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Friday, July 18, 1862.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.—On the first page will be found some highly interesting extracts from the forthcoming report on the census of 1861. The first, on the progress of population in the different States, will be read with interest. The facts in regard to the colored population will be considered of peculiar importance at the present time, as tending to solve a difficult problem for the future. It will be seen, also, that "the number of slaves who escaped from their masters in 1860 is not only much less in proportion than in 1850, but greatly reduced numerically." So that the great complaint of the insecurity of that species of property, in the now seceded States, was without foundation.

THE ASSAULTS UPON THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The newspaper howl against Mr. Stanton, is about "played out," and now comes the pamphleteers. One of these gentlemen has placed upon our table "a Review of the Report of the Commission on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores; with a few comments upon the present administration of the War Department. by A Gun Manufacturer." After disposing of Mr. Owen, the reviewer "sails into" the Secretary of War and his assistant, Mr. Watson. As both these gentlemen, doubtless, will be served with a copy, we shall, for the present, make no further comments upon this new attack.

Upon the general subject of these attacks, the following remarks by the Missouri *Democrat*, are so appropriate in this connection, that we cannot forbear printing them:

"The assaults upon the Secretary of War have been prompted by various motives. To break down a war minister in a critical time, would give courage and hope to his enemies and the enemies of the Union. No greater rebel triumph could happen, short of a great battle won, than this. It is a change of ministry, equivalent, in moral effect, to a strong military position gained. How would all rebeldom exult at the disposition of the gallant counsellor, who, on his accession to the Cabinet, declared "it is the business of our armies to attack, pursue, and destroy the rebellious enemy."

Other motives, however, have been mixed up in these attacks upon Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, not wholly disloyalty even disguised, nor wholly hatred to the Administration. The place is an important one, in which a facile friend may dispense millions of patronage. No one could even hold Mr. Stanton by the button to whisper of contracts. Hence, there are men who would desire a change of incumbents. Nobody should call such a wish, in the circumstances, positively disloyal, perhaps not positively dishonest. However, it may savor of both.

Mr. Stanton has indicated very clearly that he had little sympathy with the cause of the rebellion. For this reason he has lost the good will of a considerable circle of people who were loud in his praise at his accession.

It would be wrong to say that all those who think slavery the only interest in the country to be "conserved," are disloyal. They are simply conservatives.

Still, all these influences combine the old leaven of hatred to Mr. Lincoln as a Republican President; the interest of contractors who desire a new dispensation; the conservative feeling, which worships slavery and nothing else; and the positive disloyalty, which aims at the overthrow of the Government, and uses indirect, where it dares not employ direct means for the purpose."

THOSE WHO ARE NOT FOR US, ARE AGAINST US.

Ex Gov. SEYMOUR, of CONNECTICUT.—The present position of our affairs is not only discovering the Northern rebels, but is giving them boldness and courage. In the beginning, the South depended upon a divided North, and was sadly disappointed when they discovered their mistake; but a year's conflict has changed the aspect of affairs. We have dealt so tenderly with the enemy, that they have risen into importance, and their cause has assumed a shape so favorable, that their Northern friends are gradually throwing off the mask, and are organizing a systematic opposition, which cannot fail to make itself disastrously felt, unless it is instantly crushed.

The meeting of the rebel sympathizers at the Cooper Institute, in New York, was the first public demonstration, and now we have a letter from Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, as bold, defiant, and treasonable as Bennett's *Herald*, and this will be followed by others, who are now secretly compassing the ruin of the country.

The recent call of the President for more troops aroused the people of Connecticut, and they have, thus far, nobly sustained the call, by enthusiastic public meetings, to take measures for raising their quota of men. At the recent spirited war meeting in Hartford, which was attended by men of all parties, the name of Ex-Gov. Seymour was placed in the list of vice presidents. He has written and printed an indignant letter, stating that his name was used without his consent, and that he particularly desires to clear himself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place at the meeting.

His letter closes thus:

"The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort, as a means of restoring the Union, and calls loudly for men and means to aid in the subjugation and consequent degradation and overthrow of the South. I fellow-gentlemen, in no such crusade, neither will I contribute, in any way, to the accomplishment of such bloody purposes. The monstrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re-established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells which are thrown into its defenceless cities, and leave the condition of this country, after its treasures are exhausted, and its brave men on both sides consigned to hospitals and graves, a spectacle for the reproach or commiseration of the civilized world."

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The closing scene in the Senate, yesterday, was dignified and impressive. The remarks of Mr. Foot, the distinguished parliamentarian, President *pro tem.*, were very graceful and exceedingly appropriate.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE.

The President returned to the House of Representatives yesterday the confiscation bill, signed by him, accompanied with the draft of the message vetoing it, as it originally passed both branches of Congress.

The amendments to the bill, which were afterwards adopted, removed its most objectionable features, so that he signed it, instead of vetoing it, as intended. The bill is therefore now a law.

The following is the message:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Considering the bill for "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and the joint resolution explanatory of said act, as being substantially one, I have approved and signed both.

Before I was informed of the resolution, I had prepared the draft of a message stating objections to the bill becoming a law, a copy of which draft is herewith submitted.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

July 17th, 1862.

[Copy.]

Fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives:

I herewith return to your honorable body, in which it originated, the bill for an act entitled "An act to suppress treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," together with my objections to its becoming a law.

There is much in the bill to which I perceive no objection. It is wholly prospective; and it touches neither person nor property of any loyal citizen, in which particular it is just and proper.

The first and second sections provide for the conviction and punishment of persons who shall be guilty of treason, and persons who shall "incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in or give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection." By fair construction, persons within those sections are not punished without regular trials in duly constituted courts under the forms and all the substantial provisions of law and of Constitution applicable to their several cases. To this I perceive no objection; especially as such persons would be within the general pardoning power, and also the special provision for pardon and amnesty contained in this act.

It is also provided that the slaves of persons convicted under these sections shall be free. I think there is an unfortunate form of expression, rather than a substantial objection in this. It is startling to say that Congress can free a slave within a State, and yet if it were said the ownership of the slave had first been transferred to the nation, and Congress had then liberated him, the difficulty would at once vanish. And this is the real case. The traitor against the General Government forfeits his slave at least as justly as he does any other property; and he forfeits both to the Government against which he offends. The Government, so far as there can be ownership, thus owns the forfeited slaves; and the question for Congress in regard to them is, "shall they be made free or be sold to new masters?" I perceive no objection to Congress deciding in advance that they shall be free.

To the high honor of Kentucky, as I am informed, she is the owner of some slaves by escheat, and has sold none, but liberated all. I hope the same is true of some other States. Indeed, I do not believe it will be physically possible for the General Government to return persons so circumstanced to actual slavery. I believe there would be physical resistance to it, which could neither be turned aside by argument nor driven away by force. In this view I have no objection to this feature of the bill. Another matter involved in these two sections, and running through other parts of the act, will be noticed hereafter.

I perceive no objections to the third and fourth sections.

So far as I wish to notice the fifth and sixth sections, they may be considered together. That the enforcement of these sections would do no injustice to the persons embraced within them is clear. That those who make a causeless war should be compelled to pay the cost of it, is too obviously just to be called in question. To give governmental protection to the property of persons who have abandoned it, and gone on a crusade to overthrow that same Government, is absurd, if considered in the mere light of justice. The severest justice may not always be the best policy. The principle of seizing and appropriating the property of the persons embraced within these sections is certainly not very objectionable, but a justly discriminating application of it would be very different, and to a great extent, impossible. And would it not be wise to place a power of remission somewhere, so that those persons may know they have something to lose by persisting, and some thing to gain by desisting? I am not sure whether such power of remission is or is not within section thirteen. Without any special act of Congress, I think our military commanders, when, in military phrase, "they are within the enemy's country," should, in an orderly manner, seize and use whatever of real or personal property may be necessary or convenient for their commands; at the same time preserving, in some way, the evidence of what they do.

What I have said in regard to slaves while commenting on the first and second sections is applicable to the ninth, with the difference that no provision is made in the whole act for determining whether a particular individual slave does or does not fall within the clauses defined in that section. He is to be free upon certain conditions; but whether those conditions do or do not pertain to him, no mode of ascertaining is provided. This could be easily supplied.

To the tenth section I make no objection. The oath therein required seems to be proper; and the remainder of the section is substantially identical with a law already existing.

The eleventh section simply assumes to confer discretionary power upon the Executive. Without the law, I have no hesitation to go as far in the direction indicated as I may at any time deem expedient. And I am ready to say now, I think it is proper for our military commanders to employ, as laborers, as many persons of African descent as can be used to advantage.

The twelfth and thirteenth sections are something better than unobjectionable; and the fourteenth is entirely proper, if all other parts of the act shall stand.

That to which I chiefly object, pervades most part of the act, but more distinctly appears in the first, second, seventh, and eighth sections. It is the sum of those provisions which results in the divesting of title forever.

For the causes of treason and ingredients of treason, not amounting to the full crime, it declares forfeiture, extending beyond the lives of the guilty parties; whereas the Constitution of the United States declares that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted." True, there is to be no formal attainder in this case; still, I think the greater punishment cannot be constitutionally inflicted, in a different form, for the same offence.

With great respect, I am constrained to say, I think this feature of the act is unconstitutional. It would not be difficult to modify it.

I may remark that the provision of the Constitution, put in language borrowed from Great Britain, applies only in this country, as I understand, to real or landed estate.

Again, this act, in rem, forfeits property for the ingredients of treason without a conviction of the supposed criminal, or a personal hearing given him in any proceeding. That we may not touch property lying within our reach because we cannot give personal notice to an owner who is absent endeavoring to destroy the Government, is certainly satisfactory. Still the owner may not be thus engaged, and I think a reasonable time should be provided for such parties to appear and have personal hearings. Similar provisions are not uncommon in connection with proceedings in rem.

For the reasons stated, I return the bill to the House in which it originated.

"THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM" will meet tonight, at 8 o'clock, at No. 528 H street, on the north side, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

THE EMANCIPATION SCHEME.

The minority of the border State Representatives have formally replied to the President's proposition. They dissent from the views of the majority, who do not endorse the policy. They express the belief that the whole power of the Government, upheld and sustained by all the influences and means of all loyal men in all sections and of all parties, is essentially necessary to put down this rebellion, and preserve the Union and the Constitution. They understand the President's appeal to have been made for the purpose of securing this result. They meet the address in the spirit in which it was made, and as loyal Americans declare to him and the world that there is no sacrifice they are not ready to make to save the Government and institutions of their fathers. That they, though few in number, will permit no men from the North or the South to go further than they to the accomplishment of the great work before us; that, in order to carry out these views, they will, as far as may be in their power, ask the people of the border States calmly, deliberately, and fairly to consider the President's recommendation. They are, they say, the more emboldened to assume this position from the fact, now become history, that the leaders of the Southern rebellion have offered to abolish slavery amongst them as a condition to foreign intervention in favor of their independence as a nation. "If *they* can give up slavery to *destroy* the Union, we can surely ask our people to consider the question of emancipation to save the Union."

This minority address is signed by Representatives Noell of Missouri, Clemens of Tennessee, Brown, Blair and Whaley of Virginia, Casey of Kentucky, and Fisher of Delaware.

Senator Henderson and Representative Maynard, it is understood, entertain similar views; perhaps more favorably.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate yesterday confirmed a large number of military and other appointments, including—

Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Among others, Brig. Gens. Thomas L. Crittenden, A. D. McCook, and William Nelson, to be major generals of volunteers.

And the following named as brigadier generals:

Louis Blenker, of New York; Major Seth Williams; Col. John Cochrane, of New York; James Steedman, of Ohio; Col. Jas. S. Jackson (member of the House of Representatives) and Major Pleasanton.

The following naval nominations were confirmed:

Chief of Yards and Docks, Commodore Jos. Smith; Equipments and Recruiting, Commodore A. H. Foote; Chief of Navigation, Capt. Chas. H. Davis; Chief of Ordnance, Commander Jno. A. Dahlgren; Chief of Construction and Repair, John Lenthal; Chief of Steam Engineering, Benj. F. Isherwood; Chief of Provisions and Clothing, Paymaster Horatio Bridge; Chief of Medicines and Surgery, Dr. Wm. Whelan.

In addition to the above, a large number of assistant adjutants general, commissioners of subsistence, paymasters, surgeons, &c., and numerous civil appointments, (including many United States consuls,) were confirmed.

Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Isaac March to be deputy postmaster at Lockport, N. Y; Seward Lettridge to be deputy postmaster at La Crosse, Wisconsin; Daniel L. Eaton, of Pennsylvania, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain in the volunteer service; A. H. Robinson, of Indiana, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain in the volunteer service; Wm M Caldwell, of New York, to be an additional paymaster; Charles J. F. Allen to be an additional paymaster; Wesley S. Mann, of Pa., to be an additional paymaster; Wm. H. Daniels, of New York, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain; Wm. D. Nesson, of Ohio, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain; Archibald C. Jones, of Indiana, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain; James D. Fessenden to be additional aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel; John B. Frothingham to be additional aid-de-camp, with rank of lieutenant colonel; Edward T. Conners, of Ohio, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain in the volunteer service; Reuben Griffith Porter, of New Jersey, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain; Catherinus F. Buckingham, of Ohio, to be brigadier general in the volunteer service; Colonel Francis J. Herron, of Iowa, to be a brigadier general of volunteers; Colonel Morgan L. Smith, of the Eighth regiment of Missouri, to be brigadier general of volunteers; Colonel Charles Craft, of the Thirty-first Indiana volunteers, to be brigadier general of volunteers; Colonel Fitz Henry Warren, of the Iowa volunteers, to be brigadier general of volunteers; Henry Connelly, of New Mexico, to be governor of the Territory of New Mexico; Frederick Salomon, of Wisconsin, to be brigadier general in the volunteer service; Cadwalader C. Washburne, of Wisconsin, to be brigadier general of volunteers; Colonel Jacob Ammen, of Ohio, to be brigadier general of volunteers; Colonel J. W. Sill, of Ohio, to be brigadier general of volunteers.

FIRST OHIO CAVALRY.—A squadron of the First Ohio Cavalry, numbering two hundred men, acting as body guard to Gen. Shields, having seen the roughest service in a winter campaign among the mountains, upon hard fare, and been in several engagements, have had the remarkable fortune to lose but a single man, and he was taken prisoner. Two have been discharged on account of disability, and several were wounded. This, after a year's service, is somewhat remarkable. At the Winchester fight, 120 of them took 230 prisoners.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CALDWELL.—Captain Caldwell, commanding provost guard at Falmouth, Va., died of fever, on the 12th instant. He was twenty two years of age, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and especially by his brother officers.

☞ The resignation of Captain Louis Philippe d'Orleans, and Robert d'Orleans, aids-de-camp to General McClellan, have been accepted by the President, to take effect on the 15th instant.

FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY.—Gov. Morgan, on behalf of the State of New York, assumes the responsibility of proclaiming a bounty of $50 for each new recruit under the recent call for troops.

Raid of Bushwhackers upon Athens, Iowa.

By the following telegraphic dispatch, received by Gov. Kirkwood, it will be seen that some of the Confederate guerillas are attempting mischief in Iowa. Athens is on the Des Moines river, near Keokuk:

CLINTON, Iowa, July 15.—Athens is being invaded. Lieut. Ball, of the regular army, has ordered out all the convalescents at the hospitals, (in Keokuk,) and citizens. They leave for the scene of expected battle by special train, this 10 p. m.

Gov. Kirkwood responded as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Support Capt. Ball with all the force necessary. Allow no bushwhackers to set foot in Iowa. Should any do so, treat them as horse thieves and robbers.

SAM'L S. KIRKWOOD.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16.—The patients at Hill Creek Hospital, about two hundred in number, are now mostly convalescent, and many of them will soon return to their regiments.

A false rumor has been afloat here for twenty four hours, that the rebels had driven back our forces at Williamsburg, and taken possession of the place, &c., but there is not one word of truth in it. The Government telegraph lines have been working all the time through the place, showing the falsity of the story.

The latest advices from up the James river indicate quietness within our lines.

Escape of Gen. Curtis' Army.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—Gen Curtis' entire command arrived at Helena on the 11th. His army left Batesville on June 24th, and reached Jacksonport on the 26th.

On July 2d they started across the country. On the 4th, when the Thirteenth Illinois regiment was coming down White river with a load of cotton, they were fired upon by a band of guerillas, seven miles below Grand Glaize. The fire was returned and the rebels fled.

A contraband who was taken on board the next day says he saw nineteen dead rebels near the scene of action.

On the 7th Gen. Curtis' advance, consisting of the First Indiana cavalry, Eleventh Wisconsin and Thirty-third Illinois, were attacked by two regiments of Texas cavalry and a large force of infantry.

Our troops had four mounted howitzers, which were brought to bear on the rebels with terrific effect, causing their cavalry to break in disorder, ride over the infantry and throw them into confusion.

The affair terminated in the utter rout of the rebels. They were pursued by our force and a large number of prisoners were captured, who were afterwards paroled.

After the battle our troops buried 110 rebels on the field. Our loss was 8 killed—among them Captain Sloan, of the Eleventh Wisconsin—and 32 wounded. Major Glendon, of the First Indiana cavalry, was seriously wounded.

The rebels had no artillery, which accounts for their heavy loss, as compared with ours.

Notwithstanding the long forced marches and short rations, General Curtis' army is in good condition. When it arrived at Helena, Arkansas, but three days' supplies were left.

From Kentucky.

Demonstrations of Morgan's Guerillas.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Morgan, with his guerillas, was at Midway (Woodford county, 20 miles southeast of Frankfort, on the Lexington railroad) yesterday at noon. He cut the telegraph wires and tore up the railroad, and took everything convertible to his use. He had with him four 12-pound howitzers, but it is said had only six rounds of ammunition. He left for Georgetown last evening, and encamped there on Gonas farm. He said he meant to visit Lexington and Frankfort before he got through with his job. The Lexington people say they have ample force to protect the town, but not to take the offensive.

[Georgetown is 17 miles east of Frankfort.]

LATER.

Our pickets, alarmed by the rebels approaching in force, are falling back on the Georgetown road, and our men, with several pieces of artillery, are advancing along the same road to meet the rebels. The railroad and telegraph to Midway are repaired, but the burnt bridge at Keyser's has not been reconstructed.

The War in Arkansas.

COLONEL FITCH HAS TWO FIGHTS.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A special dispatch from Memphis to the *Tribune* says:

Two hundred of Colonel Fitch's command had an engagement with the rebels, numbering four thousand, on the morning of the 6th. The Federal loss was twenty two killed and wounded, and that of the rebels eight-four killed, wounded, and missing.

Another engagement took place on the night of the 7th, in which Colonel Fitch captured all the enemy's camp equipage and prisoners. Both fights are said to have taken place within ten miles of Duvall's Bluff, where a large force of rebels are said to be stationed.

Rebel Families Ordered South by Gen. Grant.

The following is the order of General Grant, which he has been recently compelled to issue:

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 14.—The constant communication yesterday between the so called Confederate army and their friends and sympathizers in the city of Memphis, despite the orders heretofore issued, and the efforts to enforce them, constrain the issuing of the following order:

The families now residing in the city of Memphis, of the following persons, are required to move out beyond our lines within five days from the date hereof:

1d. All persons holding communication with the so called Confederate army, or who are voluntarily enlisted in said army, or who accompany and are connected with the same.

2d. All persons holding office under or in the employ of the so called Confederate Government.

3d. All persons holding State, county or municipal offices, who claim allegiance to said so-called Confederate Government, and who have abandoned their families and gone South.

Safe conduct beyond our lines will be given to the persons hereby required to leave, upon application to the provost marshal general or the provost marshal of Memphis.

By command of MAJOR GEN U. S. GRANT.
WM. S. HILYER,
Provost Marshal General.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL MCCALL.—After the long and terrible suspense experienced here in regard to the fate of General McCall, we have the gratification of stating that a letter has been received from him by Mrs. McCall, saying that he is a prisoner in Richmond, and uninjured. He was struck in the breast by a spent ball, the effects of which were but temporary. The General also sends word that he is quartered for the present at the "Spottswood House," the principal hotel in Richmond, and that thus far he has been very kindly treated. We learn that his capture was in this wise: He had posted one of the regiments of his division in a particular locality, and during his absence it was moved without his orders or knowledge. When he returned from another part of the field the place was occupied by a rebel regiment, and it being dark, he rode into the midst of the enemy, was surrounded, and carried to General Lee's headquarters as a prisoner of war.—*Westchester Republican.*

HENRY W. FENNO, of Boston, died in that city on the 14th inst. He has been connected with the Boston theatres for several years, and was a highly respectable gentleman.

☞ Among other confirmations as Brigadier General made by the Senate yesterday, we find the name of Col. Turchin, the gallant hero with Gen. Mitchel in the West.

DECLINED THE HONOR.—The *Evening Post* announces that "it occasioned some surprise yesterday when it became known that Mr. Daniel Lord declined to have his name on the list of vice-presidents of the loyal meeting."

Personal.

Dr. Kennon, of Mexico, W J. McClure, of Indiana, T. A. Kindig, Esq., Tennessee, James Archer, Esq., St. Louis, W. Maddox, Philadelphia, George W. Beardslee, Esq., and Dr. Trenor, of New York, are at the Metropolitan.

Rev. Dr. Coblenigh, President of McKendrie College, Illinois, Rev. Dr. Inskip, New York, A. C. Campbell, of Ohio, John W. Kees, Esq., Editor of the Circleville (Ohio) *Watchman*, recently an occupant of Fort Warren, are at the National.

State of Affairs in Mississippi.

FROM BEHIND CORINTH.

WHAT OUR ARMY IS DOING.

The Protection of Rebel Chattels.

Keeping the Slaves at Work for Rebel Masters.

We make the following extracts from a letter of the special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, dated

NEAR CORINTH, Miss., July 10, 1862.

Much has been said in regard to the situation before Corinth, while little has been said in regard to the situation behind Corinth. When before Corinth, General Halleck had only the hen-coops within his own lines to look after. Now that Beauregard has tendered him those of the rebels, his area is wonderfully enlarged, and he finds an increased amount of business on his hands. His army is taking its summer siesta, having apparently little to do but to guard defenceless women and children, whose husbands, fathers, and brothers are now before Richmond, giving battle to General McClellan, and to see that the negroes on the plantations are orderly and quiet—giving food to the poor and punishing any soldier whose scorbutic appetite impels him to take a handful of cotton from the garden of his protegee.

THE NEGROES CARRY ON THE PLANTATIONS.

The negroes are carrying on plantation work as faithfully under the control of the mistress as though the master was present, and as but little cotton has been planted, the breadth of other crops are correspondingly large, and the idea of starving the rebels is simply ridiculous. The negroes take the corn to mill within the lines, and sell pies and other products at fabulous prices.

We need laborers in the camp, cooks, teamsters, and nurses in the hospitals, and here at our hands, anxiously waiting to assist us are thousands of industrious and hardy blacks who would faithfully perform those duties, and upon whose loyalty we can depend. If they are so trusty and valuable to their rebel masters without wages, how much more so would they be when stimulated with the hope of freedom and of receiving pay for their labor? If the lines of our army were opened to them, thousands upon thousands would leave their plantations and give us their valuable services, and thus draw from the resources of the enemy, whose women and children would be in such real danger of starving that their husbands and sons would be compelled to lay down their arms and return home to protect them.

There is no other way of closing this war. It should be so prosecuted as to produce starvation throughout the rural districts, unless the men lay down their arms and return to their loyalty.

Until the negro is set free and allowed to aid us, the war will linger, and the West will pour out its blood and treasure for no practical result. Set the slaves free, and they will produce more cotton in the next ten years than under the slave system.

DISLOYAL WOMEN.

Occasionally an aged rebel will visit the camp to gain information and to sell his truck, but the women folks stand on their dignity. I have visited plantations over a space of fifteen miles, have conversed freely with the people, have not met a loyal woman, as yet, and among the men but one reasonable rebel, who is strictly neutral. The Union vote on the secession of the State was only a conditional Union vote and not a loyal one. No one here pretends to disguise the fact, and only submit from sheer necessity. Scarcely one is to be found who will take the oath for the sake of selling his cotton, still hoping that the South will yet win. This is the class of persons whom the army of the Mississippi is using its giant power to protect.

BURNING AND HIDING COTTON.

But little cotton has been burned in this part of the State of Mississippi, the farmers in some instances driving off the cotton burners, but in most cases it is carefully hid, and all it needs is to hire the negroes for any purpose, and they would soon show the army behind Corinth its secret hiding places. On an average there must be a ton of cotton to each farm, worth some four hundred dollars. The cheapest way to protect this is to ship it North, and permit the army to move forward. Strip the country of its slaves, its cotton and its growing crops, and it would need no large army to hold it in subjection.

GENERAL HALLECK.

Enough of blood and treasure of the Northwest has already been spent in the silly attempt to carry out that most infamous and unwise Order No. 3, to have a stop put to its further mischief.

General Halleck, with a dogged stupidity, will adhere to his pet, for he belongs to a class of old fogy politicians whose boast is that they never change. With it we are losing valuable lives, more valuable lives, wasting the resources of the country, and making little progress. When we begin to make our army for battle, lay waste the country, and subsist our troops upon the enemy, we shall have reached the beginning of the end; but so long as rebel wives are assured that they will not be disturbed, so long will they advise their husbands and sons to wage the contest; but take from them their last farm hands, their cotton, and their teams; allow soldiers to cook their meals with farm rails, instead of picking up half rotten wood in the forest, and they would begin to see the practical results of the rebellion in all of its full blossomed beauties.

What Ought to be Done.

"All who are not for our country are against it."

An oath of binding allegiance should be immediately proffered to every man and woman within the United States, and especially the lines of our armies, and every person, male or female, who will hesitate to take it, with the penalty of death on proof of breaking it, should be taxed to their utmost capacity to pay, not only to support our armies, but to make good the losses of Union citizens sustained from the raids and robberies of their traitor *confreres*.

This course will test the sincerity of men and women in our midst, many of whom are aiding and abetting this ungodly rebellion, who affect not to be in its favor.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

THE Navy Department will, until the 20th day of July, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for vessels to be propelled by two screws acting independently of each other.

There will be, for each vessel, two pairs of engines of the same construction and detail as those built for the U. S. screw gunboats, with the exception of the length of stroke, which will be twenty one inches instead of eighteen inches, the diameter of the cylinder remaining thirty inches as before. The wheels will be Wadsworth's slide. These and some trifling modifications in the detail are all the engines will vary from the specifications of those of the gunboats above referred to.

Each pair of engines will be entirely distinct, and operate its shaft independently of the other. The screws will be of brass, fourteen feet pitch, and of not less than ten feet diameter; they will be sustained from the center of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the hanger with the hull.

The boilers will be of the vertical water tube type, with the tubes above the furnaces. The grate bars are not to exceed a length of six feet. The grate surface will be about 300 square feet, and the heating surface not less than 7,500 square feet. The specifications for the gunboat boilers are to apply to these, so far as quality and kind of workmanship, thickness of metal, etc., are concerned; all appendages to be the same, regard being had to the increased dimensions of the boilers.

Two blowers of the largest size, with suitable blow pipe engines, will be required.

The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different navy yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachusetts; New York, and Philadelphia. The proposal will state the name or names of the navy yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full, and of their surveies; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete, and ready for steaming, with a proper amount of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, etc., stipulated in the gunboat specifications, and the time from date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals are to be endorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screws*," to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

Any parties preferring to make propositions based on other kinds of machinery than that above described, but of not less power, they will receive consideration.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires. july 10

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 17, 1862.

The Chaplain returned thanks to the Throne of Grace for the American Senate and co ordinate branches of the Government, and for the results that had this session been accomplished. To this illustrious Congress were the American people indebted for some of the noblest enactments that have adorned the legislation of the Republic. He gave thanks for the health of Senators; for the general harmony of action that has prevailed; for the firmness with which treason has been rebuked and corruption denounced; and for the general wisdom and foresight with which they have performed their duties.

WAR COMMITTEE.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, wished to enter his personal protest against the publication of portions of the evidence before the committee, as was done yesterday. He doubted the policy or propriety of such action, and did not wish to be considered responsible for it.

BUREAU OF MIGRATION.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably upon the bill to organize a Bureau of Migration.

The Senate then went into executive session, and continued, with closed doors, until nearly two o'clock, part of the time in executive session, and a portion of the time in legislative business.

When the doors were opened, a committee of two was appointed to act with a like committee of the House, to inform the President that Congress was ready for adjournment.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

A resolution from the House, making additional appropriations for the Indian department, was passed.

DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. RICE called up the bill to defray expenses incurred in enrolling and equipping certain companies of volunteers of the State of Delaware; which was passed.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. Solomon Foot, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has performed his duties whilst presiding over its deliberations during the present session.

As the hands of the clock pointed to two, Mr FOOT, President *pro tempore*, rose to express his full and grateful appreciation of their cordial expression relative to the manner in which the duties of the chair had been performed—duties that were delicate and often laborious, involving questions embarrassing and perplexing. It equally became him also to acknowledge the courtesy and forbearance which had been manifested towards him in the discharge of these duties. He wished to acknowledge a like obligation to the excellent officers of the Senate before him. Their country was most loved and revered when most tried, most honored when most in peril. He would indulge the hope that they might come back recruited in vigor, in strength and health, in heart, and in hope, amid the rejoicings of a mighty people, restored to peace, union, and harmony. This was his abiding faith and unceasing prayer.

He then declared the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, called up the House bill to divide the State of Michigan into two judicial districts, and to provide for holding the district and circuit courts therein. Passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution to further postpone the hour of adjournment until 2 o'clock.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill, providing that on and after the 1st day of August next, all postage and other United States stamps shall be received for all dues less than five dollars, and which may be exchanged for United States notes. No private corporation or bank shall make and issue any token, note, or device, for less than one dollar, to circulate as currency, after the 1st day of August next.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to—yeas 39, nays 64

The bill then passed by a vote of—yeas 62, nays 39.

INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, called up the joint resolution postponing the sale of the lands of the Sacs and Fox Indians, in Kansas, until the 4th of March next. Passed.

THE SUMTER.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the President to communicate to this House, at its next session, the correspondence relative to the arrest of a part of the crew of the Sumter, at Algiers.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered to the House by Mr. Nicolay, his private secretary, in relation to the Confiscation Act.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, the message was read, ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President recommending some suitable acknowledgment to be made to Commodore Vanderbilt for his generous gift of a ship bearing his name, and which has rendered important service to the Government. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution, making additional appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department.

RECORD OF SLAVES.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a resolution, making it the duty of the Government to keep a faithful record of the names, age and sex of all slaves received into our lines, under the protection of the army, together with the names of the owners of the same.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, objected to its introduction; whereupon

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved a suspension of the rules.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas 45, nays 58.

PENSION AGENTS.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution providing the compensation of pension agents shall be two per centum on their disbursements, provided the aggregate amount of compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum.

PRINTING.

Mr. WALTON, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print ten thousand copies of the President's message on the subject of confiscation. A motion was made to lay it on the table, but no quorum voting, there was a call of the House.

ADJOURNMENT.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that that body, having completed their business, was now ready to close the session. [Cries of "Good!"]

The SPEAKER, in accordance with usage, appointed a committee to act with a similar committee of the Senate to wait upon the President.

The proceedings in the call of the House were resumed, and these continued until two o'clock, at which hour the Speaker terminated the roll call.

Mr. COX, from the committee to wait upon the President, reported that the President had no further business or other communication to present to Congress.

The SPEAKER said: The hour fixed for adjournment of the two Houses having arrived. I hereby declare this House adjourned *sine die*.

Applause by members followed the announcement. A few minutes only elapsed before all the members left the Hall.

FISH AND SARGENT'S
AWNING, FLAG, AND UNION TENT FACTORY,
No. 536 Pennsylvania Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUTLER'S AND ARMY TENTS
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.
Awnings, Flags, Tents, Mail Bags, Horse Covers, Signs, Wagon Covers, &c., made at short notice. may 5—tf

OFFICIAL.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

To all whom it may Concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been given to me that Friedrich Kuhne, of New York, has been appointed Consul for the Principality of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, for the United States, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL.

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To all whom it may Concern:

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By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 25, 1862.

The Secretary of State will hereafter receive members of Congress on business on Saturday, commencing with Saturday, the first of month.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

INVESTMENTS.
SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS UNITED STATES NO