CLEVELAND LEADER.
PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,
BY E. COWLES & CO.,
142 Superior-st.

TERMS OF DAILY LEADER.
By mail, one year $7.00
" " six months 3.50
" " three months 1.75
For less time, sixty cents per month.
Delivered in City, by Carrier, 15 cents per week.

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TERMS OF WEEKLY.
By mail, one year $1.5
Ten copies and upwards, each 1.25
The getters-up of Clubs will receive extra copies, as follows:
A Club of Ten, a copy of Weekly.
A Club of Twenty, a copy of Tri-Weekly.
A Club of Forty and upward, a copy of Daily.

ADVANCE IN THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE LEADER.

Since the war has commenced, the price of white printing paper has advanced nearly a hundred per cent., owing entirely to the scarcity of cotton rags; our type setting bill has increased one hundred per cent.; coal one hundred and twenty-five per cent; glue, molasses, turpentine, oil, ink and all other ingredients that enter into the manufacture of the newspaper, have advanced from forty to four hundred per cent; our telegraph bill has increased 800 per cent., and yet the subscription price of the LEADER has only so far advanced from 25 to 33 per cent. By a simple mathematical calculation it will be seen that there is no recourse left for a newspaper publisher but to follow the example of newspapers in Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Toledo and other points, and raise the subscription.

On and after next Monday, May 30th the LEADER will be furnished at the following rates:

Daily by mail per Year	$8 00
" " " " 6 Mos	4 00
" " " " 3 "	2 00
" " " " 1 "	70
Tri-Weekly by Mail per Year	4 00
" " " " 6 Mos	2 00
" " " " 3 "	1 00
" " " " 1 "	35
Weekly by Mail per Year	1 50
" " " " 6 Mos	80
" " " " 3 "	50
Papers delivered by carriers in the city, per week	18 Cts.
Tri-Weekly " " " "	10 "
News Agents	$2 50 per 100

In Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, and St. Louis, the subscription price is higher than the above scale, and city subscribers are charged twenty cents per week. In Detroit, Pittsburgh and Buffalo, they are charging the same as above. We mention these facts to show that sheer necessity compels us to make the above advance, and that we are justified in so doing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRAINARD'S HALL.
MARETZEK'S OPERA COMPANY
TWO GRAND
COMBINATION PERFORMANCES

The Public are respectfully informed that the young and distinguished American Pianist and Composer,
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE,
Will give in this city
TWO GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND
OPERATIC CONCERTS
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, May 25th and 26th,
Assisted by the following talented artists from MAX MARETZEK'S renowned ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE, of the Academies of Music of New York, Boston and Philadelphia:
Miss LAURA HARRIS, The young and Favorite Prima Donna.
Signor LOTTI, The Highly Successful Tenor.
Herr MOLLENHAUER, The Celebrated Violoncellist.
Musical Director & Conductor, W. Grosheurth
Admission FIFTY CENTS. Reserved seats 75 Cts. Tickets and seats may be secured at Brainard & Co.'s Music Store. Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
The Grand Piano used by Mr. Pease is from the celebrated Manufactory of Steinway & Sons, New York. may25-152

HANS—FEATHER, SILK, PALM-Leaf—A large stock A. & G. RITTERBEC

MORNING LEADER

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1864

How Men act in Battle

A letter from a soldier makes the following interesting comments on the manner in which battles are fought, and explaining why it is that after a terrible conflict, or perhaps hours in duration, there should be so small a proportion of killed and wounded.

If you were never in battle you would not guess there were half the random shots fired that there are. Why, sir, I have seen whole regiments and brigades deliver their fire when I was sure that they did not wound even a single man. Such firing, besides the wasting of ammunition, does not intimidate the enemy at all; on the other hand it makes them feel that there is but little danger, consequently he is more bold, and delivers his fire more accurately. Besides, if men are allowed to make these random discharges it seems to become a habit, and they become so excited at it that they would oftener miss a man at ten paces than they would hit him. Just in that way battles are often lost, while the company commander, if he would only stop it and tell them that they were doing no good, they would soon become collected, and after they once knew their folly, would of their own accord fire deliberately, and probably save the day after it had been comparatively lost.

Why, sir, in battle you often see the company commanders charging around with their swords flourishing above their heads, crying out, "Give it to them, boys, give it to them!" manifesting in themselves, and creating in others, all the excitement possible. Now a second thought would show their better judgment, that they are doing more harm than good, for men become so excited under such circumstances that they would miss an elephant at ten steps. You often see the above blustering around when the enemy are, at least a distance of one thousand yards off, and to hear the roar of musketry and the excited commanders, you would think they would soon come to a hand to hand contest. What is it that excites a man in battle? Why, it is the danger. If you shoot at a man once he is very much excited; shoot at him a hundred times, and miss him every time, and all his fear and excitement is gone; but reserve your fire until you can do some execution, and when they come fire into them, cut his clothes, wound his neighbor, kill the second man from him and let him see it, and the day will be won.

The Michigan people are getting crazy over the gold discoveries in that state. One man in Detroit claims to have discovered particles of gold in a ditch in his garden.

How to Get Enough to Eat.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 11th.]

How to feed the towns and cities is a question requiring timely attention with reference to the next harvest. Supply has fallen so far short of demand in urban markets, that the populations heretofore dependent upon those sources for supplies, must look for bread and meat to some other quarter.

The present situation of Confederate cities in this respect, is not anomalous. History is full of examples in which war has brought cities and towns to the verge of famine. The instances are very numerous in which Government has been obliged to furnish the city of Paris, for example, with bread; not merely, indeed, in times of war, but of peace. Nothing so checks production as a state of war. Private right then ceases to exist, and the right of property in productions being denied, producers, sooner or later, begin to raise only what is necessary to their own subsistence. The condition of war also interferes with the supplies necessary for urban consumers, by preventing transportation. Between the combined effects of dimiaished production and impeded transportation, city populations are brought, after a time, to starvation.

The condition of Southern cities has not quite reached that point yet. There is a remedy open to them, by which supplies for another year at least may be obtained, if measures to that end are taken in time. The genius of our people and institutions prevents a demand, by private citizens, upon Government supplies. Another and better recourse is open to the people of towns. Experience already teaches that it is ruinous to rely upon the town markets; for the supply they furnish is totally inadequate to the popular wants, and the prices ruling in them bankrupt the rich while starving the poor.

The remedy is, for citizens to look beyond their town markets, directly to producers of supplies in the interior. This remedy may be resorted to individually as well as collectively. By timely action, each household may procure supplies of the substantials of life for a year, at Government prices. Nine-tenths of the producers in the interior sell their productions at Government prices, chiefly to Government itself. These producers would be as willing to sell to the residents of towns and cities as to Government, if allowed to do so. This permission could be obtained from Government, and the necessity of doing so might afford the means of preventing greedy individuals or speculators from obtaining an excess of provisions. The municipal authorities of each corporation could issue certificates of the quantities of necessities required by each person; and these certificates, indorsed by the recepient, might be the warrant of the producer for selling to the holder of them.

But the question whether a strict organization of the distribution of supplies among non-producers be necessary, is secondary to the necessity resting upon towns people of procuring their supplies directly from the producers in some way or other. If the urban markets are much longer relied upon by urban consumers, these latter will soon find themselves in the very jaws of famine. Those who possess means should take measures in time for procuring their next year's supplies from the interior country; and those destitute of means will have to be provided for by the public authorities in a similar manner. The sanction, and, to a certain extent, the co-operation of Government, is necessary to the success of the expedient, which can doubtless be obtained, as it can not be the interest of Government to depopulate the towns.

But the fact of its being thus practicable to feed the towns furnishes no reason why the classes who could be spared from them should not go into the country, where they can help raise provision, instead of merely consuming them. All the steps needful to be taken on the subject of feeding the towns ought to be taken very soon.

Belle Boyd.

[From the Boston Post, 21st.]

We announced yesterday the arrival here of the British steamer Greyhound, captured as a blockade runner, off Wilmington, North Carolina, by the United States steamer Connecticut, and that Miss Belle Boyd, the famous rebel spy, was on board. She took passage on the Greyhound at Wilmington for Nassau, but the interposition of Uncle Sam's authority gave a destination to her voyage different from what she anticipated at the onset. Upon her arrival here she was politely waited upon by Marshal Keyes and invited to take lodgings at the Tremont House until the pleasure of the Government should be known respecting her disposition. She is accompanied by three servants—a white woman, a black girl and a black boy. She converses freely and well, and is evidently a female of intelligence and quick understanding. Her bearing during the passage—in act and speech—is described as being strictly becoming and proper in all respects. She entertains and expresses strong admiration of, sympathy with, the South, but not in offensive terms. She thinks the pending contest between Lee and Grant will terminate the war in favor of the victor. These Generals she considers the two ablest officers in the country. During the attack upon the Greyhound, Miss B. came on deck, took a seat upon a bale of cotton, and quietly sat fanning herself, and watching the explosion of the shells. She is a tall, well-formed woman, blonde, and graceful in her manners. There it much curiosity to see her, but the Marshal is so choice of his charge that but few are gratified. It is thought she will be paroled, and Boston left without a belle. The Captain of the Greyhound could not be found on Thursday, but he will, probably, soon turn up.

Prisoners of War.

From the Richmond Examiner, 11th.

One hundred and thirteen Yankee prisoners, captured at Fredericksburg and its vicinity, were received at the Libby yesterday. They represent about forty regiments, and were mostly stragglers. Yesterday afternoon six prisoners, three of them members of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, and three of them members of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, were brought in. They were captured at Beaver Dam, on the Central Railroad, by the battalion of Maryland cavalry, who, when they left, were fighting them in front, and Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry in the rear. The whole number of Yankee officers at the Libby yesterday was twenty-nine. Sixteen out of them are officers of negro regiments and raiders, and seven are held as hostages.

Arming Criminals in Richmond.

The Richmond Examiner of the 11th contains the following article:

OUR DEFENDERS.—A company of two hundred and fifty members, raised among the Confederate inmates of the Castle and its officers, has been raised, and is now held in readiness, with arms and every equipment, to march at the tramp of the invader. The company, at least the criminal portion of it, are most eager for the fray, and long for an occasion to wipe out the disgrace which has so long attached to their names as perhaps unwilling inmates of the Castle.

Incidents of Hancock's Charge.

In the terrific charge of the Second corps on the rebel works many grotesque scenes occurred. A few may be interesting to the reader. A member of the Irish brigade, after the charge, was seen making vigorous efforts to force a cartridge into his rifle, which had become "fouled," i. e., the orifice had by constant firing become coated with powder, rendering the passage of the ball impossible. Addressing his commanding officer in an imploring tone, he cried, "Shure, Colonel, I can't load my gun!" "Try again," replied the Colonel, "try hard." He did try again and again until the perspiration stood in beads on his face, and, at last, finding it impossible to force the cartridge home, drew himself up erect and brought his pice to an "order arms," and with a defiant look faced the enemy. "What are you doing?" exclaimed the astonished Colonel. "Faith," replied the soldier desperately, "I'm jist waiting for a Johnny to come up till I can knock his brains out with me musket!" Whether his desire to annihilate the cerebral organ of some unfortunate "Greyback" was gratified, the Colonel did not remain to see.

Frequently the muskets of our men were swept from their grasp by the leaden rain which was poured upon them from the rebel line as they advanced, but, undaunted, they still pushed forward like a resistless torrent, using as their weapons stones, broken guns, and every obtainable missile. Many who had no arms were observed to scoop up handfulls of thick mud and dash it into the faces of the men in the works, who, while endeavoring to remove it from their eyes, found themselves tightly grappled and marching toward the rear. In surrendering, many of the rebel officers stood upon the punctilio of rank, arrogantly refusing to deliver their sword except to officers of equal rank. In the confusion and frenzy of the charge but little attention was paid to these small matters of military etiquette, and rebel Captains, Majors and Colonels were frequently hurried uncerremoniously to the rear by privates, half crazy with delight at their capture.

WHO'LL RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

During one of these eventful nights, when the troops lay in line of battle behind their temporary fortifications of dirt, logs and rails, and the continuous crack of the sharpshooter's rifle rolled along our front, a solitary voice struck up the patriotic song, "Sally round the flag, boys," and almost instantly thousands of the men, who seemed to have been waiting for something to dissipate the gloom which thoughts of the day's carnage had engendered, were shouting in a chorus which "shook the depth of the forest's gloom:"

"The Union forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitors and up with the stars."

As down the line it went, the refrain swelled into one vast roar, exulant, triumphant, and breathing defiance to the wary enemy, whose only reply was the spiteful whiz of extra bullets from their skirmish line whistling harmlessly by. This little episode tended greatly to inspire our troops, and could not but have equally irritated "Johnny Reb."

Incident in Sherman's Command.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial is responsible for the following incident which occurred during the late advance upon Resacca:

Brigadier General Morgan informs me of an incident that occurred on his line of operations, that is too good to be lost: While his brigade occupied the gap between Oak Knob and Rocky Face yesterday, a corporal of company I, 60th Illinois, broke from the line and under cover of projecting ledges, got up within twenty feet of a squad of rebels on the summit. Taking shelter from the sharpshooters he called out:

"I say, rebs, don't you want to hear Old Abe's amnesty proclamation read?"

"Yes! yes!" was the unanimous cry, "give us the ape's proclamation."

"Attention!" commanded the corporal, in a clear and resonant voice he read the amnesty proclamation to the rebels, beneath the cannon planted by rebel hands, to destroy the fabric of a Government established by our fathers. When he arrived at those passages of the proclamation where the negro was referred to, he was interrupted by cries of "none of your d—d abolitionism. Look out for rocks!" and down over his hiding place descended a shower of stones and rocks. Having finished the reading, the corporal asked:

"Well, rebs, how do you like the terms? Will you hear it again?

"Not to-day, you bloody Yankee. Now crawl down in a hurry and we won't fire," was the reponse, and the daring corporal descended and rejoined his command, which distinctly heard all that passed. I regret I could not learn the name of the corporal, for he must get promotion at the hands of Father Abraham and Governor Yates.

A Radical German Mass Meeting in Detroit.

The Detroit Tribune thus speaks of it:

The mass meeting of German Radicals in this State who will not support Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency under any circumstances, after a widely posted notice during the last fortnight, together with some indefatigable personal effort of the managers, assembled at Bloynk's Hall on Thursday night. The performance was not equal to the representation in the bill. The only failure, however, consisted in the fact that "the masses" did not come, only 45 persons, by actual count, being present. The principal object of the meeting was to elect delegates to the Cleveland Convention. The fraction of "the masses" who were present, probably would not have been there if they had known what was in store for them.

Miscellaneous.

Maggie Mitchell is playing in Boston; and Bandmann in Louisville.

It is proposed to remove the capital of New Hampshire from Concord to Manchester.

In Chicago, the other day, twenty men were drafted who had been dead for some years.

The students of Bowdoin College have organized a brass band for their own amusement.

The favorable prospect for grass has already brought hay down $5 a ton in Providence, R. I.

The Brunswick Medical School in Maine has a class of seventy, a larger number than ever before.

The Annual New England and Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Boston on Thursday and Friday, May 26 and 27.

The new fort building upon the site of Fort Hale, to defend New Haven harbor, will be the largest fortification in the state of Connecticut, and capable of withstanding the most serious naval attack.

At a recent meeting of the trustees of Williston seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, Mr. Samuel Williston made a further addition of $25,000 to its funds, besides the $15,000 lately given for the gymnasium.

Mrs. M. S. Bradley, of New Haven, was recently sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for contempt of court, in not answering to a writ of *habeas corpus* ordering her to bring before the court a grandchild of hers.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

THE UNION CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS TO-DAY.

IT WILL BE LARGELY ATTENDED.

UNION CONVENTION AT NEW YORK.

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED TO VOTE FOR THE RENOMINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

FROM THE GRAND ARMY.

On the March again for Richmond.

Lee Falling back to a New Position.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Reports from Fortress Monroe.

Gov. Seymour's Letter in relation to the suppression of the World and Journal of Commerce.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Despatch to the Cleveland Leader.]

COLUMBUS, O., May 24.

UNION CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS TO-DAY.

The indications are that the Union Convention to day will be largely attended. Hotels are crowded with delegates, and every train brings large accessions to the number already upon the ground.

It is useless to attempt to say now what will be done to-day, other than that Wm. Henry Smith will be nominated for Secretary of State, almost by acclamation. But little has been said about the other offices. There will probably be a fight over the delegates at large for President, though it will not amount to much.

The following is a complete list of candidates now in the field:

Secretary of State—Wm. Henry Smith, of Hamilton; G. A. Stewart, of Hardin; A. Kaga, of Shelby; G. J. Young, of Columbiana; Royal Taylor, of Cuyahoga; and J. W. Langhon, of Jackson.

Attorney General—Wm. Stanton, Hamilton; James Murray, of Wood; S. O. Griswold, of Cuyahoga; D. M. Bostwick, of Fayette; Colonel Richardson, of Monroe; Clauncey N. Olds, of Franklin; and G. W. Sapp, of Knox.

Supreme Judge.—Three are yet to nominate. William White, of Clarke, and Judge Miller, of Ashtabula, both incumbents; Luther Day, of Portage, C. W. Kent, of Lucas, John Welsh, of Athens, Simon Nash, of Gallia and John A. Foote, of Cuyahoga.

Members of Board of Public Works—two, Herrig, of Auglaize, James Moore of Coshocton, incumbents, and S. R. Hosmer, of Muskingum.

Comptroller of the Treasury—Colonel Brally, of Fulton, W. B. Thrall, of Franklin, and H. B. Stevens, of Warren.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention—Ex-Governors Dennison and Tod, Senators Wade and Sherman, Generals Schenck and Garfield, Dr. C. V. Dorsey, Columbus Delano, V. B. Horton and Samuel Galloway. The platform will be short and to the point, and will of course endorse the general policy of the administration.

At the Union convention, held at Newark, to-day, Judge R. E. Evans, of Zanesville, and Joseph C. Devin, of Mt. Vernon, were elected delegates to the Baltimore convention.

M. Wilson, of Newark, and Wm. Stanton, of Coshocton, are alternate delegates.

The delegates were instructed to support Lincoln for President, and Winter Davis, of Maryland, or Johnson, of Tennessee for Vice President.

The action of the Governor in calling out the National Guard for 100 days, was adopted.

Associated Press Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

HOUSE.

The Committee on Elections reported in favor of giving the seat for Dacotah to J. D. S. Todd.

The Senate amendments to the National Currency bill were then taken up, and an effort to have them sent to a Conference Committee failed.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved that the amendments be laid on the table.

This was decided in the negative by a vote of 56 to 80.

The Senate had amended on the twelfth section of the bill, which provides that shareholders shall be held individually responsible, by adding an exception that the shareholders of any banking association, now existing under the State laws, having not less than $5,000,000 of capital actually paid in and a surplus of 20 per cent on hand, both to be determined by the Comptroller of the Currency, shall be liable only to the amount invested in their shares, and such surplus shall be kept undiminished, and be in addition to the surplus provided for in this act; and if at any time there shall be a deficiency in such surplus of 20 per cent, the Banking Association shall not pay any dividends to its shareholders until such deficiency shall be made good, and in case of such deficiency, the Comptroller of the Currency may compel the Banking Association to close its business and wind up its affairs under the provisions of this act.

The House concurred in the above by a vote of 68 to 34.

The House limited the entire amount of notes for circulation to three hundred million. The Senate had amended it by making the limit apply to either the circulation or capital stock. The House now concurred in this amendment by a vote of 57 against 77, leaving the limit to apply to the circulation alone. The House 99 against 28 concurred in the Senates amendment that the circulation upon the terms prescribed by the Secretary and Treasurer may permit an exchange to be made of any of the Bonds deposited with the Treasurer by an association for other Bonds of the United States authorized by this act for circulating notes if he shall be of opinion that such an exchange can be made without prejudice to the United States. The House had fixed the rate of interest at not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, the Senate struck this out, and substituted that the associations may charge the rate allowed by the State or Territory where the bank is located, and no more, except that, whereby the laws of any State a different rate is limited. For banks of issue organized under State laws, the rate so limited shall be allowed for associations organized in any such State under this act, and when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State or Territory, the bank may receive or charge a rate not exceeding 7 per cent.—The House concurred in this, 56 to 52.

Mr. Stevens said that the most important part of the bill had thus been stricken out, and he, therefore, moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to by 55 to 72.

The Senate had amended the tax section by providing that in lieu of the existing laws, every association shall pay a duty of ½ per cent each half year, from January last upon the average amount of its notes in circulation, and a duty of ½ per cent each half year on the average amount of its deposits, and a duty of ½ per cent each half year on its capital stock, beyond the amount invested in United States bonds. Nothing is to be construed to prevent the market value of the shares and the real estate value of the associations, State or municipal. The Senate's amendment was concurred in, 61 to 67.

The House acted upon all the Senate's amendments. Those to which the House disagreed will be sent to the Senate for further action.

Mr. Patterson of New Hampshire reported a bill to incorporate the Newsboys' Home in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Brooks of New York, wished to know what would be the use of such a home if newspapers were to be suppressed. In that case there would be no newsboys.

Mr. Cox of Ohio, expressed his surprise at the remarks of the gentleman from New York, (Brooks) for if the newspapers were suspended, and, not only the boys themselves, but the gentleman himself might want a home.

Mr. Eldridge of Wisconsin, would like the gentleman from New York, (Brooks) to inform him whether the Government was not now furnishing homes to editors of newspapers in the forts of the North.

Mr. Brooks replied that perhaps some gentleman on the representative side of the House could give the information, as for himself, he was not an organ of the Administration.

Mr. Kernan of New York, desired to say a few words, coming as he did from a State where the people were greatly aggrieved from a spasmodic energy which trampled down the rights of some of her citizens.

Mr. Morrille of Vermont, remarked that the discussion of the suppression of the World and Journal of Commerce was not in order on this bill, which it was desirable to pass, merely to secure an insurance on the buildings of the newsboys' home.

Mr. Kernan said that it would be idle to protect newsboys, if we do not protect citizens whose rights have been violated. If it is not in order for him to express his views on this grand inquest of the nation, he desired that an express section be added to the bill, providing that the press shall not be suppressed by the arbitrary will of an executive.

Mr. Morrell again raised the question, that the freedom of the press was not pertaining to the bill.

The Speaker again sustained the point. He said the bill merely provided for an act of incorporation of a home for newsboys and such remarks were no more appropriate to this than to a land or pension bill.

Comptroller of the Treasury—Colonel Brally, of Fulton, W. B. Thrall, of Franklin, and H. B. Stevens, of Warren.

Mr. Kernan remarked that he simply desired to call the attention of the House to the importance of the subject, of its effects on the well being of the country, and to show that whenever an executive officer should, by mistake or from impulse, do an act, the tendency of which was to alienate the people, the Government was proportionately weakened.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, hoped the gentleman from New York [Mr. Kernan] would not now be allowed to go on any longer, and with a view of accommodating for a speech he would move that the evening be set apart for that purpose.

Mr. Kernan replied that he would be happy to be heard at any time.

Mr. Brooks moved to recommit the bill with instructions that its provisions shall be made to apply to the members of New York, providing it shall not be lawful for the Executive or any other person in authority to suppress newspapers by military force, thus depriving newsboys of their employment.

The Speaker said that the amendment was clearly out of order.

Mr. Brooks then modified his proposition so as to instruct the Committee to report a new section to the bill, providing, that no newspaper shall be suppressed in Washington, or its editor incarcerated without due process of law.

The Speaker for the reasons before stated, pronounced the proposition out of order.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, asked the Speaker whether he had ever read the Constitution.

The Speaker replied that he had not only frequently read it but had sworn to support it besides.

Mr. Kernan resumed the floor and was proceeding with his remarks when Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, called him to order for irrelevancy.

Mr. Kernan said he had supposed he might make some suggestions because from recent events the newsboys were liable at any moment to be thrown out of employment.

The Speaker again pronounced Mr. Kernan out of order.

Mr. Brooks, who had yielded to Kernan, resumed the floor. He said it was the pride of the Speaker of the House as well as his own, that in their early days they were newsboys, and had been educated by the journalist.

Mr. Wilson, of New York, asked his colleague whether he was in favor of continuing the Home at Fort Lafayette.

Mr. Brooks said that the Newsboys' Home should be the capital prison, and he would have their education such as would throughly fit them for champions of human liberty. He would have them each taught the magna charta, not only in English, but in the original Latin. He would have them thoroughly trained to the principles of that charter, extorted by the Barons from King John at Runnymede, and which declares that no man shall be deprived of his liberty, except by due process of law. He would have this declaration posted on the Capital walls in Latin, Saxon, English, and all other languages, that it might be read and understood by all men. He would have newsboys educated under the petition of right and the principles of common law, effecting human liberty as declared in England centuries ago. He would have newsboys so thoroughly trained that when they were stopped from selling their papers by arbitrary power, they would have the ability of the journalists to remonstrate against the injustice and outrage upon their rights.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, who was sitting near Mr. Brooks, ironically said, his remarks were treasonable.

Mr. Brooks resuming said that those who violated the Constitution were guilty of treason; those, who lawlessly arrested editors and suppressed journals were guilty of treason. A violation of the Constitution was the highest order of treason.

The Speaker said the gentleman was not in order.

Mr. Brooks remarked if this was in order he had nothing more to say and took his seat. The bill for the Incorporation of the Newsboys home, in this district of Columbia, was then passed under the operation of the previous question. The house assumed the consideration of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Davee of New York made a speech against its propriety and expediency, at this time giving the notice for the termination of the treaty.

The house adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Van Winkle, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to punish and prevent the counterfeiting of coin of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Collamer the Brazil steamship bill was taken up, and passed.

The Internal Revenue bill was then considered and the amendments of the Finance Committee were acted on as the bill was read.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Van Winkle, from the Committee on Finance reported favorably on the House bill to punish and prevent the counterfeiting of coin of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Collamer the Brazil mail steam ship bill was taken and passed by yeas 21, nays 14

The bill to appoint an additional supervisor and two local inspectors of steamboats for collection in the district of Tennessee, was passed.

The Internal Revenue bill was taken up and after the expiration of the morning hour was discussed at length. On the clauses regulating the duties and salaries of the officers to be appointed under the law the amendments of the Finance Committee, which were verbal, were agreed to.

Adjourned.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S LETTER TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY HALL.

NEW YORK, May 24.

Governor Seymour's letter to District Attorney Hall, in relation to the seizure of the World and Journal of Commerce says that it is charged that those acts of violence were done without due legal process, and without the sanction of State or National laws. If this be true, the offenders must be punished. If the owners of the above named journals have violated the State or National laws, they must be proceeded against, and prosecuted by those laws. Any action against them outside of legal procedures is criminal.

The Governor argues the matter at some length, and concludes: In making your requisition, you will call upon the sheriff of the county, and the head of Police department for any needed force and assistance. The failure to do this by any official under my control, will be deemed sufficient cause for his removal.

FROM FORT MONROE.

FORT MONROE, May 24—4 P. M.

The steamer Thomas Powell, General Butler's dispatch boat, has just arrived, and reports everything quiet.

There have been no hostilities since last Saturday night with the enemy, but from accounts it appears that the rebels received severe punishment for their attempt at a night surprise.

They had to bury their dead under a flag of truce.

Captain George Emerson, of the 67th Ohio Regiment, who was shot through the body, died last night on the hospital transport, and his remains have been brought to the Chesapeake Hospital.

3,400 wounded men have been brought down the James River since the army first landed.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 24.

The trial of Andrews, a leader in the July riots, commenced this morning.

The Washington Republican of last evening says our army on Sunday morning was fifteen miles beyond Spottsylvania Court House, and that everything was progressing successfully.

The Richmond Enquirer admits of a heavy loss in the battle with Butler last week and foots it up at 1,500.

At the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly in Newark, New Jersey, to day Judge Matthews, from the committe on bills and overtures, presented a report on the subject of slavery, which taking strong anti slavery grounds created a profound sensation. It was made the special order for Friday.

The indications are that there will be no necessity for a draft in this city. The Supervisor of the Volunteer Committee claims that the city is entitled to a credit of about 1,500 over the number of regiments under all the calls. The Government, however, claims 200 yet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Special to the Post says: The attempt which will be made in the Senate to strike out the $300 exemption clause in the enrollment act, will probably fail in the House.

There is some prospect that Senator Wilson's proposition to draft men for a single year will be adopted.

The Arkansas question assumes an important phase. A Senator and Representative are claiming admission to seats in Congress.

Better news has been received here from Little Rock within a day or two.

MISSOURI CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 24.

The Radical State Convention meets tomorrow. Quite a number of delegates arrived to-day. It is said that a spirited debate will arise on the question of sending delegates to Baltimore. There is a strong influence adverse to such a course, consequently, Cleveland is preferred.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.

The Journal is advised that General John H. Morgan, a the head of 500 or 600 cavalry, are at Abbington, Virginia, and contemplates an immediate raid into Kentucky, via Round Gap. Our forces are ready to give them a warm reception.

Yesterday Afternoon's Report.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 24.

A special to the Times, dated Guineas Station, 7 P. M., 21st, says:

The Army of the Potomac is again on the march toward Richmond. During the night Hancock's Corps, which had held the left of our lines in front of Spottsylvania Court House, took up the march, moving on the road parallel with the Ny river. Early this morning he reached Guinea's Station, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, two miles due south from Fredericksburg, then pushed onward following the railroad, and to-night finds the headquarters of Hancock's column at Bowling Green, eighteen miles south of Fredericksburg. The other corps have been to-day following the same general line, and are now passing the point from which this dispatch is dated.

You will observe from these indications that the commanding General has effected a turning movement on the right flank of Lee, who is now hastily falling back to take up a new defensive position. It is expected his next stand will be on the South Anna river, although he may endeavor to hit us while moving by flank, just as he did when outflanked in his lines on the Rapidan.

Heavy firing is in fact heard at this moment across the Ny, where one of our columns is moving. A mile southwest of Guineas Station is the point of confluence of the Po and Ny Rivers, and at this point the stream is crossed by Guines bridge, which is in our possession. Our army has now all gone from the front it has held before Spottsylvania Court House the past two weeks. Our present front, while it puts us in a very advantageous position in regard to the enemy, perfectly covers our communications, which are via Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek. The railroad will soon be all right from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg, and doubtless will be put in order south of that point as we advance.

The Herald correspondent with Butler, May 22d, gives an account of a midnight assault by the rebels on the night previous. The pickets received the fire firmly and gradually fell back, when the artillery opened upon the advancing rebels with withering discharges of grape and cannister. The siege guns and light batteries were brought to bear, and the rebels were mowed down like grass. They still advanced, receiving another slaughtering discharge, when they halted. A rebel caisson exploded, scattering death in all directions. The gunboats on the Appotomax joined in shelling the woods where the rebel reserves were stationed. Finally, the rebels, finding our forces so well prepared to receive them, withdrew, leaving their dead on the field, numbering 253.—Our defenses were constructed by some of our best engineers, and are almost impregnable.

The Times' Washington special says:

The Senate Military Committee is considering the proposition to allow the President to call out volunteers for less than three years also to repeal the $300 exemption clause.

In the District Supreme Court Judge Wylie decided that gold speculators are contrary to public policy and that the plaintiffs can neither recover profits made on former operations in the hands of defendants, or monies deposited with them as margin or collateral under contracts for the purchase of gold.

The cargo of coal donated to the Sanitary Fair by George Elliott of England sold to-day for $35,000.

It is reported the gunboats of the Potomac flotilla have removed all the obstructions to the Rappahannock river.

Nothing from General Grant.

A woman has, for the first time in England, passed a first medical examination. She had applied to the University of London and St. Andrews, to the College of Surgeons of London and of Edinburgh, and to the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, but all in vain. Each of the learned bodies refused to allow her to compete for the the degreed which would have given her a legal qualification to labor in the cure of human ills, and finally she appealed to Apothecaries Hall, and having been examined in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, and materia medica, which she had studied for the prescribed five years, was successful in passing. A further course of eighteen months study is required, when, if proved duly qualified, she will receive a license to practice.

At a school establishment for poor children in an English town, the clergyman who was teaching was asking among other things, "Why were Adam and Eve turned out of the Paradise?" Up jumped a boy, and with eager countenance answered, "Because they could not pay their rent." On inquiry, it proved that his frteer and mother had been repeatedly turned out for the same cause, and that the like catastrophe was them impending afresh. Pity was awakenene', the cause was investigated, and relies was afforded.

A Virginia City, N. T., paper of the 21st ult, says that Billy Mulligan fought a duel near that place with a man named Coleman. Navy revolvers were the weapons used, and six shots each were fired. Coleman was struck twice, and died from his wounds.

A Boston musical critic makes it the subject of special commendation that Carl Anschutz dares to lead his orchestra without white kids!

The Washington Republican gets off the following:

"The rebel capital is in a carpet bag, and is in Jeff. Davis' hand, and Jeff. Davis is usually, during active operations, in a special car on a railroad. Wherever Jeff. and the carpet-bag are, there is the rebel capital."

One of the female school teachers in New York was complained of last week for punishing a pupil by wiping his tongue with a wet towel, on which a little castile soap had been rubbed. Her pay was suspended for two weeks.

The Mormons are sending out a new set of their "missionaries" this spring. Elder Lewis Robbins, born in Massachusetts, and formerly a resident of this state, has just been accidentally killed in Utah. He was a prominent man among the "Saints."

West Lebanon, in New Hampshire, a place of only about four hundred inhabitants, has sent its pastor to the front to care for the wounded, under the auspices of the Christian Commission, making up a donation for the soldiers of $400 to take along with him.

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Seed Dealers, farmers and others can find at our Union Elevator, Merwin street, choice Wisconsin Club Wheat. Also western oats for seeding purposes for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
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The Cleveland Ice Company are prepared to furnish families, railroads, hotels, &c., with pure Spring Pond Ice.
All orders left at C. S. Malby's Oyster Depot, 209 Superior street will be promptly attended to
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I TAKE PLEASURE IN ANnouncing to the public that I have now fully commenced my retail business. I have the purest kind of Ice, which I can furnish cheap. All orders to be left at the Fish Market on River street.
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will supply families, hotels, boats, &c., at all times, on the shortest notice, at 50 cts per 100 pounds. Ice can be obtained at the above rates on application being made at the office. No deductions for less time than one week. Collections made monthly, and bills must be promptly paid.
All orders left at 106 and 108 Superior street, 20 River street, or Post Office Drawer 216, will be promptly attended to. may20-tf

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Health Office, 75 Ohio street until 10 o'clock P. M., May 26th, 1864, for building an addition to the Pest House of 24 by 30 feet, and 12 feet posts. Plans and