

not yet been selected, only with Gen. McClellan, the James River to-day, due, having not arrived left.

fred into—Ten Thousand the River Bank—The cautious—Our Cavalry singular Campaign—Washington.

MONROE, July 11, 1862. Webster, on the sanitary up the James, yesterday, below Harrison's Land-battery of six guns stationed on the right of the boat was struck severely damaged. The pilot by a musket-ball on the ad. The Webster kept on the appearance of a from her, made off. A the position where this absence of a considerable at 10,000, probably some time at Petersburg

at Yorktown, to which I correctly, and which the Press says are being "put all the outer fortifications principal ones, have been the casemates blown up, possible, destroyed, and this has been the course fortifications on Sewell's Island, and others in the guns burst are generally under, now superseded, bor of removal. A com-guns, near the river, and the encampment on the where we have a force on and defend the place be made.

On that part of the table. Our pickets sent to White House, which is Williamsburg, where of our cavalry, and New-twelve miles from the indicate that the Rebel's occupy the Peninsula. onchester Point, opposite wanted and blown up, away, others burst, and able by an opposing force own bear on it.

Our cavalry recently left within seven miles of acasionally riding along regiments of infantry were killed. The cavalry prisoners, who arrived

gh has returned to the fier Wilkes in command

telegram, announcing the construction of in- was equally erroneous. Yorktown were being line of intrenchments mistaken for new ones; dently resembling Gen. even for a sensation dis-

those who are discussing w the peninsular route and originated, to ascer-suggest that they ascer-us not settled at a meet-his associate Generals ch last. Having taken I will go further, and ue: that nothing what-y of the Potomac, or its t, when the march from eced, of the chain of ls from Yorktown to h the army was halted en. McClellan immedi-and before which the g month; that the map eed its march up the nations except those in of Yorktown; the for-sula was never dreamed first selected for the r to be the avenue, and i by the Army of the o of operations against the York selected in-

Here we run square another Department of War. The peninsular even the opening chap-ten.

to Washington, taken at his troops have gone s, has given rise to nu-ers, in view of which, e Army of the Potomac altogether unprovoked, rly expecting the arri and wholly unprepared by the President, it is

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION BILL.

A BILL to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than \$10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office, under the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That to insure the speedy termination of this present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same, and the proceeds thereof, for the support of the Army of the United States, that is to say: First, of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the Rebels in arms against the Government of the United States; secondly, of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet Officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner, or Control of the so-called Confederate States of America; thirdly, of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or Judge of any Court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America; fourthly, of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America; fifthly, of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State or municipal in its name or character: Provided, That the persons thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly, above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of Secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States; sixthly, of any persons who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That to secure the condemnation and sale of any such property after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purposes aforesaid, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court thereof, or in any Territorial Court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described or any part thereof may be found, or into which the same if movable may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases, and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the Court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said Court shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government, shall be the property of the

GREAT BRAVERY OF OUR TROOPS

NASHVILLE, July 13, 1862.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgians, Texans, and guerrillas, under Col. Forrest, attacked the 11th Michigan and 3d Minnesota Regiments in Murfreesboro at an early hour this morning.

There was desperate fighting, but at 3 p. m. the Michigan troops had surrendered. The Minnesotians were strongly intrenched, and cut the enemy to pieces terribly with Hewlett's Kentucky battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three charges.

Flags of truce were sent in by Forrest, demanding their surrender. Col. Leslie replied that he could hold his position for a week. The railroad track was torn up, but replaced. An attack on Nashville is not improbable.

Col. Leslie is reported falling back on Nashville. The cannonading was heard repeatedly here. Col. Boone has arrived with several companies.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, July 13, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Associated Press says that Murfreesboro has been taken by the Confederates, who are mostly Texan Rangers under Forrest, but was shelled by our battery (Storm's).

Report says it was the 9th Michigan Regiment which was captured. The 3d Minnesota, with a battery, were holding out at last accounts. Brigadier General Duffield and Crittenden of Indiana are prisoners.

There is great excitement in Nashville, and an attack is expected. We will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield, will shell the city. A battery is in position for the emergency.

NASHVILLE, July 13, 1862.

The city is filled with rumors about a fight at Murfreesboro to-day. The most reliable reports confirm the statement about a fight having occurred. The following particulars are given:

About eight o'clock this morning a large force of Rebel cavalry, under the command of Col. Forrest, composed principally of two Georgia and one other Rebel regular cavalry regiment, drove in our pickets and assailed the town.

The 9th Michigan Regiment, Col. Parkhurst, were surrounded and captured. Gen. T. T. Crittenden of Indiana, and Gen. Duffield, who had recently arrived to take command of the 23d Brigade, were made prisoners; also, Lieut. Barry, Commissary, and Lieut. C. H. Irwin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

The 3d Minnesota, Col. Leslie, and Herritt's 1st Kentucky Battery, made a gallant resistance. Their bravery is beyond praise. They saved the railroad track and bridges, losing but few men.

The Rebels destroyed the railroad depot and other property, including the telegraph office.

The town was being shelled by Herritt's battery at the last report—3 p. m., to-day.

Forrest is not expected to make an attempt upon Nashville, as he will find work enough for him to attend to before approaching the city. By trustworthy accounts he has 3,000 cavalry, but no artillery nor infantry.

A consultation has just been held between Gov. Johnson, Col. John F. Miller, commanding this post; Col. Lewis D. Campbell, Provost Marshal; Capt. O. D. Greene of Gen. Buel's Staff; Capt. McFeeley, U. S. Commissary; Capt. Pingham, U. S. Quartermaster; Capt. Braden of Gen. Dumont's Staff; Col. Gillam, Governor's Staff.

Entire confidence is maintained in the ability of the Government to protect the city and restore tranquility in the neighborhood.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Fight at New-Hope—The Town of Lebanon, Ky., Burned by the Rebels, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 12, 1862.

At New-Hope, Nelson County, at 11 o'clock last night, a party of the 35th Ohio Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Moore, encountered 450 Rebel cavalry, under Jack Allen, half a mile south of the railroad. After a brisk fire of musketry for twenty minutes the enemy were routed and fled. There were no Union casualties. Blood along the road was found by the skirmishers we sent out, but no enemy.

Later accounts say that these guerrillas burned the Town of Lebanon, and robbed the Commercial Bank located there.

Telegraphic communication is perfected to Nashville, but not over the Lexington branch line, which will prevent us from receiving further particulars to-night.

The Union reinforcements moving in the direction of Lebanon could not have arrived there until after the destruction of the place, but they are in hot pursuit of the guerrillas.

The train due here at 6 o'clock last evening did not arrive till near midnight. The passengers report that Col. Morgan's Rebel cavalry had been within seven miles of Cave City, and that they had left that point, 1,500 strong, for Lexington. Col. Morgan also announced his intention of visiting Louisville.