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Thursday, June 10, 1863.

THE SECOND TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The true principle of managing our finances, are to keep circulating means, to issue more than six per cent for money, and to meet all demands by means of revenue and of what can be borrowed without usury, by issuing Treasury scrip of the proper denominations to pass as general circulation and fundable in the national stocks.

The difficulty that now exists, and really the only one, is the fact that Congress acquiesced in the scheme of making Treasury circulating notes to the amount of \$150,000,000, a legal tender in the payment of private debts.

A certain amount of Treasury notes, of a less denomination than five dollars, should be issued without inflating the currency. A certain amount will only displace an equal amount of bank notes, and leave the volume of currency unchanged.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Corinth, Mississippi, says: "But I do religiously believe that it is best now for the command to hear and see what it is better unadvised fact—the Confederate strategy since the battle of Shiloh has been as successful as it has been superior."

STARBUCK—LYONBURG (Va.) PRICE CURRENT.

June 7, were as follows: White wheat, \$1.30 a \$1.35 per bushel; flour, superfine, \$7 a \$7.50; family, \$8.25 per barrel. Bacon, 28 a 30 cents per pound.

EMANCIPATION.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed, by a vote of 83 yeas to 64 nays, the bill, reported from the select committee on emancipation, to free from servitude the slaves of rebels engaged in or abetting the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

The bill provides as follows: That all right, title, interest, and claim whatever, of every person comprehended within the following enumerated classes, in and to the service of labor or any other person or persons held to service or labor in any State under the laws thereof, is hereby declared forfeited, and such persons so held to service or labor, commonly called slaves, are hereby declared forever discharged from such service or labor, and to be free men, to wit:

First. Of every person who shall hereafter act as an officer of the army or navy of the United States, or as a member of the Government of any State, or as a member of the Congress, judges of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the United States.

Secondly. Of every person who shall hereafter act as President, Vice President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the United States.

Thirdly. Of every person who shall hereafter act as an officer of the army or navy of the United States, or as a member of the Government of any State, or as a member of the Congress, judges of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the United States.

Fourthly. Of every person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fifthly. Of every person who shall hereafter hold any office or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State, or municipal in its name or character.

Sixthly. Of every person not embraced in the foregoing classes, who, after the passage of this act, being actually, wilfully, and without coercion or compulsion, engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, shall not, within thirty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made, at the discretion, by the President of the United States, lay down his arms and return to his allegiance to the United States.

The second section requires the President to appoint one or more commissioners for each slave State, to make a list of the names and residences of the persons in the States respectively held to service and labor by any person or persons described as above, also in the fourth section of an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved August 6, 1862, and of the names of the persons claiming to be entitled to such service or labor; which list shall be returned, as speedily as may be, to the district court of the United States for the district where the persons so held to service or labor may reside; and immediately on such return, the district court shall publish the said list of names and an order requiring all persons claiming the service or labor of any of the persons named in the list to appear and show cause why the person or persons owing labor or service should not be discharged therefrom, under this act, at the next term said court, or on failure of any one to appear and show cause, the service or labor of the person reported to owe the same, such person or persons shall be declared free by the court; and on appearance, the claimant shall file with his application an affidavit that he has not been engaged in armed rebellion against the United States after having received sixty days' warning by proclamation of the President, as above provided, and shall allege that he has been so engaged under compulsion, he shall, in addition, state in his affidavit the fact and the manner of compulsion, and prove the same, prima facie, to the satisfaction of the court; and upon such affidavit having been filed and proof made, the attorney for the United States, or any one on behalf of the person held to service or labor, must prove to the satisfaction of the court that the claimant did so engage in armed rebellion, without the compulsion alleged, and on failure of such proof the person whose service or labor is claimed shall be restored to the claimant; but on the failure or refusal of any claimant to take any affidavit above required, or to prove the compulsion which is alleged as an excuse, the court shall declare the person whose service or labor is claimed free from such service or labor; and the court shall give every person so declared free a certificate of the fact under seal of the court, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the freedom of such person from all service or labor against all persons whatsoever, and in all courts of the States or of the United States. Kidnaping any person so declared free, is made punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years; and any person corruptly swearing falsely, in any proceeding under this act, shall be guilty of perjury, and liable, on conviction, to the penalties thereof.

The third section provides that any slave owned by persons embraced in the classes specified in the first section of this act, if omitted from the commissioner's list, may, on summary application to the district court of the United States for the district in which he resides, be placed on the list. The compensation of each commissioner shall not be more than two thousand dollars.

The fourth section declares that no person discharged under this act or the act heretofore referred to, nor the descendants of any such person, shall ever be reduced to involuntary servitude by any law or regulation of any State.

The fifth section requires the claimant or claimants of slaves to establish, not only a legal and valid claim thereto, but also make and file an affidavit that he or they have not belonged and do not belong to any of the classes of persons specified in the first section of this act.

The sixth section authorizes the President of the United States to negotiate for the acquisition, by treaty or otherwise, of lands or countries in Mexico, Central America, or South America, or in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico, or for the right of settlement upon the lands

of said countries; and any territory or lands shall be free to be acquired, or whenever the right of settlement shall have been secured in any of said lands, then the President shall cause the proceeds therefrom to be distributed to the persons who shall have been liberated under the provisions of this act to be removed, with their own consent, at such times and under such regulations as he may deem expedient, to the countries so acquired, or in which the right of settlement has been so secured, and shall cause a reasonable quantity of land, not exceeding forty acres to any individual, or eighty acres to the head of a family, to be set apart for the use of such liberated persons, and shall guarantee to all such persons so removed all the civil and political rights secured to all other citizens in said countries; and for the purpose of paying the expense of the purchase of such lands or countries as aforesaid, (if the same cannot be acquired by treaty,) and the removal of said persons, the President shall use such moneys as Congress may from time to time direct, arising out of the sales of the property formerly owned by rebels, and which shall have been confiscated to the use of the United States.

The seventh section declares that every person embraced in any of the classes specified in section one of this act shall forever hereafter be incapable of holding or exercising any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States.

The subject of the communication, we take the liberty of saying, is from a lady, the wife of Senator Harlan, who left her immediately after the battle of Pittsburg Landing and remained two months in personal attendance upon the sick and wounded soldiers of the army engaged in that terrible struggle. The same active benevolence which carried her to that distant field of painful duty, is manifested in this exposure of abuses, with a view to their correction.

THE HOSPITALS AT CORINTH. MEMPHIS, TENN.: In passing through the encampment and hospitals of the Western army, says Corinth, some things which I witnessed daily, and almost hourly, struck me as very strange to the management of our army, which could be and ought to be corrected.

Hundreds of our brave soldiers are dying daily for the want of proper nursing and care, and suitable food and clothing. Officers, privates, and all ranks, are compelled to do their own nursing, and are consequently suffering. In this connection, I may mention some of the abuses which are being practiced, and which, if not corrected, will result in the loss of many of our brave soldiers.

Some of these surgeons seemed to me to have great talents, and were consequently suffering. In this connection, I may mention some of the abuses which are being practiced, and which, if not corrected, will result in the loss of many of our brave soldiers.

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I will mention one instance, as a sample of the general state of affairs, as it has been reported to me by a reliable source. A man named John Smith, who had been killed in the battle of Shiloh, was found by a party of our soldiers in a shallow trench, without a coffin, and his body was left to rot in the sun. This is a common occurrence, and it is a disgraceful thing that should be corrected.

I accompanied him to the captain of one of the boats, and entreated him to find some means of shipping him, as a laborer, to some place where he could be of use. The captain, with a big heart, started in the afternoon, and did not return until a few hours after our arrival at the landing, while standing on one of the boats.

I was gratified to see my young friend returning from the boat with the body of the man, and to see him being carried to the hospital. It was a relief to see him in the arms of his mother, and to see her weeping over him. It was a relief to see him in the arms of his mother, and to see her weeping over him.

The greatest abuse I witnessed in the Western army grew out of the carelessness or incompetency of surgeons in the charge of the sick and wounded. Some of the surgeons are doing very little for their patients, and are consequently suffering.

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STOLEN MULES RE-TAKEN.

Col. Averill and Gregg, mounted by the West bank of the valley of the Mississippi, and they were found to have left the previous day.

Col. Averill had just returned from a mission to the valley of the Mississippi, and they were found to have left the previous day.

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FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

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THE OCEAN QUEEN FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from New Orleans on the 11th inst., has arrived.

Paymaster A. D. Wild, of Baton Rouge, died on board, on the 11th inst., and was buried on the west bank of the Mississippi river, three miles from the head of the passage.

Among the passengers are Mrs. Geo. Butler, and a number of discharged soldiers and refugees.

Pierre Soule, an ex-Confederate Senator from Louisiana, also came North, a prisoner, bound for Fort Warren.

The New Orleans Progress, of the 11th inst., denies the report—telegraphed to Boston paper from Washington—that the yellow fever had broken out here (New Orleans), on the 11th inst.

Eight hundred families were supplied with provisions on the 10th inst., by the Government authorities.

General Shepley has vetoed the resolution of the Assistant Board of Affairs annulling the contracts for wearing the hats.

The story in the Journal of Commerce, that Col. Moody had been injured in front of his store in Baton Rouge, is denied.

The Bank of America has resumed specie payments. The city was pretty quiet.

FROM FORT MONROE. FORT MONROE, June 17.—Major General Dix and staff visited Norfolk to-day, passing up the Nanamoud river, which has been cleared of obstructions.

The Government steamer derick Dirigo arrived here this morning, and will proceed shortly to raise the vessels sunk here.

The armed brig Fernando arrived here yesterday from Wilmington, N.C. She reports all quiet on that coast.

The steamer Metamora arrived here from City Point last night. She brought on passengers, papers, or news.

The telegraph line from Suffolk to Portsmouth has been completed, and is now in good working order.

FROM THE BERENDOAN VALLEY.

JACKSON LARGELY REINFORCED. MOUNT JACKSON, Va., June 16.—Reliable information has been received at headquarters that Jackson was reinforced, on the 14th inst., by 12,000 men.

It is believed here that much of the late Corinth army is about to be sent here to hold the Shenandoah Valley, with its immense supplies of wheat, until harvest time.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded. PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The steamer Coombs, from Richmond on the 15th, has arrived with sick and wounded soldiers.

Rebel Troops Reported to be Leaving into Mississippi. Correspondence Philad. Inquirer. Gaines' Hill, Monday noon, June 15.—Yesterday party of rebel forces were driven on the left, and our men, in repelling them, had one or two wounded. We took six of their prisoners, and learned that they belonged to the 23d North Carolina regiment. This regiment, in company with the 1st North Carolina, the 4th and 4th Georgia, left Goldsboro' some two weeks ago, and reached Richmond about ten days since, when they were sent some 20 miles from the front to do picket duty. They are composed of other divisions except their own, and they are being poured in from the South and Southwest.

The Essex Regiment, 13th Mass., E. L. Plumb, Brigadier-General, arrived here on Saturday. Mr. Plumb left the city of Mexico on the 21st ultimo, and was on the 1st inst. in the city of Mexico on the 21st ultimo, and was on the 1st inst. in the city of Mexico on the 21st ultimo.

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