THE ADVANCE UPON FREDERICKSBURG.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

nae river traffic used to be carried to Fredericksburg. A good canal had also been constructed from the town to a point on the Rappahannock river about forty-five miles above, by which large quantities of wheat, flour and tobacco were received for exportation. The river afforded extensive water power, which, however, was not much used. The hills in the neighborhood, varying in height from forty to one hundred feet, abound in fine granite and freestone. About thirty years since the prospect of Fredericksburg being a rapidly rising town was very great; but it suddenly stopped in its prosperity, and after, as it were, standing still for about twenty years, it gradually retrograded in its importance. In 1840 its population numbered nearly four thousand souls, and in 1850, ten years after, it had only increased eighty-eight persons—less than nine each year, being about two per cent in the decade—a remarkably small increase. Before the rebellion it contained five churches, one orphan asylum, two seminaries, four newspaper offices and two banks.

The county in which Fredericksburg is situated has an area of four hundred square miles. The Rappahannock forms the boundary on the northeast, the North Anna river on the southwest, and the Mattapony rises within its limits. The surface is diversified by hill and dale. The soil is generally fertile in the vicinity of the streams. Two gold mines were worked within the county in 1850, and, as before stated, freestone and granite are abundant. The canal running northwest carries the river traffic far above the falls, and the country is intersected by the Richmond and Potomac Railroad. Spottsylvania was organized in 1720, and named in honor of Alexander Spottswood, at that time Governor of Virginia. The capital of the county is Spottsylvania Court House, a post village on the Po river, and situated over sixty miles nearly due north from Richmond, with which it is connected by a turnpike road. The last return of the population gave nearly fifteen thousand persons, over one-half of whom were slaves. The adjoining counties of Stafford and King George run along on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, and together have an area of four hundred and twenty-six miles. The surface of the soil is hilly, partially fertile and partially arid. Their united population at last returns amounted to 13,975, over one-half of whom were slaves. Granite, freestone and gold have also been found here, the two first in great quantities. The former is a very old county, having been formed in 1675, and named after the English county of the same denomination. The water power and draining of Stafford are very good, and if properly used would have been sources of wealth to the inhabitants of the neighborhood. The before mentioned railroad also intersects Stafford county. Fauquier county adjoins Stafford county on its western border.

Sketch of Falmouth and Vicinity.

Falmouth is a post village of Stafford county, Virginia, and is situated on the opposite shore of the Rappahannock river to Fredericksburg. It is sixty-six miles north of Richmond, and is the largest village in the county. The water power of the river is employed in two cotton factories and two flouring mills. The river is navigable for vessels of light draught of water to this point. The county has an area of 250 square miles, and the surface of the land is hilly. The capital of the county is Stafford Court House, a post village of no very great importance in a commercial point of view. At the last returns the population numbered about eight thousand, nearly one-half of whom were slaves.

The Rappahannock River.

The Rappahannock is a river situated in the eastern part of Virginia, and is formed at the eastern extremity of Culpepper county, by the confluence of the North and Rapidan rivers. Flowing in a southeasterly course, it falls over the primitive ledge and meets the ocean tides at Fredericksburg, where it affords extensive water power. It now becomes a navigable stream, and after forming the boundary between several counties on each hand, enters Chesapeake Bay between Windmill and Stingray Points. Its general direction is southeast, and its whole length about one hundred and twenty-five miles. A canal, forty-five miles long, has, within a few years, been opened along the river above the falls to the mouth of Carter's creek.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Evacuation of Fredericksburg Necessitated by McClellan's Strategy.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.]

THE ENEMY IN STAFFORD—PROBABLE OCCUPATION OF THE TOWN OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Information was received by the citizens of Fredericksburg, Va., at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, that the enemy was approaching through Stafford county, and the fact was at once communicated to our pickets and to Colonel Lee's cavalry; but it seems that the latter previously *had an intimation of the advance, and at once fell back*, burning the three bridges across the Rappahannock connecting Fredericksburg with Stafford as they came into town. These bridges, as many of our readers are aware, were the Railroad, Coalter's and Falmouth bridges. Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the Yankees reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. One of our informants says that they threw a few shells across the river, but there being no response the firing soon ceased. Of this, however, we are not positive. Meanwhile the three steamers, the St. Nicholas, the Virginia, and the Eureka, and some thirty sail vessels, lying at the wharf loaded with grain, with a considerable quantity of cotton piled near the depot, *were set on fire by our men and destroyed.* The troops that were in and near the place, very few in number and utterly inadequate to make a defence against a considerable force, evacuated Fredericksburg after having performed the duties required of them. Many of the citizens also left, abandoning their property to the "tender mercies" of the enemy.

On the night previous some small skirmishes took place above Falmouth, in which the enemy was repulsed, but our men afterwards fell back. Mr. Charles Tacket, of Stafford, was taken prisoner, and we hear that one or two were killed. A wounded Yankee was captured by our pickets and sent down by the train yesterday morning, but he died before reaching Ashland. This man stated that the federal force amounted to six thousand, and that they approached Fredericksburg from Fauquier county.

Our late advices inform us that *the Common Council of Fredericksburg held a meeting yesterday and agreed to surrender the place*, there being no possible means of defence. The telegraph operator packed up his apparatus and left the place.

The train that left Richmond yesterday morning was stopped this side of Fredericksburg by a railroad agent. A regiment of troops was stationed some seven miles from the place, and the sick in the camp were placed on board the train. All the men retired in safety.

The enemy can easily occupy the town of Fredericksburg, if he has not already done so; *but an advance to Richmond from that direction is probably not contemplated. The obstructions would not be easily overcome.*

Most of the rolling stock of the railroad was removed. Nothing was left behind but a few cars, and measures were progressing to have them taken to a place of security.

Little importance is attached to the occupation of Fredericksburg, *as it was an event anticipated when the army of the Potomac was withdrawn.* There is nothing in the fact of the occupation to excite any alarm, or to create the expectation that the enemy will advance any great distance into the interior. He will, perhaps, remain where he has found a lodgment for some time to come, unless our forces succeed at an early day in driving him back beyond the Potomac.

THE LATEST FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, April 18—P. M.

At four o'clock P. M. on Thursday the Yankees made their appearance six miles from Falmouth. Our pickets were driven in and several of them wounded. A detachment of cavalry and infantry was sent out to meet the enemy, who were twice repulsed; but, being in large fore, advanced, and our troops fell back to Fredericksburg and set fire to the bridges across the river. *They also burnt three steamboats and twenty-two vessels loaded with one hundred thousand bushels of corn, and one hundred bales of cotton which were at the depot.* There is a tremendous panic among the citizens there. Our troops evacuated the town, and the enemy sent a shell after them which struck a cotton factory, doing much damage.

All the rolling stock of the railroad company was saved, with the exception of eight cars.

Riot at East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 21, 1862.

A riot occurred at East St. Louis on Saturday evening, in which three men were injured. In consequence of the high water in the river the inhabitants stopped up a culvert on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to prevent the town from being submerged. The road master, fearing it would be washed away, proceeded, with track hands, to remove the obstructions. They were met by a crowd, who ordered them off. The matter was referred to the Provost Marshal, who sent over a guard of sixty men to quell the disturbance and protect the railroad. They found seventy-five or one hundred men assembled to prevent the obstructions being removed. The crowd was ordered away, but refused to go, and the guard advanced. Several shots were fired at them, but no one was injured. The guard then charged bayonets on the crowd, and injured three men, one seriously. Yesterday Colonel Parsons and Mr. Bacon, President of the Railroad, went over to examine into the matter, and decided to allow the obstructions to remain, as their removal involved the destruction of a vast amount of property. It is doubtful whether the embankment will prevent the town from being submerged, as the road is nearly overflowed in several places.

The British Prize Ring.

RECEPTION OF J. C. HEENAN IN LIVERPOOL.

[From the London Herald, April 3.]

John C. Heenan, accompanied by his brother James Heenan, arrived at Liverpool yesterday in the City of Washington, from New York. The Benicia Boy was warmly received on landing by a large number of friends who were awaiting his arrival. He appeared in first rate health, and his countenance bore no marks whatever of his calling, nor were any traces visible of the cuts and bruises he sustained in his encounter with Sayers.

Heenan's second visit to England is to encounter Mace for the belt and championship, and the friends of Heenan are confident of success.

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

Cavalry Reconnoissance Towards Harrisonburg—Movements of the Rebel Forces, &c., &c.

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, April 20, 1862.

Everything is quiet in front of us.

Yesterday a cavalry reconnoissance penetrated the valley several miles towards Harrisonburg, and reports there are large quantities of forage and fresh provisions there.

Deserters report that Jackson's advance is at McGeaghystown, east of Harrisonburg, and still retreating. Ashby's command still forms the rear guard.

Signal officers report that the cavalry of the enemy was in sight yesterday afternoon.

Deserters believe that Jackson means to cross the Blue Ridge and reach Gordonsville. Others think that he intends to make a detour north, in the valley of the South Fork of the Shenandoah, to attack our left flank.

A northeast storm is prevailing in the valley.

Another of Ashby's lieutenants was brought in yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1862.

No doubt is now entertained of the correctness of the information in regard to the retreat of the rebel guerilla General Jackson towards Gordonsville; but those who are familiar with the topography of that part of Virginia believe he will gather the whole of his force at Gordonsville, for the purpose of making a stand at Charlottesville, to check the progress of our troops towards Lynchburg.

Rebel Accounts.

TELEGRAM TO THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.

LYNCHBURG, April 18, 1862.

A report, seemingly reliable, brought by the Orange train this morning, states that Stonewall Jackson had a fight with the enemy yesterday morning, *but the latter being in overpowering force, he fell back, and was in full retreat towards Staunton.* No statement of loss on either side, further than that forty Confederates were taken prisoners. *It is supposed that Jackson would not make a stand until he reached Waynesboro.*

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 20, 1862.

The weather to-day is very unpleasant. A cold rain storm, with a north wind, has set in.

There is no news of any importance from Yorktown as yet. The advices from there are up to this afternoon, and say that everything is unusually quiet.

The sale of *Harper's Weekly* for the present week has been stopped, on account of the illustrations which it gives of the vicinity of Yorktown.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, April 21, 1862.

Several of the Senators, in executive session to-day, were very much exercised about the proceedings of the secret session finding its way into the HERALD the next morning. Senators Murphy, Angel, Pruyn, and one or two others, could not understand how all that was done with closed doors and under sworn secresy should be made public before the secresy is removed. It has not transpired whether they solved the mystery or not.

No further action was taken on the harbor masters. Those confirmed on Friday last were not ordered to be transmitted, nor did the committee report Jerome, and Cashow, of Brooklyn.

The Governor sent in a list of two hundred notaries, under the new law, for New York city, which were confirmed. He also appointed the three commissioners called for under the act passed this session, providing for the appointment of three commissioners to examine annually the accounts of the different departments of the State government. The following are the names of those appointed and their terms:—

Washington Smith, of Tioga county, one year.
Wm. J. Groo, of Sullivan county, two years.
Isaac H. Fisk of Jefferson county, three years.

There will be another executive session to-morrow, when the action on these appointments will be transmitted to the Governor, and secresy removed.

All the appointments except the two Brooklyn Harbor Masters have been confirmed. The indications are that they have a hard road to travel.

The Militia bill passed the Senate to-night, as has also the Albany and Susquehanna over the Governor's veto, the latter by a vote of 16. Its friends are quite sanguine that it will go through the Assembly to-morrow.

The Conference Committee failing to agree upon the Apportionment bill, a like committee is now at work on the Supply bill.

Everything is in a bustle and confusion. All the movements indicate the last hours of the session are at hand. In the general tumult no one can tell what will be done.

Board of Councilman.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATION FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR RELATIVE TO THE PERSECUTED LOYALISTS OF FLORIDA AND THE IMPENDING BATTLE AT YORKTOWN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and after the presentation of reports and resolutions, the following message was received from his Honor the Mayor:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, April 21, 1862.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN—There arrived in this city on Friday last, by the steamer Star of the South, about fifty loyal citizens of Jacksonville, Florida, who were compelled to flee their homes under circumstances of peculiar hardship and in great destitution. When the United States forces took possession of that city, the commanding officer issued his proclamation to the loyal citizens, promising protection to them. Under this promise they remained, and were about to organize a city government, when circumstances compelled the United States forces to abandon the place. These citizens, who had manifested their Union sentiments by accepting the protection of our flag, were then compelled to flee to escape bitter persecution. It is said that the rebels in again taking possession of the place, in their exasperation, murdered the few loyalists that ventured to remain. In view of these circumstances, it seems to me to be the duty of the city authorities to give some substantial evidence of the public sympathy for these destitute fugitives from a relentless despotism. They undoubtedly have a just claim on the general government to provide for their wants until such time as they can return with safety to their own homes. But as that claim cannot be responded to in time to meet their immediate necessities, I respectfully recommend an appropriation for that purpose. I also feel it my duty to direct your attention to the fact that in the battle now impending before Yorktown, a large portion of the national forces are from this city and State. The collision is liable to occur at any moment, and throw upon our hands a large number of wounded, to whom we should be prepared to give—whether they be from our own city or elsewhere—all needful attention. There are in this city many patriotic physicians and citizens of both sexes who would cheerfully and promptly respond to a call for volunteer attendants and nurses; and private contributions may be relied on to furnish the hospital material that may be required. An association of ladies, headed by Mrs. Valentine Mott, and others of well known benevolence, have organized for this purpose, and applied to me for a suitable building in which to perform their labor of mercy. I referred them to the Managers of the Northeastern Dispensary, to whom the city recently gave permission to use the building in Fifty-first street, erected for an Infant's Home. This building is admirably adapted to hospital purposes, and capable of affording accommodation for four or five hundred patients. The Board of Managers promptly responded to their request by the adoption of resolutions appropriating to hospital purposes for wounded soldiers such portions of the building as can be spared from the ordinary uses of the dispensary, and by tendering the use of the rooms and the services of their medical and surgical staff to the ladies' association already referred to. I deem this action of the Board of Managers as highly praiseworthy, and respectfully recommend its confirmation.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

A resolution was unanimously adopted appropriating $1,000 for the relief of the refugees from Florida, the fund to be placed in the hands of the Mayor for distribution.

A resolution was also adopted granting to the Ladies' Benevolent Association the use of the Northeastern Dispensary to take care of the wounded soldiers who may arrive in this city from the battle field.

The Board adjourned till Thursday.

Drowning of Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin.

CAIRO, April 21, 1862.

Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, was drowned on Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, when passing from one boat to another, at Savannah, on the Tennessee river. His body had not been found when the despatches left.

MADISON, WIS., April 21, 1862.

The Executive Department received this morning the startling announcement of the death of Governor Louis P. Harvey, drowned at Savannah, Tenn., on Saturday night, while stepping from one boat to another. The body is not yet received. The State offices are closed for the day, and the flags are at halfmast.

Governor Harvey was a native of Connecticut, forty-two years of age, and was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State, and for several years was a leading member of the State Senate. At the time of his death Governor Harvey was engaged in the humane object of ministering to the wounded at Pittsburg Landing, having taken with him an immense amount of hospital stores, donated at his suggestion by the citizens of Milwaukee, Madison and Janesville.

His successor is Lieutenant Governor Edward Solomon, of Milwaukee.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

BOSTON, April 21, 1862.

The Hoosac Tunnel bill was defeated in the Senate to-day by the adoption of a substitute providing for the appointment of Commissioners to report to the Legislature the most economical method and expense of completing the tunnel, with its probable value and income. The Governor is authorized to take possession of the railroad under the mortgage, to put in running order so much as is completed, and the company to have the right of redemption for ten years. The substitute was adopted by a vote of 18 to 17.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1862.

THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS RESPECTING GENERAL STONE AND GENERAL FREMONT.

Congress was somewhat quarrelsome to-day. General Stone was discussed in the Senate, and General Fremont in the House. In the course of the debate in the Senate respecting Gen. Stone, the Committee on the Conduct of the War became furious, and uttered remarks which doubtless they would wish to blot out. They were quite anxious to revise their speeches before they were printed in the *Globe*.

Senator Chandler replied to Senator McDougall very warmly, asserting that all the imputations against the Committee on the Conduct of the War were false. Senator McDougall asked if the Senator meant to charge him with falsehood? Senator Chandler replied that anybody who reflected upon the character of the committee was guilty of falsehood, at the same time making gestures of significant import and adding, "I will not answer your question." Senator McDougall said, "If you will not answer, don't shake your finger at me."

Other Senators argued that the government was empowered to imprison an officer whose loyalty was called in question, and to keep him in prison for an indefinite time if the public service required it.

In the House a lively debate sprung up in reference to General Fremont, upon a resolution to institute a civil action against Mr. Beard, for money paid him for fortifications at St. Louis under General Fremont's administration of the Western Department. Mr. Colfax defended the weak points of General Fremont's case with great energy. Colonel F. P. Blair, Jr., replied with a damaging statement of facts on General Fremont's management of the Western Department, and Thaddeus Stevens, who made such a melancholy and prophetic speech at the Philadelphia Convention after General Fremont's nomination, endorsed him strongly.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, gave expression to the feeling of many members against the spirit indulged in by the debaters who had engaged too much in personalities.

THE TAX BILL.

A committee representing the fire insurance companies of New York is to have an interview to-morrow with the Finance committee of the Senate in reference to the Tax bill.

COLONEL WOOD, OF THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.

Colonel Wood, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth regiment, which behaved so admirably upon the advance to Fredericksburg, has retired to his home only to await an exchange, which has been delayed by the treachery and faithlessness of the rebel leaders. He is burning with anxiety to rejoin the regiment. It is probable Colonel Wood, Colonel Corcoran and Colonel Lee will be made brigadier generals as soon as they can be released from their parole.

A REBEL PRISONER SHOT.

The prisoners at the old Capitol prison have at length brought upon themselves a catastrophe, foretold weeks ago by those who were made acquainted with the insane spirit of insulting bravado which seems to have possessed them under the forbearance of those in charge of the prison. For a long time past the guards have been subjected to gross insults by the prisoners, and at length a sentinel, who could not stand repeatedly the epithets, in addition to gross violation of the prison rules on the part of a rebel, fired at him with deadly aim. The commander of the garrison has frequently warned the prisoners that some such casualty might happen if they persisted in their reckless violation of the prescribed rules, with which they were all familiar. The name of the prisoner was Jesse D. Wharton, of Hagerstown, Maryland.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued by the Navy Department:—

Commander William Smith, to report to Captain Hudson, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, for command of the steam sloop-of-war Canandaigua.

Commander John Rodgers is ordered to the command of the Galena.

Commander A. Taylor is detached from the Galena, and ordered to the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Lieutenant John W. Kelley is ordered to the Sabine.

Acting Master N. D. Oyley, to report to Captain Hudson, for the command of the W. G. Anderson, vice Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William C. Rogers, ordered to the command of the steamer Huntsville.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Samuel Vinton and Daniel R. Goodloe, Commissioners under the act to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Also the following:—T. Hinds, of Missouri, Second Lieutenant in the First infantry, for gallantry at Springfield, and for faithful service to General Lyon; John S. Fillmore, of Colorado, to be an additional Paymaster; William A. Warren, of Iowa, Assistant Quartermaster; John Morrill, of New York, Assistant Adjutant General; George H. Johnson, of Massachusetts, Assistant Quartermaster; Franklin Haven, of Massachusetts, Assistant Quartermaster; Daniel P. Allen, of Illinois, Commissary of Subsistence; George F. Noyes, Commissary of Subsistence; Richard F. Vandever, of New York, Assistant Quartermaster; Lieutenant Benjamin F. Smith, of Illinois, and Sheridan Watt, Assistant Adjutant Generals; Stephen F. Elliott, of California, to be Brigade Surgeon.

Also, Alfred Russell, United States Attorney for Michigan.

THE NEW SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

It is said that Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, of Pennsylvania, has been designated for the position of Surgeon General of the army of the United States.

THE SHIPMENT OF COAL TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The recent order of the Treasury Department forbidding the shipment of coal to foreign ports and to home ports south of the Delaware has been so far modified as to confine it to the ports north of Cape St. Roque, South America, and west of that longitude.

VISIT OF SECRETARIES CHASE AND STANTON TO AQUIA CREEK.

On Saturday afternoon the President, accompanied by Secretaries Chase and Stanton, Capt. Dahlgren and D. D. Field, of New York, went down the Potomac in the revenue steamer Miami to Aquia creek.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. McDowell came over early the next morning, and accompanied the President to Washington.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President's return from the Navy Yard to the Executive Mansion was marked by an untoward accident. As the carriage was descending Capitol Hill, the horses became unmanageable, and turned suddenly to the side of the street against a bank, which arrested their further progress. A good deal of alarm was manifested by the passers by; but the President experienced no inconvenience beyond being compelled to take another carriage to the White House.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1862.

The VICE PRESIDENT *pro tem.* presented petitions in favor of a bankrupt law; also in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

COLONIZATION OF NEGROES.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Ind., presented a petition from free colored citizens of the United States, praying for setting aside portions of territory outside of the national limits for their colonization, and naming Central America.

Mr. LANE said that, while he did not believe that the free colored people were entitled to all the rights or privileges of white citizens of the United States, he nevertheless favored their just right to petition, a right awarded even among the most despotic governments of Europe. It was evident that, as slaves were freed here and by our armies, something must be done with them, and emancipation or an apprenticeship system must be adopted; for it was not in accordance with the genius of our institutions that these people should be returned to slavery. He alluded to the great bloodless and moral triumph of freedom in the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia as fully equal to the triumphs of our arms by the chivalric and brave sons of the West, to whom he paid a glowing tribute. The memorial was respectful and deserving the attention of Congress. He desired that it should be read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was agreed to.

SHIP CANAL FROM LAKE MICHIGAN TO THE MISSISSIPPI.

Messrs. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., and HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., presented memorials from citizens of Wisconsin and Michigan, praying for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. HOWARD presented a memorial to adjust the Tax bill now pending in Congress.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., presented a memorial from citizens of New Hampshire in favor of what is known as the "Internal System of Taxation."

APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., presented joint resolutions from the Wisconsin Legislature tendering to the President of the United States an approval of his course. He said these resolutions passed almost unanimously.

The resolutions were read and tabled.

WILKES' EXPLORATIONS.

The House joint resolution for supplying the Smithsonian Institute with a copy of "Wilkes' Explorations" was taken up.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., hoped they would pass the resolution, and have the books sent to the Smithsonian Institute, as the two most gigantic humbugs ought to go together.

KENTUCKY PRISONERS OF STATE.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the names of all persons resident of the State of Kentucky who have been arrested by his order and confined in forts, camps and prisons since the 1st of September last; also the number and names of those who had been released, and the number, names and ages of those retained.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., objected, and the resolution laid over under the rule.

SELECTION OF JURORS.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill relative to the selection of jurors for the District of Columbia.

THE CASE OF GENERAL STONE.

The resolution calling for information in relation to the arrest of Brigadier General Stone was then taken up.

Mr. McDOUGALL, (opp.) of Cal., addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution, and compared the Committee on the Conduct of the War to the inquisitors of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. He proceeded to review the remarks made by the chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and read at length from Mr. Wade's remarks in regard to the secretary of the committee, and asked, "What gave them the right to pronounce judgment against their brother?"

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, said that General Stone was furnished with the evidence taken against him, and was allowed full opportunity before the committee to reply.

Mr. McDOUGALL commented on the members of the committee taking the oath to support the constitution, and yet the chairman (Mr. Wade) had admitted in his speech that all the acts of the committee were not in accordance with the constitution. How could they, after taking such an oath, endorse an act they call a violation of the constitution? The chairman of the committee had stated that they had not technical evidence to convict, yet the committee had thought it necessary for the defence of their government to make such arrests. He (Mr. McDougall) inquired what evidence they had, if they had not technical evidence; for in law the latter was the poorest kind of evidence. He (Mr. McDougall) would do as much for the humblest citizen in the land as he would do for General Stone. He (Mr. McDougall) denounced the insinuation of the chairman of the committee (Mr. Wade) that General Stone had skedaddled away. He then alluded to the system of warfare made on the regular army by partisan spirit, and remarked the case of the man who, by rank and position, was at the head of our armies. He was even now, when before Yorktown, pursued by this same spirit; but General McClellan has built his eyrie too high on the rocks for the owls and bats to reach. Mr. McDougall then reviewed the action of Secretary Stanton in the case of Surgeon General Finlay, who had been forty-three years in the service of the government. No cause was assigned for the order in that instance, but when reprimanded by the Secretary of War Mr. Finlay had said he should prefer a trial by court martial, and that if he was found guilty, then he should be reprimanded. But Mr. Stanton replied he had a prompter way of doing business, and this old man was deprived of his position and hurried away from his family and friends to Boston. If General Stone had a trial and was found guilty, let him have a volley or the gallows. He was not disposed to be fault finding, or to speak in this case in a partisan spirit; but he supposed this man Stanton thought he would get fame and renown by these tyrannous acts. Who was this Secretary of War? It seemed that he was a lawyer, who had received large bounties from the last administration—that of Mr. Buchanan—and was a supporter of Breckenridge in 1860. In November last he changed his views, and came forward and tendered advice to the administration, and, being energetic and quick, was received in confidence. He cited the old saw of the rats who left the sinking ship as applicable there; and in conclusion preferred his own resolution to the substitute of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. WADE replied at length, and denied the intimation of Mr. McDougall in Friday's speech, that he charged him with being a sympathizer with treason. He only wished that the Senator had continued his assaults on traitors which he commenced in his speeches a year ago on the other side of the continent. There was an old adage which would apply to this talk about charges of treason. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." The Senator had gone into secret conclave to reorganize a party to reconstruct this government, and there was a systematic effort here and through the country, as instanced in the arrest of Mr. Cameron by judicial proceedings, to assault and embarrass the administration. He was glad to be in such good company as that of Secretary Stanton, for no man had shown greater zeal in putting down treason and sustaining the government. The committee, on which he never solicited a position, had been called an inquisition for destruction. This committee would go on in its zeal and energy, let come what may in its way, to sustain the government, punish treason and put down the rebellion. (Applause in the galleries.) He said the speech heard this day belonged to the class made by Breckenridge and others, who were here a little more than a year ago. They stood up here day after day and talked in the same manner about constitutional rights, and were now found in arms in the so-called Confederate States. He proceeded to defend the committee from the charge of inquisition made by the Senator, and sent to the Clerk's desk the official records of the committee, from which it appeared that on January 29 the committee were informed by Gen. McClellan that Gen. Stone was in the city, and he desired that Gen. Stone should appear before the committee. Gen. Stone did appear on January 31, and the character of the charges and evidence against him were presented, and he (Gen. Stone) made his own explanations in his own way. The committee then appointed a sub-committee, who waited on the Secretary of War, and informed him that there was a conflict of evidence. He regretted that the Senator (Mr. McDougall) had "skedaddled" out of the Senate, and did not hear these facts. That was the inquisitorial course taken against General Stone by the committee. The Senator from California had stricken out of the official report all allusion to the committee in his speech of the other day. General Stone was among the very first called in by the committee on the Ball's Bluff affair, where the young men of our country were led to the slaughter as sheep to the shambles—and he was called before the committee at the suggestion of that very immaculate commander, General McClellan, so regarded by the Senator from California. He denounced those here and elsewhere who never had anything to say against traitors, though always so anxious about the constitution. There was not a loyal Buchanan or Breckinridge man south of Mason & Dixon's line, and the same is the case with their Northern followers. He concluded by allusion to the adherence of Douglas and his followers to the republicans in maintaining the Union; to the rebels of this city, who still gave information to the enemy; to the comparison made the other day by Mr. Powell between the old Senators of Massachusetts and the present ones. How stood Kentucky and Massachusetts in this rebellion? He defended the President, who, in his mild way, never harmed any man; and his (Mr. Wade's) abiding faith was that the time was coming when this government would rise, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, and in twenty years be the most powerful nation of the earth. Then the Southern people would see the error of their ways; the conceit would be whipped out of them, and they would return to their allegiance, and glory in us as having saved us from themselves.

Mr. POWELL thought the gentleman was mistaken in his (Mr. Powell's) allusion to the Senators from Massachusetts. He only commented on the speech made by one of those Senators. As a comparison was made of Kentucky's part of this war, he would say that no troops of that State had ever been ordered to the rear, as was the case at the battle of Pittsburg. The soldiers from the State were brave on both sides.

Mr. WADE said that half the regiment alluded to were Kentuckians. (Laughter in the galleries.)

Mr. POWELL said that was a mistake. The troops sent to the rear were from Ohio. As intimations had been made heretofore that Kentucky was saved by troops from other States, he would say she had enough in the field to defend herself.

Mr. WADE said that Kentucky had armies in the field, but he inquired on which side she had the most. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. POWELL said he knew that Kentucky had troops on both sides, and he regretted that it was so.

Mr. SUMNER was of the opinion that General Stone was entitled to be heard, unless there was some overbearing military necessity for the contrary. He denied the insinuations made by some newspapers that he had anything to do with the arrest of General Stone. He was a stranger to him, and had done nothing directly or indirectly which led to his arrest. He favored a reference of the resolution to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. HALE thought that inquiries on the resolution should be answered, but he did not favor a reference of the resolution to the War Committee, as it was not a committee of the Senate, but a joint one of the two houses.

Mr. McDOUGALL here suggested to refer the resolution to the Military Committee.

Mr. KING, (rep.) of N. Y., as a member of the Military Committee, hoped it would not be referred to them. It would involve the same inquiries as before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, where the resolution belonged.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., said the statements of the California Senator about *ex parte* testimony before the War Committee were, in point of fact, untrue. No evidence, to his knowledge, as a member of that committee, had ever been taken against any one without a chance for his being heard in his own defence. He was tired of these mean and false imputations on the committee.

Mr. McDOUGALL asked if the Senator meant to say that he had said anything false.

Mr. CHANDLER said—Whoever said the committee has taken *ex parte* and inquisitorial evidence made false imputations.

Much confusion ensued.

Mr. McDOUGALL rapidly repeated the inquiry: Does the Senator mean to say I uttered anything false?

The VICE PRESIDENT called him to order.

Mr. CHANDLER would not repeat what he had already said several times. He declined to answer.

Mr. McDOUGALL said.—The Senator must not, then, point his finger at me.

Order being restored, Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., said he thought the inquiry was proper, unless some imperious military necessity prevented the trial of General Stone, but this should be left with the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, who was alone judge in the premises. No one would guard constitutional rights more than himself, and it was proper for Congress to inquire into these arrests.

Mr. GROME, (rep.) of Iowa, trusted that the Senate would come back to the question before them, and not debate these side issues. He favored Mr. Wilson's resolution calling for facts in regard to the arrests of the President, if not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. BROWNING, (rep.) of Ill., conceded the views of the Senator from Iowa, and disclaimed in his reply to the insinuation of Mr. McDougall that he spoke here or elsewhere the views of the President. He spoke solely from information elicited in debate here on the question, and thought there might be circumstances which would justify the imprisonment of certain persons at such times as these, resulting in temporary individual injury for the public good. This happened with the best of governments. He defended the Secretary of War from the assault made upon him to-day, and believed no man stood higher in the estimation of the people of the country. His confidence would not be injured by this assault. He thought that Secretary Stanton's course during the last days of Buchanan's administration had insured the peaceful inauguration of President Lincoln.

After a debate as to the form in which the resolution should be passed Mr. McDougall accepted Mr. Wilson's resolution in place of his own, calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish all the information relating to the arrest and imprisonment of General Stone, which then passed.

THE CONFISCATION BILL

was then taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, (Union) of Ky., obtained the floor.

The Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1862.

BOUNTY FOR HEIRS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. EDWARDS, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill making appropriations for a bounty to the widows and legal heirs of volunteers who have died or may die, and of those killed or who may be killed, in the service. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXPENDITURES OF THE WESTERN MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, (rep.) of Mass., the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate a statement of the expenditures of money in the Department of the West.

APPOINTMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERALS.

On motion of Mr. NIXON, (rep.) of N. J., the Secretary of War was requested to furnish the House with a statement of all appointments of brigadier generals, regulars and volunteers, from the 1st April, 1861, to April, 1862.

THE PAY OF SICK SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, (rep.) of Ohio, the Secretary of War was directed to cause the necessary blank forms to be printed and distributed among the sick and wounded soldiers and their relatives, in order that they may obtain the back pay and bounty due to said soldiers.

THE CONTRABANDS.

Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of War inform the House upon the following facts:—

First—What has delayed the reply to the resolution of this House calling for information as to the age, sex, condition, &c., of the Africans employed in General Wool's department?

Second—What number of slaves have been brought into this district by army officers or other agents of the government from the State of Virginia since the enemy abandoned the possession of Manassas and their lines on the Potomac.

Third—What number of fugitives from Maryland and Virginia are now in the city of Washington, their sex and probable ages.

Fourth—What number is now in or has been sent to Frederick, Maryland.

Fifth—How many are now fed and supported by the money of the United States, appropriated by Congress to prosecute the war.

Sixth—By what authority negroes, old and young, male and female, were sent from Virginia by railroad to Philadelphia, and at whose expense, and the amount of expense, and the purposes for which they were sent.

Seventh—If he has not the means to answer these inquiries, to take the necessary steps to obtain the information.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, (rep.) of Ill., the resolution was tabled by a vote of 65 against 31, the republicans generally voting in the affirmative.

THE "PATRIOTIC" RECORD.

Mr. DUNN, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee, directing the Secretary of War to cause to be published 25,000 copies of the book entitled the "Patriotic Record," containing full rolls of all the officers and men in the army and navy engaged in suppressing the rebellion.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. PORTER, (rep.) of Ind., a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report a bill providing pensions for disabled soldiers of the present war.

THE EXPENDITURES OF THE WESTERN MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the resolution was to-day adopted, calling for the expenditures of the Western Department, and then rejected it.

GEN. FREMONT'S WAR CONTRACTS.

Mr. Diven's resolution came up. It is as follows:—

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to take proceedings to recover from John C. Fremont and E. L. Beard, the sum of money obtained from the Treasury on the order of said Fremont, payable to said Beard, as set forth in the report of the Select Committee to inquire into the contracts of the government.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., moved to lay it on the table, but

Mr. DIVEN, (rep.) of N. Y., claimed his own right to the floor, and said he was opposed to arraigning men without giving them an opportunity for being heard in their own defence. After indictment, a speedy trial should be afforded. Either the committee or the government contractors are guilty of making a false report, and placed a false record before the House, or Gen. Fremont stands convicted of a gross and odious act, for which he ought to be brought to trial. All he (Mr. Diven) propos