his plain, matter-of-fact title-page, clearly setting forth the nature of the subject he writes about, will escape all imputation, and all such risk of misleading. No country gentleman, of other than literary tastes, like the squire above-mentioned, or that egregious owner of flocks and herds, who, when Edgeworth's "Essay on Irish Bulls" was announced, ordered a copy from the publisher, will be likely to ask for Mr. Max Muller's work. But many a reader, nevertheless, could he only be persuaded to believe that a philological work may be interesting, and on the strength of that faith, get fairly under way in these Lectures, would not then willingly give up the book. The learned author, Mr. Max Muller, combining with the ripest scholarship an ingenious wit and a felicitous manner of treating his subject, will never relax his hold on the reader's attention, till the last word of the last page has been read. Let only a person of ordinary literary acquirements open these Lectures, and on almost any page he will probably find himself interested sufficiently to go on with the subject, and to turn over many a leaf before he can close the volume. And this is high praise to give an author, who does not, as Mr. Muller does not, treat his subject superficially—and merely to please, without instructing his readers. Mr. Muller can be learned without being repulsive, and instructive without being dry. His Lectures are every way worthy of re-publication, and we doubt not they will be extensively read in this country. The beautiful form in which Mr. Scribner has issued the work, the paper and typography being both of first-class excellence, will secure for it the favor of the book-fancier, independent of its intrinsic literary value.

The Pulpit: Its Relations to our National Crisis. A Sermon. By N. L. Rice, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner, 1862. Pittsburgh: for sale by R. S. Davis, 93 Wood street.

Dr. N. L. Rice, the successor of Dr. J. W. Alexander, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, has thought well to take the advice of certain friends and 'define his position' in regard to the national government, his loyalty having been questioned, and also in regard to the subject of American slavery, towards which his leanings have, by many even of his own church, been considered exceeding strong. On both these points, Dr. Rice has expressed his views very distinctly in the present publication, which we trust will be but a landmark in the Doctor's progress to a still higher and worthier position than his present one—to a position involving much more than a mere moderate protest against the abuses of a 'legitimate and scriptural relation,'—a position involving utter repudiation and protest, a rejection *in toto* of the doctrine of the scripturality of slavery in all its forms, particularly that known as American. To this, we are glad to say, Dr. Rice is by no means unlikely to advance, from certain indications we find in the present discourse, as compared with certain other things formerly spoken or written by him.

"A LIFE'S SECRET; A STORY OF A WOMAN'S REVENGE." BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.—The facility of this lady's story-telling faculty is almost incredible. Does she write with both hands? or how does she manage to keep two or three novels, in all stages of progress, going on in the magazines, and to publish two or three more, complete, in book form, every month besides? But the quantity is not, perhaps, the chief wonder. Her books are not slovenly in style, nor are her plots commonplace; on the contrary, the writing is at least equal to that of the best of our popular novelists, and her plots are unique, nay, wonderful in their almost invariable excellence. The present novel is highly spoken of in both respects—and we notice that, so great was the desire for its early appearance in this country, that the publishers state it has been reprinted from the manuscript and advance proof-sheets purchased from the author, in advance of the publication of the work in Europe."

It is published by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and is for sale by Mr. John H. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, and corner South Common and Federal street, Allegheny; by Henry Miner, Fifth street, next door to Post Office, Pittsburgh, and by Mr. W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth street, near Wood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THIS COMMUNITY is decidedly opposed to counterfeit or "improved" medicines. Molline's and R. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuges have both been counterfeited and "improved." The result has been that the spurious trash is now scarcely heard of, whilst their original originators are the fit subjects of honest contempt. And so it is with Lindsey's Celebrated Blood Searcher, the public will have nothing to do with the bogus when they can procure the genuine from all solvent druggists, or from the sole agent, Simon Johnston, corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS.—Messrs. Wm. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square, Allegheny, have truly earned the name of fashionable clothiers. Their supply of Spring and Summer goods are of the latest styles. All their clothing is made up under their own direction, and is warranted to fit their customers. In prices they are bound not to be undersold by any other establishment. Give them a call and judge for yourself. We guarantee for you a good reception.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Hunt's Book Store, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at the Omnibus office, No. 405, Liberty street. Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to.

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave orders. All orders promptly attended to.

DR. [illegible], Water Cure and Homoopathic Physician; [illegible] agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

DIED:

FENWICK—On Thursday, May 22, at 6½ o'clock FRANKEY, only child of Samuel A. and Mary E. Fenwick, aged 2 years, 4 months and 6 days.

WANTS.

WANTED—At the House of Refuge, a man to act as Gardener and Messenger. Salary $18 per month. Application to be made at the Institution, on MONDAY, May 26th. None need apply unless well recommended. my22:3t

HORSES WANTED.—The Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company want to purchase TWENTY GOOD HORSES. Apply to JOHN MATHEWS, East Birmingham. my22:1w:d:1t

WANTED—500 barrels, 40 gravity, CRUDE OIL. JAS. DALZELL & SON, 69 and 70 Water street. my21

PHYSICIANS.

DR. CHARLES H. STOWE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, No. 86 FEDERAL STREET,
(Opposite Colonnade Row, near Suspension Bridge,)
j16:1y ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. M. O. JONES,
103 WYLIE STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
my21:m

STONE WATER PIPE—3,000 yards, from 2 to 6 inch calibre, just received by my16 HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Panic in Richmond!

GEN. M'CLELLAN CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

New York Arranging for Celebrating the Victory.

LATE FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The correspondent of the *Inquirer* says: An effort will be made to have a Congressional investigation of the recent frauds at the Philadelphia Arsenal. The facts as reported to the War Department are almost incredible, and calculated to bring disgrace to all engaged in the nefarious transactions.

The march of our army towards Richmond has produced a great panic in that city. The population seems to be divided between a desire to run and a wish to remain and see the Yankees. Companies have been called together, and gasconading is the order of the day. One fellow, a regular candidate for the "last ditch," offers to be one of a hundred intrepid spirits to board our entire fleet, including the Monitor, and capture the crews.

On the other hand, Gen. McClellan is confident of victory and so are his men. Discipline has made out of our volunteers an army equal to the veteran soldiers of Europe, and in the impending battle they will acquit themselves with honor.

The New York letter to the *Press* says our people are big with expectation of a grand union victory at Richmond. Already arrangements for illuminations have been completed, while others are in progress. The whole front of the *Tribune* office is fitted up inside with gas, each window to present a circle of jets in the shape of an O, and this morning the *Times* has fitted up jets in front of that office. We hope not to be disappointed.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* says:—It will scarcely be credited that hay is brought to our army in Virginia from Maine, corn from Illinois, and horses from several States less distant, although all these articles are to be had for the taking from premises abandoned by the rebels. Their armies do not scruple to strip loyal men of all that can be removed.

We learn from Fredericksburg that the depot for the Commissary and Quartermaster stores for the army of the Rappannock has been removed from Belle Plain to that city. Everything required by the army is now transported by steamboat and rail. The pontoon bridge has been again laid further up the river, and the Rappahannock can now be crossed at four different points.

Orders have been issued for two pair of shoes and one pair of leggings for the infantry.

The greatest activity prevails, and stirring news may be expected from this quarter before long. D.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 17th inst., has arrived, with Vera Cruz dates to the 12th, Jalapa to the 8th, and City of Mexico to the 2d.

Private letters from Mexico report a battle at Acultzingo, in which the French lost the most in killed and wounded, especially in officers. It was a drawn fight, the Mexicans retiring.

The garrison in the fort at Perote had mutinied, and taken the officers prisoners.

Saledad and Cordera were occupied by the Mexican troops as soon as the French left, and fifteen hundred Mexicans were ready to occupy Orizaba when the French leave there. The Mexicans appear to be pursuing a course by which the French find it harder to get out than into the interior.

Several influential citizens denied that they authorized the use of their names in declaring Cordora for Gen. Almonte.

The black vomit was committing fearful ravages in Vera Cruz.

Gen. Almonte has issued a proclamation dated at Puebla, although he has not yet arrived there.

The sick of the French troops continue to arrive at Havana, and yet the health of the French army is said to be good.

The French Vice Admiral Graiviere has returned to France.

General Prim and staff arrived at Havana on the 9th.

The Spanish steamer Blasco De Garay has sailed for New Orleans, responsive to a call from the Spanish Consul, to protect the Spanish interests there.

The above news is authentic and essentially contradicts that in this morning's *Herald*. The Mexican government had ratified the Wyke Jomacomb treaty, in spite of the French protest against any treaty with Mexicans.

The American Consul, with Mrs. Shufeldt, and the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Plump, arrived at Puebla on the 5th, and would probably arrive in the city of Mexico on the 11th.

The Spanish troops continue arriving at Havana.

It is reported that a band of 120 Americans from Texas sacked the town of Piedras of negroes, and burned the Custom-house and other buildings.

No rebel vessels had arrived at Havana since the 9th.

The English steamer Havana arrived on the 13th, from St. Mary's, Fla., with a cargo of cotton.

The glorious news from the States had degressed all the markets of Havana, and sugar and cotton had declined.

Several vessels were at Havana awaiting the re-opening of the port of New Orleans.

The black vomit appeared at Havana on the 16th. Captain Pendleton, of the schooner Amanda, of Searsport, was its first victim.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, May 22.—The Desota has arrived from the flotilla. No additional news.

A flag of truce came up, yesterday, from the rebel fleet, and returned and came up the second time. The object of her mission was not ascertained.

The opinion still prevails that Fort Wright has been evacuated.

Deserters, from the rebel camp at Corinth a week ago, have arrived, and report that Beauregard had a hundred and thirty thousand men, thirty thousand of them being held as a reserve under Breckinridge.

The rebels are suffering greatly by sickness. An average of six hundred is daily being sent from the camp over the Memphis and Charleston road. All the houses along the railroad are used as hospitals.

Beauregard is continually among his troops, making speeches, and using every effort to encourage them. His troops are subsisting on half rations, said to be of a miserable quality, and [illegible] issued once a week.

The rifle pits [illegible] Corinth command all approaches to the [illegible] and Ohio Railroad, and are thirteen miles long. [illegible] ordinary efforts

The rebels are making extraordinary efforts to procure heavy guns, of which they so[illegible] knowledge they have but a poor supply.

Reporters Expelled from Halleck's Command.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Reporters from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati have been expelled from Gen. Halleck's camp. They published a united protest this morning which says that the General has alleged no offence against them as journalists, as he said otherwise that he had no objection to any repetatedly that he had no official knowledge of anything they might write, and did not care what the newspapers published, but the enemy had spies in camp. In order to make sure to exclude them, he had resolved to exclude all civilians. The reporters offered satisfactory proofs of their loyalty. Gen. Halleck abruptly said he would take no proof of their loyalty. Two of their number had a pass authorizing their pass within the lines of any United States forces, issued at the War Department, and signed Col. Anson Stager. Gen. Halleck said he had no official knowledge to issue such passes, and if he had, he (Halleck) should not respect them.

The order expelling civilians is not rigidly enforced, as many of them remain in camp, while others daily pass from the rear without encountering any obstacles.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1862.

SENATE.—Several petitions for a bankrupt law were presented.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md., presented petitions from citizens of Maryland, asking for a better enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law in the District of Columbia, so that they may secure larger number of slaves which are now in the District.

Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, presented the petition from Mr. Morris, of New Hampshire, who was a soldier in 1812, and who, when the rebellion broke out, sent his only son 19 years of age, to the war. The son was killed, and the old man and his wife are left without the means of support, he asks Congress for relief.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for official reports of the late battles on the Mississippi. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., offered a resolution, that the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to consider what legislation, if any, is needed to protect persons of African descent from unconstitutional seizure as fugitive slaves, or seizure by disloyal persons.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., objected to its present consideration. Laid over.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, moved to take up the bill, donating public lands for the benefit of colleges, for the instruction of agriculture and mechanical arts.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, and Mr. Wilkinson, of Minn., opposed the motion.

The bill was taken up by a vote of 23 yeas to 19 nays, and was further discussed till one o'clock.

At 1 o'clock the Senate proceeded to organize itself into a "High Court of Impeachment," for the trial of West H. Humphrey. The Secretary of the Senate, Col. John W. Forney, administered the proper oath to the Vice President and Senators.

The House was notified that the Senate was organized into a "High Court of Impeachment," and was ready to receive the Managers of the trial for impeachment from the House. The Managers, on the part of the House, Messrs. Bingham, Pendleton, Dunlap and Train, then appeared at the door of the Senate, and took seats at a table which had been placed directly in front of the Vice President's desk.

The Managers then rising, Mr. Bingham read the articles of impeachment, made by the House of Representatives that Senate and West H. Humphrey, for high crimes and misdemeanors, and demanded in the name of the people of the United States and the House of Representatives that said West H. Humphrey be called upon to answer to the high crimes alleged against him.

The Vice President informed the Managers that the Senate would take the proper order in the case, and due notice would be given to the House. The Court then adjourned for the present.

In the Senate then considered the tax bill, and agreed to an amendment taxing whisky 20 cents per gallon. After reaching the 63d section the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, reported back, from the Postoffice Committee, the bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails, by requiring the railroad companies to enter into a contract with the Postmaster General for that purpose. In case of failure to agree upon the compensation for such service. The bill provides that the same shall be fixed and determined by the Court of Claims. Mr. Colfax explained that the bill was intended to liberate the Government from the combination of railroad interest, who now dictate their own terms.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling opposed the bill—that it proposed an unjust interference with private rights, as secured under the law.

The bill was passed by four majority.

The House resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bill.

Mr. Kelly, of Pa., rising to a personal explanation, said that he found in the *Globe* language which he did not hear uttered yesterday on this floor, and part of this language was not on the notes of the reporter. He caused the alleged interpolated words to be read, as follows:

Mr. Voorhees. Whenever the gentleman from Pennsylvania—

Mr. Kelly. I do not yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Voorhees. You shall yield. I denounce the member's statement as false. I denounce him here as a calumniator.

Speaker. The gentleman from Indiana is out of order, and will take his seat.

Mr. Voorhees. I will allow no man to impeach my loyalty to this Government, and especially, not allow the member from Pennsylvania, who has signalized himself on this floor for nothing except the defence of thieves.

Mr. Kelly, of Pa.—After the clerk had read the above, he said he did not hear such remarks, and they were not all noted by the reporter. The country would judge of the mendacity of the denial of the fact that Floyd, Cobb and Thompson were members of James Buchanan's Cabinet and perpetrated the outrages he had designated, and the country would recognize the mendacity of that denial. The man who could secretly interpolate language of that kind in a public report is a liar and a scoundrel. (Hisses and calls to order.)

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that language of the kind he had uttered must not be used in this hall, and addressed a few seasonable words of advice to the galleries for hissing.

Mr. Voorhees explained that the denial he made yesterday was to what he considered an impeachment of his loyalty, and not as to the members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. He had uttered the words as printed in the *Globe* and nearly all were found in the notes taken at the reporter's desk. The few that were omitted he had supplied. He did not furnish two pages additional as the member did, but only about five words. He made the remarks as they were printed. He meant them and stood by them. Here the matter ended.

Mr. Phelps, of Mo., dissented from the view expressed by the gentleman who had just taken his seat. We are governed by the Constitution which has ample power, which, in time of war as in time of peace, is always the same, and not subject to different interpreters to meet circumstances. He was for the enactment of such measures as would put down this infamous rebellion. He had no sympathy with traitors. He desired that the Union should be restored as it was. He did not speak as a partisan, but as one determined to aid the government in suppressing the rebellion, and restoring peace throughout the country. He argued, referring to high authorities to sustain him, that private property on land is not subject to capture, seizure or confiscation. Those taking part in this civil war, their aiders and abettors are guilty of treason, and, on conviction, may be punished by the forfeiture of their lives. He had no scruples in subsisting our armies with supplies drawn from the enemy, or levying contributions for the purpose, and he set forth what may be done in time of war.

Mr. Blair, of Pa., said members are divided in opinion on measures pending, but there was one purpose on which the majority were nearly united, namely, that the Government should not be curtailed of its territory by the surrender of a single foot of soil. The people will not tolerate a conventional separation of any portion of the Union. If this was not our solemn purpose we should not hesitate a moment to send a Minister to Richmond to arrange terms of peace. The war is to be ended by arms, and not chicanery of the diplomatists. In the language of the Governor of Tennessee, "If we make terms with the rebels we would not have peace for sixty years. We must not only extinguish the rebellion, but exterminate its cause and animating principle, that of slavery. Emancipation stands on higher ground than confiscation."

The debate was continued by Mr. Wallace, of Pa., who favored confiscation, and Mr. Kerrigan, of N. Y., who recommended the adoption of as moderate measure as circumstances would admit, although he was ready to go to any length to restore the Union.

The House then took recess until 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of debate only.

In the evening speeches were made by Messrs. McAuley, of Ky., and Fessenden, of Maine.

Important from Franklin, Va.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Post*, dated Franklin, Va., yesterday, says: Col. Crook, in an expedition, captured two notorious guerrillas. He also seized the telegraph office at Covington, where he learned from the dispatches that the rebel Gen. Jackson was about sending several regiments from Staunton to Covington, whereupon Col. Crook advanced his force to Jackson river bridge, on the Central Railroad, and burned the structure, thus preventing the movement of Jackson's troops, and enabling Col. Crook to protect the region on this side from an attack.

Massachusetts Responds.

BOSTON, May 22.—In response to a communication of the War Department, Gov. Andrew replies that Massachusetts will promptly contribute her quota of additional troops, if required to put down the rebellion.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Fugitive Slave Law Commissioners, to-day, decided on the points raised yesterday. It was discretionary with them to allow cross-examination as to the identity and ownership, and therefore they permitted it in the case of Stephen, claimed by a citizen of Maryland. This case was concluded by the remanding of the slave to the claimant.

This morning, while the Seventy-sixth Regiment of New York was marching through the city, a number of civil officers, provided with judicial papers, seized two negroes from the ranks, and soon placed them beyond the probability of rescue. An effort was made to arrest six or eight other alleged fugitive slaves, when many of the soldiers interposed, pointing their muskets at the police, and warning them of the danger of persistence. They therefore prudently retired, the negroes departing under the protection of their military friends. A great excitement for a short time existed, consequent on these proceedings, which will, it is said, be investigated by the proper authorities, in order that difficulties of the same character may be prevented in future.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The following order has been issued by order of the Secretary of War:

Brig. Gen. C. P. Buckingham is assigned to special duty in the War Department, to date from the first inst.

The Commissary General of Prisoners, and commanding officers having charge of prisoners, will, as soon as practicable, forward to this office a list of the prisoners, showing their rank, regiment, where captured, date of confinement, and where confined. A similar list will be furnished of new detachments as often as they may arrive at the several places of confinement.

By direction of the President of the United States, Assistant Surgeon J. J. Butler, U. S. A., is stricken from the rolls of the army.

Capt. Livingston has been appointed to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and not Capt. Ritchie, as heretofore published.

Spofford, Fleston & Co. have offered their steamers to the Post Office Department as mail steamers between New York and New Orleans, via Key West, at a compensation agreed upon; and the Postmaster General has accepted them for temporary service. The mails will, therefore, be dispatched by these steamers with more regularity. They will also be forwarded as heretofore, by the government transports, sailing from New York.

The news from abroad is unimportant. It is ascertained that the rumors of intervention and recognition creations of the secessionists without any foundation in fact.

Information has been received at the State Department, from the U. S. Consul at Buenos Ayres, that the increased duty of 2½ per cent. on all imports levied upon, an increased valuation of 10 per cent., to be paid in cash, went into effect on the 1st of January last; also, that the increased duty of 2½ per cent., making 10 per cent. in all upon all exports went into effect on the 1st of March last.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 22.—A special dispatch from Cairo, to the *Tribune*, says that the Captains of the steamers plying between here and the flotilla, report over 1,000 refugees below New Madrid. The banks of the river is fairly lined with them.

Deserters on board the Benton on Tuesday report that Farragut's fleet left Vicksburg on Saturday last, their destination being unknown.

A Cairo dispatch to the *Journal* says: Clay King, the noted guerrilla chief, has been publicly disgraced from the Southern army by an order publicly read on dress parade at Corinth, not long since.

The official footings in the Congressional Election, in the Ninth District, give W. J. Allen 742 plurality.

Rebel Officers Captured.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 22.—The following rebel officers have been captured by Brigadier General Totten, while they were out crossing the Missouri river in the vicinity of the city: Lieut. Col. McShane, Judge Advocate of Second Division of Missouri State Guards, and a member of Gen. Harney' staff. Lieut. Col. Rawlings commanding battery Second Division, formerly Paymaster on Gen. Parsons's staff; Lieut. Col. Thurman, Paymaster Fifth Division; Lieut. Col. Davis, Judge Advocate F