ADDRESS

OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The perilous condition of our country demands that we should reason together. Party organization, restricted within proper limits, is a positive good, and indeed essential to the preservation of public liberty. Without it the best Government would soon degenerate into the worst of tyrannies. In despotisms the chief use of power is in crushing out party opposition. In our own country the experience of the last twelve months proves, more than any lesson in history, the necessity of party organization. The present Administration was chosen by a party, and in all civil acts and appointments has recognized, and still does, its fealty and obligations to that party. There must and will be an opposition. The public safety and good demand it. Shall it be a new organization or an old one? The Democratic party was founded more than sixty years ago. It has never been disbanded. To-day it numbers one million five hundred thousand electors in the States still loyal to the Union. Its recent numerous victories in municipal elections in the Western and Middle States proves its vitality. Within the last ten months it has held State Conventions and nominated full Democratic tickets in every Free State in the Union. Of no other party opposed to the Republicans can the same be said.

SHALL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BE NOW DISBANDED?

Why should it? Are its ancient principles wrong? What are they? Let its platforms for thirty years speak:

RESOLVED, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to pay the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

And as explanatory of these the following from Mr. Jefferson's first inaugural:

The support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies.

The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

A jealous care of the right of election by the people.

The supremacy of the Civil over the Military authority.

The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

Economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened.

Freedom of Religion, freedom of the Press, and freedom of person under protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected.

Such, Democrats, are the principles of your party, essential to public liberty and the stability and wise administration of the Government, alike in peace and war. They are the principles upon which the Constitution and the Union were founded; and, under the control of a party which adheres to them, the Constitution would be maintained and the Union could not be dissolved.

Is the policy of the Democratic party wrong, that it should be disbanded?

Its policy is consistent with its principles, and may be summed up, from the beginning, as follows: The support of liberty as against power; of the people as against their agents and servants; and of State rights as against consolidation and centralized despotism; a simple government; no public debt; no taxes; no high protective tariff; no general system of internal improvements by Federal authority; no National Bank; hard money for the Federal public dues; no assumption of State debts; expansion of territory; self-government for the Territories, subject only to the Constitution; the absolute compatibility of a union of the States, "part slave and part free;" the admission of new States, with or without slavery, as they may elect; non-interference by the Federal Government with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia; and, finally, as set forth in the Cincinnati Platform in 1856, and reaffirmed in 1860, absolute and eternal repudiation of all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion.

Such was the ancient and the recent policy of the Democratic party, running through a period of sixty years—a policy consistent with the principles of the Constitution, and absolutely essential to the preservation of the Union.

Does the history of the Democratic party prove that it ought to be abandoned? "By their fruits shall ye know them." Sectional parties do not achieve Union triumphs. For sixty years from the inauguration of Jefferson on the 4th of March, 1801, the Democratic party, with short intervals, controlled the power and the policy of the Federal Government. For forty-eight years out of these sixty, Democratic statesmen met ruled the country; for fifty-four years and eight months the Democratic policy prevailed. During this period Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California were successively annexed to our territory, with an area more than twice as large as all the original thirteen States together. Eight new States were admitted under strictly Democratic Administrations—one under the Administration of Fillmore.

From five millions, the population has increased to thirty-one millions. The Revolutionary debt was extinguished. Two foreign wars were successfully prosecuted, with a moderate outlay and a small army and navy and without the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; without one infraction of the Constitution; without one usurpation of power; without suppressing a single newspaper; without imprisoning a single editor; without a limit to the freedom of the press, or of speech in or out of Congress, but in the midst of the grossest abuse of both; and without the arrest of a single "traitor," though the Hartford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the other, Senators invited the enemy to "great our volunteers with bloody hands and welcome them to hospitable graves."

During all this time wealth increased, business of all kinds multiplied, prosperity smiled on every side, taxes were low, wages were high, the North and the South furnished a market for each other's products at good prices; public liberty was secure, private rights undisturbed; every man's house was his castle; the courts were open to all; no passports for travel, no secret police, no spies, no informers, no bastiles; the right to assemble peaceably, the right to petition; freedom of religion, freedom of speech, a free ballot, and a free press; and all this time the Constitution maintained and the Union of the States preserved.

Such were the choice fruits of Democratic principles and policy, carried out through the whole period during which the Democratic party held the power and administered the Federal Government. Such has been the history of that party—It is a Union party, for it preserved the Union, by wisdom, peace, and compromise, for more than half a century.

Then neither the ancient principles, the policy, nor the past history of the Democratic party require our would justify its disbandment.

Is there anything in the present crisis which demands it? The more immediate use is, to maintain the Constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was.

To maintain the Constitution is to respect the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen. It is to adhere faithfully to the very principles and policy which the Democratic party has professed for more than a half a century. Let its history, and the results, from the beginning, prove whether it has practised them. We appeal proudly to the record.

The first step towards the rest ration of the Union as it was is to maintain the Constitution as it is. So long as it was maintained in fact, and not threatened with infraction in spirit and in letter, actual or imminent, the Union was unbroken.

To restore the Union, it is essential, first, to give assurance to every State, and to the people of every section, that their rights and liberties and property will be secure within the Union under the Constitution. What assurance so doubly sure as the restoration to power of that ancient, organized, consolidated Democratic party, which for sixty years did secure the property, rights and liberties of the States and of the people; and thus did maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union, and with them the multiplied blessings which distinguished us above all other nations?

To restore the Union is to crush out sectionalism North and South. To begin the great work of restoration through the ballot-box is to kill abolition. The bitter waters of secession flowed first, and are fed still from the unclean fountain of abolitionism. That fountain must be dried up. Armies may break down the power of the Confederate Government in the South; but the work of restoration can only be carried on through political organization and the ballot in the North and West. In this great work we cordially invite the co-operation of all men of every party who are opposed to the fell spirit of abolition, and who, in sincerity, desire the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Let the dead past bury its dead. Rally, lovers of the Union, the Constitution, and of Liberty, to the standard of the Democratic party, already in the field and confident of victory! That party is the natural and persistent enemy of abolition. Upon this question its record as a national organization—however it may have been at times with particular men or in particular States—is clear and unquestionable. From the beginning of the anti-slavery agitation to the period of the last Democratic National Convention, it has held but one language in regard to it. Let the record speak:

RESOLVED, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Upon these principles alone, so far as relates to slavery, can the Union as it was be restored; and no other Union, except the *Unity of Despotism*, can be maintained in this country; and this last we will resist, as our fathers did, with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

But it is said that you must disband the Democratic party "to support the Government." We answer that the Democratic party has always supported the Government; and while it was in power preserved the Government in all its vigor and integrity, not by force and arms, but by wisdom, sound policy and peace. But it never did admit, and never will, that this Administration, or any Administration, is "the Government." It holds, and ever has held, that the Federal Government is the agent of the people of the several States composing the Union; that it consists of three distinct departments—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial—each equally a part of the Government, and equally entitled to the confidence and support of the States and the people; and that it is the duty of every patriot to sustain the several departments of the Government in the exercise of all the constitutional powers of each, which may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the Government in its principles and in its vigor and integrity, and to stand by and defend to the utmost the flag which represents the Government, the Union and the country.

In this sense the Democratic party has always sustained, and will now sustain, the Government against all foes, at home or abroad, in the North or the South, open or concealed, in office or out of office, in peace or in war.

If this is what the Republican party mean by supporting the Government, it is an idle thing to abandon the old and tried Democratic party, which for so many years and through so many trials supported, preserved, and maintained the Government of the Union. But, if their real purpose be to aid the ancient enemies of the Democracy in subverting our present Constitution and form of government, and, under pretence of saving the Union, to erect a strong centralized despotism on its ruins, the Democratic party will resist them as the worst enemy to the Constitution and the Union, and to free government everywhere.

We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A fitter time will come hereafter for such discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise fifteen months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage, the great mass of the South, with the whole Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party, of the North and West, united in favor of certain amendments to the Constitution—and chief among them, the well known "Crittenden Propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage, all proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrines of the Chicago platform were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden Propositions" never received a single Republican vote in either House. For the proof we appeal to the journals of Congress and the Congressional *Globe*.

We return to reply to the charge that the Democratic party is opposed to granting aid and support to the Federal Government in maintaining its safety, integrity and constitutional supremacy, and in favor of disbanding our armies and succumbing to the South. The charge is libellous and false. No man has advocated any such proposition. Democrats we claim to be their duty as patriots to support the Government in all constitutional, necessary and proper efforts to maintain its safety, integrity and constitutional authority; but at the same time they are inflexibly opposed to waging war against any of the States or people of this Union in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any State. Above all, the Democratic party will not support the Administration in anything which looks or tends to the loss of our political or personal rights and liberties, or a change of our present democratical form of government.

But no, Democrats, it is not the support of the Government in restoring the Union which the party in power requires of you. You are asked to give up your principles, your policy, and your party, and to stand by the Administration of the party in power, in all its acts. Above all it is demanded of you that you yield at least a silent support to their whole policy, and to withhold all scrutiny into their public conduct of every kind, lest you should "embarrass the Administration." You are thus asked to renounce one of the first principles and the chief security of a Democratic Government—the right to hold public servants responsible to their master, the people; to render the representative accountable to his constituents; the ancient and undoubted prerogative of Americans to canvass public measures and public men. It is this "high constitutional privilege" which Daniel Webster declared he would "defend and exercise within the House and out of the House, and in all places, in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times." It is a right secured by the Constitution—a right instimable to the people, and formidable to tyrants only.

If ever there was a time when the existence and consolidation of the Democratic party upon its principles and policy was a vital necessity to public and private liberty, that time is now.

Unquestionably the Constitution gives ample power to the several departments of the Government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and, in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States. Every act necessary for the safety and efficiency of the Government, and for a complete and most vigorous trial of its strength is yet wholly consistent with the observance of every provision of that instrument, and of the laws in pursuance of it, if the sole motives of those in power were the suppression of "the rebellion," and no more. And yet the history of the Administration for the twelve months past has been and continues to be a history of repeated usurpations of power, and of violations of the Constitution, and of the public and private rights of the citizen. For the proof we appeal to facts too recent to need recital here, and too flagrant and heinous for the calm narrative which we propose. Similar acts were done, and a like policy pursued in the threatened war with France in the time of John Adams, and with the same ultimate purpose. But in two or three years the people forced them into an honorable peace with France, rebuked the excesses and abuses of power, vindicated the Constitution, and turned over the Federal Government to the principles and policy of the Democratic party. To the sober second thought of the people," therefore, and to the ballot-box, we now appeal when again in like peril with our fathers.

But it every Democrat concurred in the policy of prosecuting the war to the utter subjugation of the South and for the subversion of her State Governments with her institutions without a Convention of the States, and without an early or future peace, we should just as resolutely resist the disbanding of the Democratic party. It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and the only party which has done it without abuse of power, without molestation to the rights of any class of citizens, and with due regard to economy. All this it has done; all this, if need be, it is able to do again. If success, then, in a military point of view be required, the Democratic party alone can command it.

To conclude:—Inviting all men, without distinction of State, section, or party, who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, to unite with us in this great work upon terms of perfect equality we insist that—

The restoration of the Union, whether through peace or by war, demands the continued organization and success of the Democratic party;

The preservation of the Constitution demands it;

The maintenance of liberty and free democratical Government demands it;

The restoration of a sound system of internal policy demands it;

Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, now at the rate of four millions dollars a day, demand it;

The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demand it—a public debt already one thousand millions of dollars, and equal at the present rate, in three years, to England's debt of a century and a half in growth;

The heavy taxation, direct and indirect, State and Federal, already more than two hundred millions of dollars a year, eating the substance of the people, augmenting every year, demands it;

Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side, demand it;

And, finally, the restoration of the concord, good feeling, and prosperity of former years, demands that the Democratic party shall be maintained and made victorious.

W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois.
A. L. KNAPP, of Illinois.
J. C. ROBINSON, of Illinois.
JOHN LAW, of Indiana.
C. W. VCORHEES, of Indiana.
W. ALLEN, of Ohio.
C. A. WHITE, of Ohio.
WARREN P. NOBLE, of Ohio.
GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio.
JAS. R. MORRIS, of Ohio.
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio.
PHILIP JOHNSON, of Penn.
L. E. ANCONA, of Penn.
GEO. K. SHIEL, of Oregon.

[NOTE.—The names of the absent members concurring in the above will be affixed to the pamphlet edition of this *Address*.]

Amusements.

FAVORITE STREET THEATRE.—Herrmann drew, as usual, a crowded house last night, and astonished his audience with his extraordinary powers as a magician. An addition to the attractions of his entertainments was made last night, in the production of a lively operetta, called *Les Noces de Jeannette*, which was given in the best style by Madame Herrmann and Mr. Dubreuil. The former, in the character of Jeannette, was most piquant, and adds to a charming voice histrionic powers of a high order. The plot of the play is decidedly French, and hinges upon the attempt of an inveterate bachelor to avoid the yoke of matrimony after having fully committed himself to a fair lady. Through a stratagem of the latter, the former is, of course, defeated, and the happy union of the parties closes the performance.

Madame Herrmann acted and sang her solo to perfection, and met with a most warm reception, while Signor Dubreuil excellent as a singer, was inimitable in rendering the comic part entrusted to him. There are one or two musical morceaux in this operetta, which excited much admiration, and at the fall of the curtain the artists were rewarded with a hearty *encore*, which brought them forward to make their acknowledgments. Herrmann closed the entertainment with some of his most remarkable exhibitions of skill.

This is positively the last week of M. Herrmann's engagement, but he has resolved to give a *matinee* on Saturday at 2 P. M., the sale for the tickets of which will commence this morning at McCaffrey's. The public will take notice that but three opportunities are left them, and will act accordingly.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE—*Benefit of Miss Western.*—The performances at this theatre possess to the friends of Miss Lucille Western, and to our theatrical community generally, a speciality of interest, which should command their attendance *en masse*. The occasion will be for the farewell benefit of the gifted young lady, whose unprecedentedly lengthy engagement of six consecutive weeks will be brought to a regretful close to-morrow night. That her friends will avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity as that of to night to bestow upon her the well merited compliment of a substantial benefit, we entertain no doubt. The mass of our play-goers will find in the advertised entertainment attraction amply sufficient to induce their presence. The chief feature of the night's performances will undoubtedly be the stirring Scotch drama of *Guy Mannering*, in which Miss Western will essay—and with guaranteed success—the character of Meg Merrilies, in which the genius of Charlotte Cushman has so brilliantly and famously manifested itself. The spirited musical military drama, *The Child of the Regiment*, with Miss Western as Marie, will close the entertainment. In the language of the play-bills, we hope that the fair *beneficiare* will receive "a bumper at parting."

A new bark, the British Lion, built in Canada for the lake and European trade, is at Detroit. She is peculiarly made; her rigging consisting wholly of wire, with the exception of her running gear. One shroud of her standing rigging is strong enough to support twenty tons weight.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* submitted the result of the action of the House on the impeachment of West H. Humphreys; and on motion for the appointment of a select committee of three to consider the case, such committee was ordered, and Messrs. Foster of Connecticut, Davis of Kentucky, and Doolittle of Wisconsin, were appointed.

Mr. GRIMES presented a petition from General Franz Siegel, the officers of his staff and other German citizens, praying the passage of a bill to establish a professorship of German at the Military Academy at West Point, and recommending Rheinhold Solger for that office.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the bill to amend the act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors, approved March 1st, 1862.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the House bill to establish a port of entry and collection district in Beaufort, South Carolina, was taken up, amended, and passed.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to abolish the office of Marshal of the District of Columbia, and creating the office of Sheriff. Referred to the District Committee.

The bill to provide for the deficiency of the appropriation for the pay of the two and three years volunteers, and to pay the officers and men in actual service in the Department of Missouri, came up as unfinished business.

After some discussion the bill was passed. It appropriates $30,000,000.

The bill to limit the number of major and brigadier generals was passed. By it the major-generals are to number 30, and the brigadiers 200.

The House bill to establish a Department of Agriculture was then taken up, and after considerable discussion was passed—yeas 25, nays 13.

The bill for the appointment of medical storekeepers was next taken up, and so amended as to authorize the President to appoint hospital chaplains. It was then passed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill providing for the education of colored children in the city of Washington and the District of Columbia, was taken up. [It provides that 10 per cent. of the amount of taxes paid by the colored people of the city shall be set apart by the city corporation for the establishment of public schools for colored children, &c.]

The Committee on the District had recommended an amendment, to include Georgetown in the bill, with one or two other slight amendments, which were adopted.

On motion of Mr WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill was amended by adding a section as follows:

That all persons of color in the District of Columbia, or in the corporate limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, shall be subject and amenable to the same laws to which free white persons are or may be subject and amenable, and shall be tried for any offence against law in the same manner as free white persons; and upon any legal conviction of any crime, or offence against any law, such persons of color shall be liable to the same penalty and punishment, and no other, that are imposed upon free white persons for the same crime or offence—and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Saulsbury called for the yeas and nays, and being taken, stood as follows—ayes 26, nays 7—viz:

Yeas—Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howe, King, Lane, of Indiana; Lane, of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, of Massachusetts—26.

Nays—Davis, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wilson, of Missouri, Wright—6.

No quorum voting, there was no result.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS it is reported that Robert E. Scott, Esq., and a man named Delaney, citizens of Fauquier county, Virginia, were killed on Saturday last by two soldiers belonging to the army of the United States; be it therefore—

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of War be requested to ascertain the facts in relation to the said homicide, and particularly if the same was perpetrated by the command or permission of any officer in the army, and if so, what steps have been taken to arrest or punish the soldiers aforesaid; and to furnish such information at the earliest convenience to this House.

Adopted.

Mr. BROWN, of New Jersey, called up the contested election case of Iowa. After a brief discussion, on motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the whole subject was postponed until the first Wednesday of the next session.

The SPEAKER stated that the regular order was the consideration of the House bill providing a temporary Government for Arizona.

The bill was discussed by Mr. WHEELER, of New York, and Mr. WATTS, delegate of New Mexico.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, closed the debate on the bill. In the course of his remarks he said there were traitors in the army and in high positions under the Government.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky.—Great God! will the gentleman name them?

Mr. ASHLEY.—That is my opinion. He was in favor of freedom in the territories. His remarks were mainly confined to the abolition of slavery, and concluded by saying if this bill did not pass this session, by the next December the Republican party might be powerless, and one bid utterly fail.

Mr. WHEELER, of New York, moved to postpone further consideration of the bill. Lost by a vote of 54 yeas and 59 nays.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The House refused to lay on the table by a vote of 50 to 72.

The bill then passed.

[The fourth section is as follows: That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted; and that from and after the passage of this act, slavery or involuntary servitude is hereby forever prohibited in all territories now organized; and that all acts, either of Congress or of any organized territory, establishing, regulating, or in any way recognizing the relation of master and slave in any of said Territories, is hereby repealed.]

A bill to extend the territorial limits of the Territory of Nevada was passed.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, called up the House bill to render freedom national and slavery sectional; to secure freedom to all persons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

The bill provides that slavery and involuntary servitude in all cases whatsoever, (other than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted,) shall henceforth cease, and be prohibited forever in all the following places, viz:

First.—In all the territories of the United States now existing, or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way.

Second.—In all places purchased, or to be purchased, by the United States, with the consent of the Legislatures of the several States, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings.

Third.—In all vessels on the high seas, and on all national highways, beyond the territory and jurisdiction of each of the several States from which or to which the said vessels may be going.

Fourth.—In all places whatsoever where the National Government is supreme, or has exclusive jurisdiction and power.

The second section provides: That any person now held or attempted to be held, hereafter, as a slave in any of the places above named, is hereby declared to be free; and the right to freedom hereby declared may be asserted in any of the Courts of the United States, in behalf of the party, or his or her posterity, after any lapse of time, upon the principle that a party once free is always free.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, moved to lay it on the table. Lost—yeas 50, nays 65.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays. Agreed to.

The House decided to adjourn by a vote of 62 yeas and 45 nays.

FROM WILLIAMSBURG.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S DESPATCH TO HIS WIFE.

Mrs. McClellan, who is now in New York, yesterday afternoon received the following despatch from her husband:

WILLIAMSBURG, May 7.—The battle of Williamsburg proved a brilliant victory. We have driven enemy's strong works, the town, and all the sick and wounded of the enemy, &c. None of your friends injured, though our loss is considerable.—That of the enemy was severe. The Quaker army is doing very well—Hancock was superb yesterday. I am in Joe. Johnston's headquarters of yesterday. This is a beautiful town, and quite old and picturesque. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

A second despatch to Mrs. McClellan says:

"The more we know the more complete our victory proves to be. All goes well."

THE PURSUIT BY OUR TROOPS.

YORKTOWN, May 6.—Yesterday morning our troops followed up the retreating Confederates with great rapidity, and overtook them at Williamsburg, where they fought all day.

At the outset we took two of their works, and were advancing, but the exhaustion of those of our regiments which were earliest in the field, and which had had no provision during the day, compelled them to fall back, as they were utterly worn out. One of our batteries was lost by getting imbedded in the mud, and its horses were shot.

Gen. McClellan arrived on the ground at five o'clock, and assumed command. He directed all our exhausted troops to retire, filled their places with fresh men, drove back the enemy, repossessed the ground and works taken in the morning, captured another breastwork and took about one hundred and fifty prisoners.

Hancock's brigade made a most brilliant charge.

The firing was kept up until after dark, at which time everything looked well. To-day the whole army, reserves, regulars, and all, is ordered up, and the battle will be renewed if the Confederates stand.

A strong force has gone to West Point, and will attack the Confederates in the rear. No report of yesterday's losses is yet received.

LETTRES DE CACHET.—The following is from the *Press*, and seems half "authorized":

"When the State Department makes public the reasons which have actuated the President in directing the arrest and confinement of certain disaffected persons, the partisans who have been so highly offended, and have sought revenge and recompense in our courts, will hang their heads in shame. They have demanded to know why they and their friends have been imprisoned, and their demand will be answered in such a way as will satisfy all loyal men that the course of the Administration was eminently sagacious and just."

This will not satisfy men *constitutionally* loyal, if it satisfies others. The arrest and confinement of all such offenders were right and necessary—but there is a *process* of arrest—a legal *mode* of confinement. The evidence now said to exist, must have existed from the start, to cause the arrests, and loyal courts, in loyal States, would have legally done what was done by mere "telegrams" without warrant, process, trial, examination, adjudication, or appeal.—*N. Y. Express, May 7th.*

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND DEAD BODIES FROM YORKTOWN.—The U. S. transport steamer Daniel Webster, Commander Bleatham, arrived in the harbor on Tuesday noon, after a passage of 36 hours from Ship Point, having on board 187 soldiers, under the care of Drs. Grymes and Smith, of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, Washington. These sick and dying soldiers were taken from about 3,000 whom Gen. McClellan was forced to leave behind on the occasion of his recent advance—1,000 of whom are supposed to belong to New York regiments. They are afflicted with typhoid fever, rheumatisms, and other maladies contracted on the swamps of the peninsula. The following is a summary of the passengers by the Daniel Webster.

New York	85	Massachusetts	4
Pennsylvania	31	Minnesota	1
Maine	31	Illinois	5
New Hampshire	9	Miscellaneous	10
Vermont	4	Unknown	3
Wisconsin	1		
New Jersey	3	Total	187

The following soldiers died on the passage:

Walter N. Hatch, Company K, 5th New Hampshire regiment, May 5.

Charles W. Englis, Company B, 8th Illinois regiment, May 6.

D. H. Dater, Company F, 77th New York regiment, May 6.

G. W. Cunnel, Company F, 77th New York regiment, May 6.

John McVeigh, Company F, 31st Pennsylvania regiment, May 6.—*From the N. Y. Express.*

From a report just made by the police of Cincinnati, it appears there are in that city 1,982 places where liquor is sold; 160 billiard rooms; 115 houses of ill-repute, 23 lottery offices, and 15 pawnbrokers.

The late Governor-General of Canada, Sir Edmund Head, has refused the governorship of Bombay, at £12,500 sterling per annum, in consequence of the climate not being likely to agree with Lady Head. Isn't he a considerate husband?

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of May.

GEORGE J APPOLD,
THOS CORNER, JAS. GETTY,
SAMUEL ELDER, R. D. ARMSTRONG.

Montreal and Commercial News.

BALTIMORE, May 8, 1862.

At the Stock Board to day State and City securities were again buoyant. Although there were no transactions in State stocks, the market was very firm, bidders offering 100 for Maryland inscribed 6's, but sellers were firm in demanding 105, an advance of ½ per cent. on yesterday's rates; for Missouri 6's 52⅝ was bid, 53⅛ was asked, for North Carolina 6's 70 was bid, and for Tennessee's 58 was bid, but there were no sellers at these rates. In City securities we notice sales of $75,000 6's 1890 at 100, $3,350 do. 1875 at 100, and $1,000 do. do. at 99⅞; the closing rates for those of 1873 was 99⅝ bid; do. 1875 99⅞ bid, 100 asked, 1886 at par; new issue of 1890 par; old issue 99⅝ bid, 100 asked; for the coupons of 1890 99 was bid. There were no transactions in Railroad bonds, and rates remain about the same as quoted yesterday, in some few instances rates a shade higher are demanded. We notice sales of 10 shares Bank of Commerce at $22, and 4 shares Union Bank at $65. For Canton Company $14 was bid, $15 asked. In other stocks we have no change to notice. Mining stocks are dull, and rates remain unchanged.

The rates of foreign Exchanges have fluctuated considerably during the week, and Messrs. Graf & Engler, Exchange Brokers, now quote on London, bankers' bills, at 113⅝; do. commercial bills, at 112@112⅝; on Paris, 60 days sight, 5f; do. short sight, 4f 95; on Antwerp, 5f; Amsterdam, 42⅝; Bremen, 81⅝; Hamburg, 37⅝; Cologne, 74⅝, and on Frankfort-on-the-Main, 43.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, May 8, 1862.

$8,500 Baltimore city 6's 100.....100
350 do. 75.....100
3,000 do. 75.....100
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....99⅝
4 shares Union Bank of Maryland.....22
3 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock.....68

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.

Trough WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	58	00
Missouri 6's	52⅝	52⅝
Tennessee 6's	59	58⅝
North Carolina bonds	72	60
American gold	103	00
Canton Company	14⅝	00
Erie Railroad	38⅝	38⅝
New York Central Railroad	88⅝	88⅝
Reading Railroad	46⅝	46⅝
Rock Island	00	00

irregular, dull.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

At the opening of business yesterday, the stock market was disposed to drop in consequence of the construction placed upon Gen. McClellan's despatch in the morning papers. A large number of persons hastened to realize the victory at Williamsburg changed the current of public feeling, and the market recovered tone, and closed strong at about yesterday's best prices. Money was abundant at 4@5. Exchange closed weak at 113⅝@114, gold, 103⅝ bid. The Sub-Treasurer has received $9,000, 000 of gold in exchange for 7.30 notes and will exchange no more.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, May 8.

COFFEE.—There continues to be a moderate demand for Coffee, but we hear of no sales worthy of reporting. The market is very firm, holders evincing no disposition to press sales. We now quote at 18⅝@21⅝ cts for common to prime Rio; 21@22 cts for Laguayra, and 26@27 cents per lb for Java. The stock now in first hands is about 30,000 bags Rio.

FLOUR.—The market is very quiet to day, and we have no transactions to report. The supply of Howard Street and Ohio Super is very light, and for good brands holders are firm in demanding $5.50 per bbl. We now quote Howard Street and Ohio extra at $5.75 per bbl. for shipping brands and $6.87½ per bbl. for choice do. Standard City Mills Super is held at $5.12½@5.25, and regular shipping Extra do. at $5.25@5.37½ per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour by the drug load, at $8.25 for Baltimore, and at $7.75 for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—We have no transactions to report to-day. The market is very quiet at $3.37½@3.62½ per bbl., according to quality.

CORN MEAL.—There is nothing doing, and we now quote nominally at $2.87½@3 per bbl. for Pennsylvania and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain were rather light to-day, and with a fair demand prices were well maintained. The offerings at the Baltimore Corn Exchange were 9,048 bushels, viz: 240 bushels Wheat, 1,308 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, and 250 bushels Rye. The better descriptions of Wheat were in fair demand, the sales reported are 100 bushels white at 155 cts; 550 bushels do. at 158 cts; 600 bushels red at 153 cts; 240 bushels do. at 132 cts, and 800 bushels do. at 130 cts. We quote common to fair white at 145@140 cts; good to prime do. at 150@155 cts., and strictly prime do. at 160@162 cts; fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 128@130 cts., and Southern do. at 131@133 cts. The sales of Corn amounted in the aggregate to some 1,500 bushels, viz: 164 bushels white at 62 cts.; 420 bushels do. at 62 cts.; 270 bushels do. at 61 cts.; 346 bushels yellow at 58 cts., and 402 bushels do. at 57 cts. Some 1,400 bushels Maryland Oats changed hands at 38@40 cts., and 800 bushels good to prime Pennsylvania at 39@41 cts. We now quote prime Pennsylvania at 41 cts, Maryland do. at 38@39 cts., and Virginia at 36@37 cts per bushel. Rye was firm—sales of 150 bushels at 74 cts., and 300 bushels do. at 73 @75 cts, and Maryland do at 68@70 cts. At the Maryland Exchange there were no offerings whatever, and, as a necessary consequence, we have no transactions to report.

MOLASSES.—The demand for Molasses is merely nominal, and with very light stocks the market is firm at our quotations, viz: Cuba clayed at 22@24 cts.; Cuba Muscovado at 24@30 cts.; and Porto Rico at 28@38 cts. The stock of New Orleans is entirely exhausted, and at present there is no English Island here.

PROVISIONS.—There is a very fair inquiry for Lard for export, and prices ruling higher. The market for Bacon Sides is firmer, in consequence of the light stock on hand, and rates have advanced cod. Pork.—We now quote Western Mess at $12.50@13; Prime Mess at $11.50. Prime do. at quote Shoulders on the spot at 4⅝@4¾ cts; Sides at 5⅝ cts. We notice some little inquiry for Bacon Sides; Shoulders are quiet; we quote Shoulders at 4 cts; Sides at 5⅛ cts; Hams at 6⅝@6.8 cts. for plain and sugar cured, and 8⅝ cts per lb. for fancy do. Beef—The demand is very light; we quote Baltimore No. 1 at $14.50@15; do Mess at $16@16.50, and Extra Mess do. at $16.50 per bbl.; Western Mess at $12@14 per bbl. Lard—We are unable to report any transactions to-day; the market is firm at 8⅝ cts for Western, in bbls. and tierces, and 9@9⅝ cts. per lb. for do. in kegs (regular packages); refined may be quoted at 9⅝ cts. per lb.

RICE.—The stock of Carolina Rice is nearly exhausted, and we quote it nominal at 7@7½ cts. for good to prime. There is a fair supply of East India Rice here, and we quote it at 5⅝@5⅝ cts. per lb.

SEEDS.—The season for Cloverseed is now over, and the sales now making are scarcely worth reporting. Clover seed may be quoted from store at $4.75@5; Timothy Seed at $2.12½@2.25, and Flaxseed at $1.85 per bushel.

SALT.—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Marsaili's and Worthington's 180 cts., and Ashton's fine at 190 cts. per sack. From store Turks Island is selling at 55 cts. per bushel.

SUGARS.—The market is very quiet to-day, and we have no sales to report. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba and English Island, common to good refining at $6.50@ 6.75; do. do. fair to good grocery at $7@7.50; do. do. prime $7.75@8.25; fair to good Porto Rico at $7@7.50; do. prime to choice at $7@7.50; Havana, boxes, at $7@8.75.

REFINED SUGAR.—The following are the quotations of Messrs F. W. Brune & Sons, agents of the Maryland Sugar Refining Company. The quotations of Messrs. Dougherty Wooods & Co. are about the same.

CASH PRICES FOR TWENTY OR MORE PACKAGES.

Double Refined Cut Loaf	10½ cts.	per lb
Double Refined Loaf	10⅝	"
Double Refined Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	10⅝	"
Extra Fine Powdered	10⅝	"
A., Crushed	10⅝	"
Circle A., Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	10⅝	"
SOFT CRUSHED.	10⅝	"
White Sugar—A	9⅝ cts.	per lb
do. do. B	9⅝	"
Extra do. C	9⅝	"
Yellow do. C	9