# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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*THE DAILY HERALD*, two cents per copy, $7 per annum.

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*THE FAMILY HERALD*, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.

*VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE*, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. ☞—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

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*JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, keapness and despatch.*

Volume XXVII.....No. 123


AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—GERALDINE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 844 Broadway.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—SEA OF ICE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LADY OF LYONS—ARMY REVIEW—RED REVE...

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—CON. NUTS—LIVING WHALE, 200 SEALS, &c., at all hours.—FLOWERS OF THE FOREST, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall.—472 Broadway.—BONES' FUN.

GAIETIES MUSIC HALL, 615 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 43 Bowery.—SELECT CONCERT.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—SOUBRETTE MUSIC—BALLS.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Our large and increasing circulation compels us to call upon advertisers once more to aid us in meeting the requirements of the community, by handing in their advertisements at an earlier hour. Business notices, when clearly classified and published in the HERALD, are of great value to advertisers. In order to obtain this classification, these notices should be sent early to our office—before nine o'clock when possible.

## THE SITUATION.

The President has issued his important proclamation—which we announced some days ago was about to be promulgated—declaring the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans open for commercial intercourse after the 1st of June, except for the export and import of goods contraband of war, and of information calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Secretary Chase has also issued a circular, based upon the President's proclamation, defining the mode of obtaining licenses from the collectors of customs, under which vessels can enter and sail from these ports.

An immediate attack on Mobile appears to be imminent, judging from the arrival of the advance of Commodore Farragut's fleet, consisting of Porter's mortar boats, off Fort Morgan. Therefore we publish to-day a fine sketch of the city of Mobile, and a description of the fortifications and the approaches to the city by railroad and by water.

News from the Rappahannock informs us that five hundred rebels fell into our hands who had deserted from the batteries at Gloucester Point, and delivered themselves up to the commander of the steamer Island Belle, which went up the Piankatank river on Saturday.

We publish to-day some highly interesting intelligence detailing the capture of New Orleans which will be found entirely new, together with some maps of the locality, worthy the attention of our readers. Inasmuch as the occupation of New Orleans is one of the greatest events of the war, and may have a permanent influence in the settlement of the rebellion, too many particulars concerning it—even though they may be not of the most recent date—cannot be given to the public.

The proclamation of General Butler and the arrest of the municipal government, including the Mayor, form the leading points in the news from that locality.

Our telegraphic report of the European news by the Jura, at Father Point, reports the rumor of an approaching intervention by France and England in the war affairs of the United States. A Paris letter in the *Independance, Belge* asserts it as a confirmed fact, and says that the movement is to be made on the basis that the South guarantees negro emancipation.

Resolutions had been adopted, after considerable opposition, by a meeting held in Ashton-under-Lyne, England, calling on the British government to recognize the independence of the South.

Cotton declined one-eighth of a penny per pound in Liverpool in consequence of the "intervention" rumors.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Mexico, in which it is stated, as a probability, that the French army will not long delay its march on Mexico city. The idea of the Spanish troops joining them gave satisfaction in Paris.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Pacific Railroad bill was reported back by the select committee, and a motion was offered to make it the special order for Thursday next, which was disagreed to by a vote of 17 to 19. The bill providing for the protection of Indians who have adopted civilized habits was passed. A joint resolution providing for the presentation of medals of honor to soldiers was adopted. The Indian Appropriation bill, and the bill prohibiting indirect traffic with the rebels, were discussed.

In the House of Representatives, the Senate's amendments to the bill establishing a Department of Agriculture were concurred in, and the bill passed. The Soldiers' Pension bill was passed. The bill to facilitate the transportation of troops and mails between New York and Washington was discussed, and laid on the table by a vote of 76 to 43.

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Jura, from Liverpool the 1st and Londonderry the 2d of May, passed Father Point yesterday morning on her voyage to Quebec. Her news is one day later than the advices of the Etna.

Consols closed in London on the 2d inst. at 93¾ a 93⅞. American securities were dull. The Liverpool cotton market closed dull at a decline of one-eighth of a penny. The fall was caused by rumors of an approach of foreign intervention in America. The stock on hand was estimated at 367,000 bales. Breadstuffs were dull and provisions heavy.

It was said in Paris that Napoleon entertained the idea of sending Marshal Neil to Rome as his representative, endowed with military and diplomatic power, and instructed to harmonize, if possible, the safety of the Holy See with the rights of the people of Italy. The new Portuguese Ministry propose to modify the tariff in favor of importers of salt, fish and sugar. The young King had announced his approaching marriage.

The International Exhibition in London was opened with great success on the 1st of May.

A letter, signed a "County Wexford Farmer," published in *Saunders' News Letter*, of Dublin, describes the prospects of the agriculturists and laborers in that part of Ireland as very wretched. He says:—"It is an undeniable fact that the laboring population are suffering greater privations than I have witnessed for twenty years. Fuel is scanty—in fact, it is not to be had; coals at £1 a ton cannot be generally purchased by laborers getting no employment, and where there is any given 1s. a day cannot supply all the necessaries of life. The desire for emigration is not one whit checked by the American troubles. I now write on April 24, and I have seen in ordinary seasons the earlier barley and potato crops over ground on the same day of the month, and the green crop mostly sown. To-day the land is flooded, no grain is sown, the potatoes are rotten, and one perch of ground is not even ploughed for green crop."

By way of England we have news from South America, dated at Rio Janeiro on the 8th of April. Exchange on London was quoted there at 25⅜ to 25⅝. Coffee, reis 7200 to reis 7400. Shipments since the last mail, 25,000; stock, 180,000 bags. At Bahia exchange on London was quoted at 26. Cotton, reis 9800; sugar, reis 2700; brown, reis 2100. Exchange on London, at Pernambuco, was at 25¾ to 26. Sugar, reis 3300; brown, reis 2050. Cotton, reis 11050.

A number of wounded soldiers arrived in this city yesterday from Baltimore via Jersey City, and were quartered at the Park Barracks and New England Relief Hospital, in Broadway. The Daniel Webster also arrived from Baltimore with a number of wounded, whose names will be found in another column.

Now that the proper time has arrived, nearly all the conservative journals have taken up the cry of "On to Richmond."

Accounts from Texas represent that the Union feeling is becoming so strong among the inhabitants that the secession force in the State will soon be compelled to evacuate or surrender at discretion. The people have become sick of the war, and the medicine that is daily administered to them will be likely to make them worse.

The Vallandigham democratic address does not seem to meet with favor. Instead of uniting the party, and giving it new life and vigor, as was intended, it will be likely to have a directly opposite effect.

The Congressional conservative movement recently organized in Washington is participated in by twenty-seven Union members, thirteen democrats and two republicans.

Six hundred and fifty-one officer soldiers who were wounded in the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday last, and were promptly provided for at the Adams House, at Paterson Park Barracks and at the National Hospital.

Colonel Isham N. Ehemie (democrat), who was wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and rendered incapable to perform further military service, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Ninth district of Illinois. Hon. Walter Sloan is also a candidate. The district has now no representative, in consequence of the resignation of Gen. John A. Logan.

The meanest newspapers on the Western continent are printed in the British provinces.

The charter officers recently chosen in the city of Henderson, Indiana, were elected on a ticket headed "secession." They were probably the political followers of Jesse D. Bright.

Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, proclaimed martial law in Charleston, on the 5th inst.

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs met yesterday in the City Hall. Among other business, they resolved to participate in the reception of the wounded soldiers who arrived here yesterday from Williamsburg, and to take measures to see that proper medical assistance was provided for the poor fellows on their arrival at the Park Barracks, and that they should also be furnished with a good meal, after which, those who desired it were to be forwarded to their own homes.

The Supervisors did not meet yesterday, in consequence of having adjourned over for two weeks, at their last meeting, on the 7th instant.

Judge Nelson yesterday stated, in the United States Circuit Court, that he had consulted with Judge Smalley on the motion to admit Samuel B. Haynes to bail, and that they had come to the conclusion to deny the motion.

The new steamer Ha Quang went on a trial trip on Monday last, the particulars of which are omitted until another day for want of space in our columns.

There was less excitement yesterday in Wall street, and prices on the Stock Exchange were lower. Governments fell off in the afternoon ½ a ¾ per cent, and the general list was likewise depressed. Money was very easy; exchange firm but inactive at 113¾ a 114.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales of 500 bales, in separate lots, on the basis of 27½c. a 28c. for middling uplands. So far as could be observed, the government proclamation—opening certain Southern ports after the 1st of June—had no effect upon the market for cotton or sugar. The flour market was again heavy and dull, and closed at a further decline of 5c. to 10c. per bbl., but it was more active at the concession. Wheat was irregular, but more active, with some demand for export. Corn was in fair request, while prices exhibited rather more firmness; Western mixed sold at 52c. a 53c., in store and delivered. Pork was heavy and dull, with sales of mess at $12 62 a $12 75, with small lots reported at $12 87½, and prime at $9 75 a $9 87½. Beef was firm and less active. Sugars were in good request and prices sustained, with sales of 1,050 hhds. and 2,500 bags. Coffee was quiet. Freights were firm, with rather more doing, and at full rates.

REBEL DESTRUCTIVENESS.—The amount of property destroyed by the rebels in the cutting of the levees on the great rivers, with a view to impeding the operations of the federal armies, is incalculable. Without materially succeeding in this latter object, they have inflicted an amount of distress and ruin on their own people that years cannot repair. As an example of what is being done in this way, we publish a map showing the recent cut of the banks of the Mississippi, which has submerged the whole of Eastern Arkansas, as low down as L'Anguille. This is one of the most destructive operations of the war, and shows the fiendish spirit by which the rebel leaders are actuated. The planters and others who have a stake in the country, and who represent the conservative portion of the population, dare not exhibit the least resistance to this wholesale destruction of property; for the terrorists who do these black deeds would instantly proscribe and hang them for it. There never was a suicide committed by a people more complete than that the South is now perpetrating upon itself. Unless it promptly revolts against the monstrous despotism to which it has bowed the neck, it will indeed be reduced to the condition of "a howling waste."

### General Butler's New Orleans Proclamation—The Financial and Union Questions in the South—Impending Collapse of the Rebel Treasury.

General Butler's proclamation to the people of New Orleans, which is before our readers, is the most comprehensive in its scope, the most precise in its details, the most emphatic in its requisitions, and the most generous in its concessions, of all the documents of the kind which have emanated from our victorious military leaders. After informing the people concerned that he comes among them "to restore order, maintain public tranquillity, and enforce peace and quiet under the laws and constitution of the United States," General Butler announces the city under martial law, and specifies his terms, to which the submission of the people will be required; and for this submission to the authority of the "old flag" he offers them the full equivalent of the protection of their persons, their business pursuits and their property of all descriptions. But he will have no trifling, no nonsense, no insolent displays of rebel sympathies or emblems—nothing but the flag and the supreme authority of the United States.

But, while thus pointed and positive in his requirements upon the citizens of the great city recovered by force of arms from the deadly gripe of this wicked rebellion, General Butler is equally emphatic in his measures of protection. He is not only just, but, like a true soldier of the Union, he is humane and magnanimous. Under the laws of the United States such rebel shinplasters as "Confederate States Treasury notes" are good for nothing except as evidences of treason. So far as mere justice is concerned, General Butler might cause every individual within his reach to be arrested and punished if detected in offering or receiving as money said rebel Treasury notes. But he says that it has been represented to him "by the civil authorities that these Confederate notes, in the form of bank notes, in a great measure are the only substitutes for money which the people have been allowed to have, and that great distress would follow among the poorer classes if the circulation of such notes should be (at once) suppressed;" and therefore, until otherwise ordered, he will permit the circulation of said notes among the people of New Orleans.

It is to be hoped that these people, accordingly, availing themselves of this generous concession, will get their Confederate Treasury trash off their hands, for what it will fetch, as fast as possible; for, within the next sixty, forty or twenty days, such trash will probably not command five cents on the dollar in any hole or corner of the South. The people of Richmond, taking time by the forelock, are, it appears, exchanging as fast as they can their Confederate paper for Richmond city money, in the absence of anything better; and this is the beginning of a "Confederate" financial revulsion, which, perhaps, before the end even of the present month of May, may bring the rebel Treasury paper to a sweeping South Sea bubble explosion all over the South. After our occupation of such Southern financial and commercial centres as Nashville, New Orleans and Norfolk, our occupation of the "Confederate capital" of Richmond will, financially, be apt to settle the whole question, in the general repudiation throughout the South of their Confederate Treasury paper. Surely, with the rebel government put to flight, its promises to pay will follow it, and speedily bury it in a great heap of its exploded swindling shinplasters.

Thus, within forty or twenty days from our occupation of Richmond, the deluded people of our rebellious States, in addition to all their other losses, privations, sufferings and misfortunes from this rebellion, will probably find themselves visited with the dead loss of perhaps not less than two hundred millions of dollars in Confederate Treasury notes, and with nothing to vouch for this paper but the ghost of a spurious government destroyed, or a conspiracy of Jeremy Diddlers flying for their lives as fugitives from justice.

We cannot avoid the conclusion that this impending rebel financial revulsion in the South will thoroughly cure our suffering Southern people of their devotion to Jeff. Davis and his confederates. To save themselves, the people involved in these toils of their rebel government have been struggling desperately to maintain it. But this financial explosion is upon them, and we dare say that soon after the loss of Richmond will come the grand collapse of the rebel treasury, and the spurious substitutes for money by which the armies of Davis have thus far been raised, equipped and sustained.

Our reoccupation of Southern States and cities has not as yet been marked by any very enthusiastic Southern popular manifestations in behalf of the Union. But with Davis expelled, and with Johnston routed from Richmond and Beauregard from Corinth, all Southern doubts as to the permanency of our successes will be at an end, and then we shall see a Southern reaction for the "old flag" as general and pervading as the decline and repudiation of confederate paper money. When our troops entered Jacksonville, Florida, they were hailed as deliverers by the people of the town; but when the place was left again to the mercy of a rebel soldiery those Union citizens were compelled to fly, or suffer the most cruel punishments. Let the Southern people elsewhere be made to feel absolutely secure against any possibility of a return of their rebel soldiers, and we shall soon realize the existence of a powerful Union party, from Richmond to New Orleans.

Meantime, the proclamation of President Lincoln, reopening to trade, under certain limitations, the ports of Beaufort, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, marks but the beginning of those approaching measures of relief for the South which cannot fail to awaken, among the people of that section, a general sense of disgust for the horrible imposture of their Southern confederacy, contrasted with the substantial glories, securities and blessings of the Union.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION AGAIN ON THE TAPIS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* states that a secret treaty has been entered into between France and England to put a stop to the civil war in America. One of the conditions is that the South shall consent to the emancipation of its slave population. He adds that another treaty has been concluded between France and Spain, by which the latter government undertakes to abolish slavery in Cuba.

The *Independance* is a journal that is generally well informed in regard to the secret political movements of the European courts, and we shall not, therefore, take upon ourselves to assert that there is no foundation for these statements. Whatever, however, may be the schemes agitated between England and France in reference to this country, the campaign has now arrived at a stage which leaves no pretext for foreign interference. With all the ports of the South in our possession, or so invested that their capture is only a question of a few weeks, no legal loophole is left to justify such a proceeding. Supposing the idea to have been seriously entertained, the news of the capture of New Orleans and of the evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk will, we imagine, cast a damper upon it. The liberation of our navy from its present blockading duties will not only leave it free to pay its compliments to any foreign force that may visit us with a hostile intent, but also to threaten the North American and West Indian possessions of England. We hardly think that the latter Power will, from a mere spirit of hostility to our institutions, venture to incur such risks. As to France, after the affair of Mexico, it is of course difficult to speculate on its course. It would be curious if the statement that it was intended to require of the South to emancipate its slaves should turn out to be correct. After making war for the perpetuation of slavery, this would be a hard dose for it to swallow as a condition of peace.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT IN RELIGION AND POLITICS.—It is the custom of all the Protestant churches, except the Episcopal, to give certificates to members who, because removing to other localities, or from different causes, may desire to join other churches. It appears that, in the case of persons desirous to join the churches of Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Cheever, several of the clergy in New York and Brooklyn refuse to issue such certificates, on the ground that such men are not true Christians, that they are fanatical semi-infidels of the Satanic school, repudiating the authority of the Bible, and that by their seditious course they have brought terrible calamity on the country.

This is a very healthy sentiment—it is the commencement of a great revolution at the North. The present resentment is as nothing compared to what will be developed hereafter. We are now engaged in putting down the rebels at the South. When that is accomplished—and nothing delays it but the Satanic attitude of the abolitionists—then we will put down the abolition rebels of the North, so that the cause of all future rebellion shall be extinguished. We will put them down in the church, on the streets, at the polls, in the counting house, and wherever we meet them. They will be shunned as moral, social and political lepers, who have brought ruin on the country, and must atone for their crimes by seclusion from society. Such men as Beecher, Cheever, Greeley, Phillips, Garrison, and all who aid their diabolical designs, will be sent to Coventry, like the murderer Cain, upon whom, it is said, God put a mark, that men should avoid him.

THE HERALD AND PRESENTATIONS OF REBEL FLAGS.—Some time ago the editor of the HERALD received a rebel flag, captured at Fort Donelson by Colonel Morgan L. Smith, with a request that it should be presented to the city of New York. The presentation was made through Mayor Opdyke, and the reception of the flag was acknowledged by resolutions of thanks from the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. Last evening another incident of the same character occurred. We received from Colonel (now General) Logan an elegant flag taken at Fort Donelson from an Irish regiment which had been seduced into the rebel service, and is now imprisoned at Chicago, under the superintendence of Colonel Mulligan, of Lexington fame. This flag Colonel Logan desired that we should present to the Sixty-ninth regiment of this city, and the ceremony, which is fully reported in our columns, took place at the armory of that regiment, Essex Market Hall, last evening. For a description of the flag, a narrative, from our own correspondent of the circumstances attending its capture, and a sketch of the speeches last evening, we refer our readers to our report; but we desire to express here our gratification at being connected with so interesting and patriotic an occasion as that which signalized the transfer of this Irish flag to the keeping of loyal Irishmen, and our thanks to the gentlemen concerned in the affair for the admirable manner in which all the ceremonies were conducted.

### Relief for the Sufferers at Troy.

PUBLIC MEETING.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1862.

The following call for a public meeting is explicit enough in itself without further comment. The meeting will doubtless be well attended:—

A meeting of citizens of New York, merchants and others, will be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner of William and Cedar streets, this day, Wednesday, May 14, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider the duty of providing means of relief for the destitute and suffering people of Troy, many of whom have been rendered homeless by the late serious conflagration of a large portion of that city.

| | |
|---|---|
| George Opdyke, | Robert T. Haws, |
| Sam. Sloan, | M. H. Grinnell, |
| R. M. Blatchford, | C. H. Marshall, |
| Thomas Tileston, | E. J. Brown, |
| S. Draper, | Abram Wakeman, |
| S. D. Babcock, | John J. Cisco, |
| Isaac Bell, | B. R. Winthrop, |
| Joseph Walker, | Nehemiah Knight, |
| Prosper M. Wetmore, | Marshall O. Roberts, |
| F. S. Winston, | Joseph Hoxie, |
| James Gallatin, | And others. |

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—There will be a meeting of merchants at the Chamber to-day, at twelve o'clock, to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire at Troy.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### Important Proclamation by the President.

### The Blockade of the Ports of New Orleans, Beaufort and Port Royal to Be Raised on the 1st of June.

### Treasury Regulations Relative to Trade With the Re-opened Ports, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1862.

The President has issued a proclamation, declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the 1st of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

### Regulations Relating to Trade With Ports Opened by Proclamation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1862.

First—To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States of this date—namely, Beaufort, in North Carolina; Port Royal, in South Carolina, and New Orleans, in Louisiana. Licenses will be granted by Consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no person, property or information contraband of war either to or from the said ports, which licenses shall be exhibited to the Collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and, on leaving either of the said ports, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the Collector of the customs, according to law, showing that there has been no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatever.

*Second*—To vessels of the United States clearing coastwise for the ports aforesaid, license can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

*Third*—In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force and effect, as hitherto established and maintained; nor is it relaxed by the proclamation, except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

## GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1862.

RUMORS FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The city has been filled to-day with all sorts of rumors in regard to the progress of Gen. McClellan's army on the peninsula, but the reports are not corroborated by any official despatches.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The new secession plot to induce the intervention of the Powers of Western Europe, on the ground of the exhaustion of cotton, which comes to light in this country to-day by the arrival of the Etna, is felicitously met by the President's proclamation, announcing the opening of New Orleans and other cotton ports on the 1st of June. Thus fails the second grand conspiracy abroad.

MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Agreeably to notice and adjournment, the conservative members of Congress met at eight o'clock this evening, in the Hall of the House.

Mr. Crittenden took the chair and Mr. Cox resumed his place as secretary.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, said he thought the meeting last Saturday had resulted in good. It had compelled the radicals of the House to lower their tone and modify their mischievous legislation. We did not need any more action with reference to that measure; nor did he think we needed any resolutions expressive of our general objects now. It would be well to meet again whenever the obnoxious legislation was again thrust into Congress with a view to similar action.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, concurred in this view. The action of the last meeting was salutary. It had stopped the pernicious legislation. It made the radicals change tone and moderate their extremism. He thought whenever the same attempt was made the meeting should be again summoned.

Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, expressed his regret that absence from the city prevented his attendance at the last meeting. He concurred in its action.

A motion was then made that the Chairman again call us together whenever in his opinion there arose the necessity of defeating mischievous legislation like that attempted by the Lovejoy confederates.

The Chairman (Mr. Crittenden) suggested that it would be better to have this duty of calling a meeting devolved on a committee. He said he could not always tell what was being done, but a few active members, like the Secretary (Mr. Cox) could perform this duty with more satisfaction.

Mr. Cox remarked that it was a mistake to think the obligations of the conservative men had ceased. Their duty was to be done as often as the abolitionism of the House showed its head. It was not dead yet. It would only be more eager to recover its lost ground. At any time, by an arrangement of the business with the Speaker and some republican members, whom he would not name, some sweeping piece of legislation involving disaster to the nation would be pushed in and hurried through before a meeting of the conservative men could be called. He would, therefore, suggest that the committee consist of five, and not three, as suggested, and that their powers be so enlarged that they act at once in the House and concert measures to oppose and break down bad legislation. They should see to it that conservative members were here, that unity of faction was had, and that thus we may do on an emergency what the conservative members desire.

Mr. Steele, of New Jersey, moved that the committee consist of five, and that they have power to call meetings and to manage the opposition in the House.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, approved of Mr. Cox's suggestions. It was indispensable to success that the committee should manage the matter at once on any emergency, and before the meeting should be called.

Mr. Richardson expressed his assent.

The motion was put and carried.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Richardson, Kellogg, Biddle, Mallory and Cox the committee. Afterwards Messrs. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, and Steele, of New Jersey, were added to the committee.

The Chairman hoped that some action would be taken to hasten the adjournment of Congress, which was generally concurred in.

Senator Davis, of Kentucky, made some remarks on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Hall, of Missouri, the meeting adjourned.

TROUBLE AMONG THE RADICALS.

The suppression of the obnoxious portions of the Arnold-Lovejoy bill, to make freedom national and slavery sectional, is regarded here as an indication that the radicals have begun to fear the "good time coming" when their strength will be tried and they will be found wanting. They are already chary of their confidence. They don't know who are and who are not their friends. They total the whole republican party that is not committed to them as probable opponents, and they are beginning to cultivate strength. The voice of the people is not unheard. The abolitionists, *per se*, have heard it and trembled. There is nothing that troubles them so much as the rapidity with which General McClellan is pushing the rebels to the wall on the peninsula. They are not ready for a conclusion of the war. They are averse to the return of the half a million of volunteers to their homes on the approaching State elections. Their object is to protract the war until they shall have had an opportunity to execute their partisan schemes. They are conscious that the great body of the people and the masses of our volunteer soldiers are opposed to them, but they think this their last and only opportunity, and thus we find the Senate and House of Representatives flooded with propositions to destroy or ignore the constitution, and to ridicule the administration. It is the last chance of the abolitionist faction, and they are trying to make the most of it. The people, therefore, need not be surprised if they find the Wilsons and Sumners and Lovejoys obstructing the vigorous prosecution of the war against rebellion, and endeavoring with all their might to protract it.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH NORFOLK.

T. P. Trott, of the Contract Office, Post Office Department, left Washington to-day for Norfolk, to open the Post Office at that place. The mails will be sent by the old route, via Fortress Monroe.

OFFICIAL REFUTATION OF THE CHARGE AGAINST GEN. W. F. SMITH.

The Military Committee of the Senate to-day reported that they have visited the battle field at Lee's Mills, &c., and after the fullest inquiry the circumstances of the case would admit, are fully satisfied the charge against General Smith of drunkenness is without foundation, and unsupported by the slightest evidence. They further say he is one of the first officers of his rank—always ready and able to perform promptly any duty assigned to him.

THE NEW YORK CANALS AND LAKE DEFENCES.

The recent act of the Legislature of New York, placing its canals at the service of the government, so far as to allow the enlargement of its canal locks to a size adequate to the passage of vessels able to defend the lakes from hostile attack, was placed on the table of Congress this morning, accompanied by a letter from Captain Ericsson, and also by evidence furnished by extracts from the London *Times*, showing the defenceless condition of American commerce on the lakes, and the ability of England at any time to take immediate and complete control of them. Gov. Morgan, acting under a joint resolution of the State Legislature, has especially appointed Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, late Canal Commissioner, to attend at Washington and invite the attention of the general government to the great importance of the national interests involved in the measure.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Representative Lovejoy's bill, which has passed both houses, establishes a Department of Agriculture, with a Commissioner's salary of three thousand dollars per annum, as chief executive officer. It is separate and distinct from any other department, exclusively devoted to the interests of agriculture. The Commissioner is required to report to the President and Congress.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

Harvey Brown was yesterday confirmed as Brevet Brigadier General of the United States Army.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

#### Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1862.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. McDOUGALL, (opp.) of Cal., from the special committee, reported back the Pacific Railroad bill, and moved that it be made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., objected to its being made the special order for that day. A bill of such magnitude could not be passed in a day. The Tax bill must be taken up, and he wanted nothing else to interfere with that.

The motion to make the Pacific Railroad bill the special order for Thursday was rejected by yeas 17, nays 19.

PROTECTION OF CIVILIZED INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Minn., the bill to protect the Indians who have adopted civilized habits was taken up.

After discussion the bill was passed.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution to provide for the presentation of medals of honor to enlisted men and volunteers. Passed.

INSCRIPTIONS ON REGIMENTAL COLORS.

Mr. WILSON also offered an amendment to the resolution offered by his colleague (Mr. Sumner) in regard to placing the names of battles on the colors of regiments, as follows:—

Resolved, That the President be authorized to permit such regiments as have or may distinguish themselves by their courage or conduct in battle to inscribe the names of the battles in which such regiments are engaged on their flags.

Mr. WILSON said he should call up the resolution soon.

PROHIBITION OF INDIRECT TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., the bill for the better protection of the revenue was taken up.

The bill authorizes the President to refuse a clearance to any vessel and to prohibit the importation of any goods when he has reason to believe the goods are intended in any way to recruit or benefit the rebels, and gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to prohibit transportation on any vessel or railroad of any goods which are intended for or likely to fall into the hands of the rebels.

INTOXICATION IN THE ARMY.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., from the Military Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry as to whether any officer has exhibited himself drunk before the enemy, &c., made a report.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

THE CONFISCATION QUESTION.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., the resolutions offered by him yesterday were referred to the Select Committee on Confiscation.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was continued.

Mr. LATHAM, (opp.) of Cal., offered an amendment in regard to the Indians of California, making one reservation in that State instead of two, and otherwise reducing the expense, which was adopted.

Without further consideration, adjourned.

#### House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1862.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. LOVEJOY, (rep.) of Ill., moved that the House concur in the Senate's amendments to the bill establishing a Department of Agriculture.

Mr. PAINE, (opp.) of Md., expressed his opposition to the bill. If it had provided merely a Bureau of Statistics and Agriculture, to be connected with the duties now discharged by the Commissioner of Patents, it should have received his (Mr. Paine's) support; but, believing that it would create another Cabinet officer, he moved to lay the amendments on the table.

This was disagreed to by 14 against 83.

The amendments were then concurred in. So the bill was finally passed.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pension bill.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the appointment of a special agent whose business it shall be to detect and prosecute frauds.

Various amendments were debated, the general system of pensions entering into the discussion, when the bill was passed.

It provides that officers and men of all grades in the army and navy and other branches of the service, who have been since the 4th of March, 1861, or shall hereafter be disabled, by reason of wounds or disease contracted in line duty, shall be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners. Colonels and all others of higher rank are to receive a pension of $30 per month; majors, $25; captains, $21; first lieutenants, $17; second lieutenants, $15; non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, $8. In the naval service captains, commanders, lieutenants commanding and masters commanding, $30 per month; lieutenants, chief engineers, surgeons and passed assistant surgeons, $25; professors of mathematics, assistant surgeons, paymasters and masters, $20; first assistant engineers, pilots and assistant paymasters, $15; teachers, schoolmasters, passed midshipmen, captains' and paymasters' clerks, second and third assistant engineers, masters mates and warrant officers, $10; all petty officers, $8. All commissioned officers of either service shall under this act receive only such pension as is provided for. If any officer or other person named in the first section has died since the 4th of March, 1861, or shall hereafter die by reason of any wound or disease, &c., his widow or his children, under eighteen years of age, shall be entitled to the pension, which is to continue to the widow during her widowhood or to her children until they severally attain to the age of eighteen years, and no longer. When any officer or other person named shall have died subsequently to the 4th of March, 1861, or shall hereafter die and has not left or shall not leave a widow or legitimate child, but has left or shall leave a mother who was dependent upon him for support, in whole or part, the mother shall be entitled to receive the pension, provided the pension given to the mother on account of her son shall terminate on her marriage; and provided where any officer or other person has not left or shall leave a widow nor legitimate child, nor mother, but has left, or may leave, an orphan sister or sisters, under eighteen years of age, who were dependent on him for support, in whole or in part, they shall receive the pension, to continue until they severally arrive at the age of eighteen, and no longer. The widow of any volunteer, who shall hereafter be killed or die of wounds or disease contracted while in the military service during the present rebellion, and before receiving the bounty herein provided for, and if no widow, the minor children, if there be any, and if there be no minor children, then the mother, and if no mother, then the father of such deceased soldier, shall receive, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, a bounty of one hundred dollars; and no money shall be paid to such, or to any heirs of any deceased soldier, on account of bounty, back pay or pension, who have been in any way engaged in, or who have aided or abetted, the existing rebellion in the United States; but the right of such disloyal heir or heirs of such soldier shall be vested in the loyal heir or heirs of the deceased, if any there be, in the order named. A special agent is to be appointed to detect and prosecute frauds against the pension laws.

MILITARY RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Mr. MALLORY, (Union) of Ky., reported back from the Committee on Roads and Canals the bill to facilitate the transportation of troops and mails between Washington and New York. It declares the several direct lines of railroads between Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, together with their connections, and such changes of location as may be necessary, to be military and postal roads. The railroad companies are authorized, under the supervision of the Secretary of War and such regulations as may be prescribed, to establish and construct bridges, and to use steam power in those cities; full compensation to be made for any damage sustained in these arrangements.

Mr. MALLORY explained that owing to the want of such facilities as now proposed the government experienced much difficulty and inconvenience in getting military stores, &c., to Washington at the time they were most needed.

Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Pa., from the same committee, differed from Mr. Mallory, believing that Congress had no such power as claimed for it under this bill.

Mr. BUCKMAN, (rep.) of Pa., regarded this as one of the most remarkable bills ever presented to the House. It did not guard against the mode and place of erecting bridges which might obstruct the navigation of streams; besides the power to construct railways in these cities was unlimited.

After a further debate Mr. BUCKMAN moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried—76 against 43.

THE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., made a report from the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the amendment to the bill incorporating the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company. He, among other things, explained that all speculators from other cities were excluded, and the corporation limited to seven, who are residents of Washington; the railroad to be completed within two months; fare to any point five cents. The report was accepted.

Adjourned.