R. Niles, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Box



Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it float o'er our father land.

We want money-or rather our creditors do. and our debtors have all our ready cash in their possession. Would they be considerate enough, if they are done using it, to hand it over, that we may be enabled to keep the "wolf from our door?" Don't neglect to put that small trifle, that you owe the printer, in your pocket when you come to town. We will be most happy to see one and all who know themselves indebted to us, and we have the assurance of those who have tried the experiment that a man never feels so happy in At that rate the emancipation his life, as at the precise moment he pays off his indebtedness to his printer.

THE GREAT BATTLE. The battle of Pittsburg Landing, in Tennessee, which took place on Sunday and Monday of last week, was unquestionably one of the most bloody and desperate ever fought upon this continent. Full particulars are given in our columns, and, although the loss of life is not near so great as at first represented, yet, under the most favorable aspect of the case, it was a terrible and sanguinary conflict. The result is another glorious victory for the Union, and has added fresh and undying laurels to General GRANT, the

in irretrievable ruin. session, the navigation of the Mississippi will our troops.

The history of the world furnishes no par- mainly as paupers? If so, let them support allel to the gigantic rebellion which has been Republicanism and they will probably be progressing for the last twelve months in this gratified in this. country, and it is doubtful whether any other Government could have withstood so mighty a shock as was aimed at the life of the Nation. Future ages will wonder when they read its record, and the great battle at Pittsburg Landing will be a fruitful theme for the his torian. All honor to the brave and patriotic men who so nobly sustained the honor and flag of the Republic on that trying occasion.

ADJOURNMENT. The State Legislature adjourned sine die on Friday last. Previous to adjourning, the Senate elected Hon. GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, (Rep.) Speaker, in place of Mr. Hall whose term of office has expired.

The bill to repeal the Act of 1861 commuting the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad, passed the Senate on Wednesday evening, with amendments imposing a tax on the tonnage of all the transportation companies of the Commonwealth, and referring the question of the constitutionalty of of the repeal bill, and so the bill was lost.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. House of Representatives, at Washington, on checked." Friday last, by a vote of 93 to 39. Only two members from the slave-holding States, Messrs. voted for it; and of the 39 votes against it.

22 were from the free States. "CRUSHING" REPORT.

The New York Herald correspondent says Messrs. Holt, Davis and Campbell, Commissioners appointed to investigate the war claims against the Government in the Missouri Department under Fremont, have made a report in which they state that the claims presented amount to \$8,000,000. They show that money especially directed to the payment of some of these claims, was diverted to the bungling and inefficiency of those who direct payment of Fremont's favorite contractor and California crony, Baird—that when mechanics and laborers could not be paid, large sums were paid to this favorite, and that he could obtain a cent. The correspondent says " the report is regarded as a complete crushing out of the pretensions of Fremont, and a practical illustration of at least his incapacity to manage public affairs of great importance." Yet he has been assigned another Department, where the same course of incompetency and corruption will of course be pursued.

MARK IT. Gen. PIERCE, says: "That Ex-President Pierce had really entangled himself in any treasonable never believed by anybody." Then why this infamous attempt to make some one believe it? Why was this bogus exposition of a bogus conspiracy furnished for publication, by Government officials, after Mr. SEWARD had discovered and admitted its true character? A more knavish, scoundrelly proceeding never disgraced high officials, under any civilized Government, than this is shown to have been and Wisconsin Improvement stock figures in A bare perusal of the documents must fill every honest mind with indignation and conthis deliberate attempt, by fraud and falsehood, to ruin the fair fame of political oppo-

SECRET SOCIETIES. ridiculous story of Ex-President PIERCE's connection with a secret league of Secessionists has been fully exploded by the papers sent in to Congress from the State Department, which we published last week, and exploded in a manner, too, which reflects no credit on the administration of that department during the past year. It seems that Mr. Hopkins wrote an anonymous letter, for the purpose of playing a practical joke on a Detroit paper, and inducing the editors to believe that they had discovered a secession plot. He mailed the letter to an unknown man, and awaited the result. It came in a way he did not expect, for, after a lapse of some weeks, he was suddenly arrested as a traitor. Meantime the anonymous letter was sent to the State Department at Washington. and as the initials of President PIERCE's name were in it, Mr. Seward wrote him (or, rather caused his Chief Clerk to write) a very curt and peremptory letter. Mr. Pierce resented the curt tone and demand of the State De partment, and hence the correspondence which we gave in our last issue. -

Speaking of the correspondence which passed on the subject between the Secretary and Ex-President, the Harrisburg Patriot very properly and pointedly remarks:

All this would be a very small affair, were it not an illustration of the cheapness at which the reputation of even our most distinguished citizens is held in this day. An anonymous letter, written in joke, finds it way to the Department, and is ground sufficient for what cannot but be regarded as a very offen-sive letter to an Ex-President of the United States. Mr. SEWARD certainly makes an ample apology so far as he is personally concerned. He states that he designed to give Mr. Pierce a knowledge of the use of his name by a traitor. Perhaps he also desired to give him the opportunity of placing on ecord a denial of the anonymous charges .-But the whole thing should have been passed by in silence and contempt, instead of being referred to Mr. Pierce for "explanation."

EMANCIPATION -- THE COST. Abolitionists, in Congress and out of it, talk very flippantly of emancipating all the Southern slaves, and paying the slaveholders for them. Let us look at the figures of such a proposition. There are four million of slaves.
The bill now in Congress, which proposes to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, fixes the price to be paid by the General Gov-ernment at three hundred dollars per head. outhern slaves would cost twelve hundred million dollars, without including the cost of carrying out the plan, or of disposing of the free negroes after emancipation. sum, according to the Constitution, would have to be apportioned among the States, according to the population. As the white population of the United States, according to he census of 1860, was about twenty-seven millions, and the population of Michigan three-fourths of a million, the share for the citizens of Michigan to pay on this specula-tion would be about \$33,333,333.—Detroit Free Press.

Pennsylvania's proportion of this "nigger trade," would be near three times the sum to be paid by Michigan, or over to NINETY-TWO MILLIONS of dollars, which would exceed forty here of Fort Donelson, and the brave and dollars for every man, woman and child in the patriotic army which followed his lead. What | State! If, when thus purchased, the slaves effect this terrible defeat of the rebels will are to be colonized, or sent to some distant have upon them remains to be seen. It must | country, they would have to be maintained, certainly discourage the masses of the people | in part at least, by us; and this would involve in the Southern States, and induce them to an enormous annual expense. But if they out loose from their leaders and return are not to be colonized, they must be disto their allegiance. As defeat of their tributed over the Northern States, wherever armies follows defeat in rapid succession, the people of those States will permit. It is they must be convinced that longer resistance | well known that they would not be tolerated is useless, and a persistence in rebellion in the West, and most of them would there will only the more certainly involve them fore be thrown upon the Middle and Eastern States. But supposing they are distributed The victory at Pittsburg Landing, we ap- over the North in proportion to population, prehend, opens up the way for the capture of | Pennsylvania's share of the four million ne-Memphis. This latter city once in our pos- groes, would be over three hundred thousand! Do the people of this State want to pay be unobstructed to our river fleet, and New NINETY-TWO MILLIONS of dollars to free the Orleans must ere long be also in possession of slaves of the South, and then take three hundred thousand of them home to be supported

> It appears from declarations made in the Senate by Messrs. Fessenden and Wilson, that we have from 150,000 to 200,000 more men in the field than we need, or than was intended to be raised. In the Globe of the 29th ult., we find Mr. Fessenden reported

> thus: "My honorable friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) says there are so many brigades in the army. We all know there are a great many more than Congress ever intended there should be; that we intended from the beginning and we so legislated, that the number of volunteers to be raised should be limited to five hundred thousand; but although Congress its language expressed the idea, and it was stated so over and over again, it accidentally gave a power which extended to a million, or was so construed as to extend to a million. and under that our army has been swollen up to over seven hundred thousand men."

Upon this Mr. WILSON (Chairman of the Military Committee,) said in substance that he had agreed to a proposition made by the Senathe Commutation Act to the Supreme Court. tor from Maine, the other day, to reduce the The House refused to concur in these amend number of men to five hundred thousand, and ments, which practically defeated the object also to stop recruiting. He added: "I believe we have to-day one hundred and fifty thousand more men under the pay of the Govern-The passage of the bill for the abolition of ment than we need or can well use. I have slavery in the District of Columbia passed the | not a doubt of it, and think it ought to be

Such being the admitted fact, the question naturally arises, why is not something done BLAIR, of Missouri, and FISHER, of Delaware, to relieve the country from the great expense thus needlessly imposed? It appears by the statement of Mr. Fessenden, that we have two hundred thousand more men than are needed or than Congress intended, and by that of Mr. Wilson, that we have one hundred and fifty thousand more-and yet the latter, whose special province it is to see to it. "does nothing." On a moderate calculation, then, we are spending for the army a million of dollars a day more than is necessary; all through the gross negligence,

and control the legislation of Congress! BANK OF COMMERCE AT ERIE. - The committee appointed by the Senate of Pennsylvania always get money when no one else could to investigate the affairs of the exploded Bank of Commerce at Erie, in this State, have made their report.

The report states, among other things, that the Bank suspended in November, 1860 although an assignment was not compelled until January, 1862. It appears to have been in active sympathy and co-operation with the Sunbury and Erie railroad, two of the Direcwhich were two of its officers. The circulation at the time of the failure was \$125,000, a considerable number of the notes The N. Y. Tribune, in relation to the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Gen. Pierce, says: "That Ex-President Pierce"

MARK 1T.

being in the hands of employees of the S. and E. Railroad, to whom they had been paid.—

On the morning of the failure, at an unusual hour, it was testified that Mr. Wright removed all the valuable assets of the concern to his alliance with a secret association, was probably own room. These are supposed to have amounted to \$331,611, of which but about \$60,000 have been applied to the payment of the liabilities of the Bank. The loss falls principally upon the farming and laboring classes. ocern was founded upon the remains of the "Erie City Bank," the capital stock of which, at the time of the change, was sworn by the Directors to be valueless. Yet it is in vidence that this stock was carried forward to the new organization, the "Bank of Comvalued at about \$72,000. Lox

The report exhibits a degree of corruption tempt towards men who have been guilty of Bank which should consign them to a felon's and villainy on the part of the officers of the cell. The conduct of the President, C. B. Wright, and Gideon J. Ball, Cashier, is largest, best clothed, and best fed in the strongly censured by the committee.

THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

When one reflects on the course of radical abolitionism, its political works and its effects certainly appears as if we had fallen on the day of small things. When, since the world was made, has a nation been wrecked on so small a rock? For fifty years we discussed in our national councils and among our people. questions of public policy that go to the foundation of national existence. We formed parties, went into elections, conducted our public affairs, on principles that are important to all national strength, which will always be important in the future of the country, if it lasts a thousand years. On these great principles of political economy on the application of them to our Republican experiment, we differed as citizens, but we were learning the truth from day to day, and our country was prosperous under the most beneficent government on earth, when the ship of state struck this rock, thrown in its course by men of small minds and one idea. Forgetting every great principle of unionism, forgetting all the wisdom which our fathers taught us in their discussions, and forgetting above all the conservative advice of the father of his country, these men closed their eyes to subjects of real national importance, and devoted their exer tions to placing and magnifying one obstruc tion in the path of our prosperity.

The result has been terrible, and now that

the people are aroused to the necessity of saving the nation, the same one idea is made the grand obstacle in the way of safety and restoration to power. If in the days of the formation of the Constitution such lack of wisdom, such limited political views, such devotion to one idea had characterized either the men of all the States those of any particular one, we should never have had existence as the United States .-The principle that they inaugurated was one of large and liberal political character, by which our nation might in time be a republic of nations, nor was it impossible that the whole continent. or the whole world might be united in a free government, based on mutual forbearance and mutual support, under those

sagacious and magnificent plans of union.

It is not too late to restore the work of the Fathers and adopt again their wise advice.— Let us have done with these small things and small men. Why should the nation be shaken because a noted abolitionist, (who avows himself a disunionist of old, and only a Union because he thinks the war will make it a Union to his liking,) is received on the floor of the Senate with some show of respect by some one, or eats his dinner with a nember of Congress? It is not a day of small things? Why should the people despair be-cause the Congress of the United States wastes valuable hours and days and weeks of the nation's life, over a bill to abolish slavery in a few square miles of territory? It is the day of small things. Beyond these days there are better, and unless we greatly mistake the indications of the American mind, we shall before long rise to a conception o the great questions on which our national will depend, and, in the good time oming, a new race of statesmen and a revival of the old conservative union principles, will displace the very memory of small politicians convulse the country with their enormous trifles, and their one-idea political conomy .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. The following Apportionment Bill has been passed by both branches of the Legislature

and approved by the Governor: Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of electing representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, to serve in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-four districts, as fol-

Second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eleventh wards in the city of Philadelphia. First, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

Montgomery and Lehigh counties. Chester and Delaware counties.

Berks county. Lancaster county X. Schuylkill and Lebanon counties. XI. Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties.

Luzerne and Susquehanna counties. XIII. Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour counties XIV. Northumberland, Union, Snyder Juniata and Dauphin counties.

XV. Cumberland, York and Perry coun-XVI. Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties.
XVII. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and

XVIII. Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga XIX. Erie, Warren, M'Kean, Forest, Elk,

XXII. Allegheny county south of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, including Nevil island.

Allegheny county north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers and Butler and Armstrong counties. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene counties.

A PREDICTION VERIFIED. The New York World (Republican) a short time since put on record the following predic-

"As soon as the war draws visibly to close, the Democratic party will, in any event, spring up again in full vigor. Heavy taxation, the corrupt squandering of the public money brought to light by Congressional Committees of Investigation, and the questionable stretches of power to which the Executive authority has resorted, will be charged home upon the party, which was alone responsible for the administration of the government."

The prediction is being verified. At the recent town and city elections in New York, and other States, Democratic triumphs are their school, never effected anything serious, recorded throughout. The gains are sufficient to show a complete revolution in public sentiment, and in the language of the World presents evidence that the Democratic party has Church and State. They were made converts York Argus, in commenting upon the results,

remarks : "If anybody has been led to believe the absurd stories set afloat by the Republican must have a religious faith to support it, they, press, about the disbanding and prostration of the Democratic party, the late vigorous movement at the town and city elections must have dissipated the delusion. Never, within our experience of political life, has the true spirit of Democracy been more fully aroused, or the purposes of conservative men more ap-

parent, than at the present hour.
"The fearful peril in which the secessionists and abolitionists have involved our institutions, has aroused the patriotism of the masses, and from all parts of the country comes up the cry for a restoration of the pure and sound Constitutional doctrines Democracy—for a return to the good old days when the Government was administered upon a Constitutional basis.

The bold, bad attempt of the Republicans to identify Democracy with secession, has signally failed, and the ultra Republicans stand convicted as the only disunion party in the North."

COST OF GENERALS .- Mr. GRIMES stated in

the Senate on Friday week, that the present number of Brigadier Generals in the army of eighty, and twenty Major Generals, and that the pay of the Brigadiers was a trifle short of they can repair in the balance of their lives.

\$4,000 per year, with an average of \$300 for If the whole tribe had been seized ten years commutation of quarters, &c. \$96 for fuel, and something further for lights, stationery, or about \$1,000,000 per annum, as the total expense for Generals, and that there were Generals enough for an army of 730,000 men. He asserted that the Federal army was the

FROM HARRISBURG

Reports of Investigating Committees-The Tonnage Fax-Evidence of Brib-ery and Corruption-Money Abundant-ly Distributed.

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1862. The committee to investigate the means resysted to to procure the passage of the act for the commutation of the tonnage tax upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, made their report to the Legislature this afternoon. The committee in their investigations have confined themselves to the means employed to secure the passage of the act, and have classed the testimony taken under three heads, as follows:

Tampering with the press; the distribution of eight hundred thousand dollars due the State by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company among other rail-Pennsylvania Railroad Company among other rail-road companies; and the distribution of cash by Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsyl-vania Railroad Company.

Mr. FULLER testified to having paid the editor of the Allentum Developer.

Mr. FULLER testified to having paid the editor of the Allentown Democrat two thousand dollars to sustain Senator SHINDEL and to publish the Tonnage Tax bill. This money, Mr. FULLER states, was his own, but the Committee declare that this is improbable. The editor of the Brownsville Clipper visited the room of Mr. Scorr, at Coverly's Hotel, and Mr. Scorr handed to him three or four hundred dollars to support the bill. The editor testifies to that fact himself. The Committee believe that money to the amount of thousands of dollars was thus expended.

It was in evidence that the section of the commu-It was in evidence that the section of the commutation bill requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to assist other railroad companies in the State, was inserted for the purpose of inducing the members from the counties through which these roads passed to vote for the passage of the bill. Mr. Burns, a member of the Legislature from Allegheny county, was induced to favor the commutation bill by the promise of Mr. Scorr that the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad should be completed, and Mr. Scorr entered into a written agreement to take four hundred thousand dollars worth of the bonds of the Northwestern Railroad Company at par, when their value was only estimated at twenty-five cents on the dollar. The Senators and Representatives residing dollar. The Senators and Representatives residing on the line of the Northwestern Railroad conse-quently voted for the bill. By such means as these, eight hundred thousand dollars, which sh

gone into the State Treasury, was divided among certain railroads.

The Committee next considered the direct application of money as a means of bribery. The individual pointed out as being the chief agent in the distribution of the funds was Mr. Thomas A. Scott. In March last the Committee addressed a note to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, desiring to know at what time Mr. Scott could visit Harrisburg, without interfering with his duties to the Government. Mr. Stanton replied on the 8th of March; that Mr. Scott was then at Cairo, and would be relieved on the 10th. A subpects was then left at the house of Mr. Scott, but he did not come before the Committee, and while they were temporarily absent at Pittaburg he passed through Harrisburg without stopping. On the 25th of March, the Committee again telegraphed to Secretary Stanton to ascertain where Mr. Scott could be found. The reply was that Scott would be relieved from duty at Fortress Monroe in four days. The Sergeant at Arms was accordingly despatched to Washington to subpona Mr. Scott, but was unable to find him, and the Committee believe that he purposely kept out of the way. Mr. Scorr, but was unable to find mm, and the Committee believe that he purposely kept out of the

Way.
Mr. Kennedy Marshall, a member of the House Mr. Kennedy Marshall, a member of the House from Allegheny county last year, testified that at the close of the session he visited the room of Mr. Scorr, at Coverly's Hotel, and was handed a package containing five hundred dollars. Mr. Scorr remarked to Mr. Marshall that the package had been left for him and that he did not know what it contained. There were other packages lying about the room at the time. Mr. Marshall further testified that he had always been in favor of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, and had voted for the Commutation bill without any expectation of a reward. Mr. Marshall also testified that he had visited the room of Speaker Pavis and saw five or seven thousand dollars lying upon the bed. Mr. Davis said that he had received the money from Scorr, but subsequently denied that fact. Davis accompanied Mr. Marshall up the Allegheny river, and gave him a portion of the money to carry, remarking that he wos afraid to carry so much himself. The Committee has endeavored to procure the attendance of Mr. Davis, but has not succeeded up to the present time.

Thomas Osterbhour was a member of the Lagis

ime. Thomas Osterhout was a member of the Legis THOMAS OSTERHOUT was a member of the Legis lature from Wyoming county last year, and parties testified to having heard him say that he had made a good thing out of the tonnage tax bill, and that he had paid all his debts amounting to one or two thousand dollars. OSTERHOUT was subponned, but having been warned by a man named GEORGE H. BARDWELL, was thus enabled to elude the Sergeantat-Arms. This BARDWELL is also believed to have been instrumental in inducing an important witness, named GEARHART, to leave Harrisburg in the night time.

ime.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, President of the Pennsyl-JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, President of the Fennsys-vania Railroad Company, was summoned to appear before the Committee, but replied that bad health would not permit him to attend. A sub-committee was appointed and proceeded to Philadelphia, to ob-tain the testimony of Mr. Thomson; but he refused to recoive them, and a certificate from J. Pancoast, M. D., stating that, Mr. Thomson could not be seen, 

wards in the city of Philadelphia.

III. Twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

IV. Fourteenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty fourth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

V. Twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty fifth wards in the city of Philadelphia and the county of Bucks.

Seven Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were examined, but testified that they knew nothing about any bribery.

Mr. Thomas T. Firrit, the Treasurer of the Company, also failed to appear before the Committee, express a positive conviction, from the evidence before them, that unlawful means were used to procure the passage of the Commutation bill by Mr. Scorr, who has since successfully eluded the summons of the

emmittee.

The above report was presented in the House of The above report was presented in the House of Representatives this afternoon.

Mr. WILLIAMS then made a speech. He declared that Mr. THOMSON had been seen upon Chesnut street, looking as well as ever, two days after the date of the certificate of the physician, which was shown to the Committee. Mr. W. then moved that ten thousand copies of the report be printed. No decisive action was taken upon this proposition however.

THE BANK BILL INVESTIGATION.

The Committee to investigate the means used to secure the passage of the bank bill of last year made a brief report. The Committee state that the evidence elicited failed to show any fraud or bribery. REPORT ON SHODDY -- A FRAUDULENT CON-TRACT. The Committee to investigate the alleged frauds

in the clothing furnished to the volunteers also made a report. They state that no fraud was shown in the expenditure of the loan of three million dollars, but the disbursement of the loan of half a million dollars was not so carefully guarded. The Commit-tee charge that CHARLES M. NEAL made a fraudu-Cameron, Jefferson and Clearfield counties.

XX. Crawford, Venaugo, Mercer and Clarion counties.

XXI. Indiana. Westmoreland and Fayette thing furnished. The remainder of the report derelopes no new cases of fraud.

TRUTH WELL TOLD.

On the subject of "The Curse of Canaan, one of our sensation preachers has recently delivered a series of sermons and had them printed in pamphlet form. The publication has been reviewed at length, by several able writers, in the columns of the Easton Express and pretty effectually "used up." In Monand pretty effectually "used up." day's edition we find a communication in reference to this same subject, from which we clip the following paragraph:
"Are the peace of Zion promoted, and her

borders enlarged by the manner of teaching and writing practised by our modern divines Has it not divided the church in this country the Tract Society; the Bible Society; the Mis sionary Society? O ye professed ministers of the gospel, a fearful responsibility rests upon you, for the present distracted situation of our beloved Zion. The Pulpit has done more to facilitate and accomplish the present trouble in American affairs, than any and all other causes combined. We all know its power, and had it been used for peace instead of war, no such war had come upon us. We speak for the entire country. The insane ranting and fanatical ravings of Garrison and Phillips and till it brought the clergy of our land under its influence; since then it has swept the land with the besom of destruction and has culminated in a triumph of infidelity alike over sprung up again in full vigor. The New by denunciation. Slaves to fear, they fall down and worship the same hideous Demon, that those haters of God, those repudiators of the Bible, those denouncers of our Constitution must have a religious faith to support it, they like Mahomet, pervert and torture the Bible to sustain their new Religion. Are not these things so? Do not these impious Atheists demand a new Bible, an Anti-Slavery Bible and a new God, an Anti Slavery God? A few statements will prove the truth or falsity of our charge against the Pulpit. A large number of so-called Gospel ministers have been praying and preaching incessantly for a few years past on the subject of slavery. Not a prayer offered that did not embrace it. It has drummed continually in our ears, by Dominies, (and political demagogues,) till our tympan-ums reverberate, and re-eoho Slavery, Slavery, Slavery, till nought else can find a hearing, and we are brought to pity, then endure and then embrace, that which at first was so repulsive as to give us great offence? Are not these things so?

Every word and line true. If we had had a Noah in our day and generation, he could have inflicted no greater curse on the American Republic, than to have sent us the horde of fanatical, abolition preachers who now infest the land. They are as great a pest as the locusts and frogs ever were to Egypt. have done more to bring our Nation into its the United States was one hundred and present distracted condition than any other class of men; and what is worse, they have done more injury to the Christian church ago, and with the miserable "fire-eaters" of the South, been exported to some distant foreign clime, we would not now be engaged in a civil war .- Easton Argus.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. The election in Connecticut took place on Monday week, and resulted in the complete triumph of the Republicans, by a larger majority than last year.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

FUNERAL OF ANOTHER SOLDIER .-- The fur ervices were conducted by Rev. F. W. Connab, of Trin atheran Church. The military escort consisted of a artillary Cadets, Capt. Young, who fired the usual sale

Leconotives on the Pennsylvania Rail LCCOMOTIVES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILLCCOMOTIVES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILLCCOMOTIVES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILLCCOMOTIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILLCCOMOTIVES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILLCCOMOTIVE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA R

THE LUTHERAN GENERAL SYNOD .- This large and influential religious body, the meeting of which was postponed last year on account of our national diff-culties, will convene in Trinity Lutheran Church, this city, on the first day of May next. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of delegates, and business

A BALL BY THE COLORED BON TON.

A BALL BY THE COLORED BON TON.

"Some were black, and some were blacker,
And some were the color of a chaw terbacker."

For weeks past the bon ton among our colored population have been on the gus vise in reference to a grand ball, which was to be given last night at the "Conestoga House," Esigart's Landing, B. East Ward. The arrangements have been on the most extensive scale, and invitations were extended to many of the distingue of the colored population in several of the principal cities. Per consequence, we are informed that a large number of "rostocrats" (side Madam Belliah Boston's Dictionary) from New York/Philadelphia and Washington would be present. The master of coremonies was to be Colonel (!) Chestre. Who or where this gallant gentleman halls from we are unable to say. It is sufficient to note, that he was doubless thoroughly competent for his laborious taak,

"And when the music arcse with its voluptuous swell, And soft syes spake love to eyes which spake again," and the heels of the sterner sex made "double-quick time," while the fragrant dours of the fairer sex, who glided fairy like through the masy dance, permeated all quarters of the saloon, Colonel (!) Chester then those forth in his effugent glory,

"And sall want merey as a mersican ball."

MEDICAL -Dr. A. J. CARPENTER has been ected one of the Physicians to the County Hospital, vice County Description of the County Hospital, vice

PRISON CLERK.-Mr. JACOB L. HOFFMEIER

DEEP SNOW.—By far the deepest snow of the season fell on Tuesday and Wednesday last, the 8th and 9th inst. The snow on Thursday morning lay about fifteen inches deep on a level. During the progress of the storm the snow drifted in many places to such an extent as to prevent travel during Thursday. The railroad cuts were almost literally filled up, and the cars from Philadelphia and Pittsburg were unable to get through until the afternoon. Sloighs were in requisition, and a goodly number of our citizens took advantage of this almost unprecedented fall of snow to enjoy the pleasures of a ride.

During the wars of Napoleon, and especially when the French Army was in Russia, the heaviest snow storms occurred that were ever known in Europe. The Szucars of France, as well as the astronomers of England, and in fact of all Europe, maintained that these snow storms were the results of heavy cannonading, which produced concussion in the air. Of course there were those who scouted the idea; but may we not infer that there is something in this theory, and that the long continued discharges of artillery on the Mississippi have had the effect of disturbing the elements, and, bringing us this most unascannable fall of snow? We do not assert this to be so, but merely call attention to this somewhat ancient but nevertheless novel.

THE GETHEAN ANNIVERSARY .- The Geth Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall College give annual exhibition at Fuiton Hall this evening. FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Abraham lind was killed at the Wabank Saw Mill, on Saturday last, sy beling caught in the machinery. He was an employee in the establishment.

For The Intelligencer.

As an unqualified supporter and an uncompromising friend of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and as one al-ways closely allied to the great principles of that States-man, we have often wondered whether the great masses of the Douglas Democracy have watched, through all its

man, we have often wondered whether the great masses of the Douglas Democracy have watched, through all its fiftul changes, the course latterly adopted by one who in '56 was the petted ido! of the Democracy in this little, and who in '06 was the petted ido! of the Democracy in this little, and who in '06 professed to be the oracle and spokesman of the Douglas wing of the party. That man is John W. Forney, who esems to have arrogated to himself in these times of allie National patriotism and degeneracy a sort of political censorship, before which political organizations be they what they will must quail, and before whose deductions the powers of the President and Congress dwindle into nothingness, and the provisions of the National Constitution sick into insignificance.

Assuming to be a Democrat, yet acting with and endorring the most radical in policy. With a vain and false profession of "true faith," he preserves no land mark or vestige of our once glorious and eternal Democratic principles; but with a policy distorted and amalgamated, without scope or limit, and amenable to nothing, a molley compound of radicalism and conservatism, he has still the brazen checked mendacity, after having sacrificed alike principle and organization for a "mess of postage." the consideration of office, to appeal to the Democratic masses, and in the name of a Democrat.

Loudest in his praise of the illustrious Douglas and the advocacy of his principles, he is the first to accept office from and endorse the principles of a party for which Douglas and the advocacy of his principles, he is the first to accept office from and endorse the principles of a party for which Douglas and the event, he was unalterably opposed. Any careful reader of the Press cannot fail to see that all this constant effort to the presistent method of malignity and persecution, with the her immaculate dailor of that sheet sees fit to follow and stigmatize, to say the least, may loyal men in the Democratic party, does not arise for for which the immaculate editor of that sheet sees fit to follow and stigmatize, to say the least, many loyal men in the Democratic party, does not arise from any measure of exalted patriotism,—but from the selfash motives and contemptuous desire for self-aggrandizement. Day after day, column after column in the Press is devoted to an expose of the supposed machinations of the Democratic party and its policy in Congress. Cries loud and long for the union of all the elements in the formation of one grand Union party—upon the consummation of which the political widnly of John IV. Forney unquestionably depends. Yet it seems strange to one who is disposed in the absence of all excitement, and in the midst of all this apparent show of sincerity, that with all the denouncement and misrepresentation of Democratic principles and Democrats which the editor's vernacular is capable of, not one tota, yillable or word of censure should be leaped upon other policies and radicalisms, men and means, by which the best government ser framed by the bands of man must by its own interpecine strif-lipe descreated and restricted to

censure thould be leaped upon other policies and radicalisms, men and means, by which the best government ever framed by the bands of man must by its own internecine strift-be destroyed and inevitably fall.

A recent editorial in the Press on the passage of the Tax Bill, and the amendment for the taxing of slaves, shows clearly the spirit in which it was conceived. Lov-loy and others voted against the amendment, because "it would be a fatal recognition of the negro as a chaltel." Forney makes no imputation of disloyalty here,—but then comes the seventy-five Democrats, who also voted in the negative but for the reason that such a measure "would have placed upon the Southern men some of the burdens of the war." On the final passage of the Bill he says, "there were but thirteen negative votes. Three Republicans voted against if from local reasons—the remainder being Democrats, who are only consistent in supporting such measures as will embarrass the government." Among THEER Forney can find no possible assumption of "LOCAL REASONS." More comment is unnecessary. One thing John W. Forney will yet have learn—that when he associates himself with men and measures foreign to the Democratic party, which has ever risen to the magnitude of the occasion, and that, too, with self interest in prospective, he will have to look eisewhere and find other support than among the honest Democratic masses, to aid him in getting up a new party or in inaugurating new policies.

POPULAR MOBS.

In speaking of the recent egging of WEN DELL PHILLIPS and Mr. SAMUEL AARON, the N. Y. Herald, at the conclusion of a long artiole, showing the change of sentiment from Abolition mobs, to mobbing Abolitionists.

Bave: Abolitionism has proved itself practically disunionism, and the people are beginning to fully appreciate this fact. The people see that the abolitionists furnished the rebel conspirators with the only pretext with which nev could entice the South out of the Union The people see that abolitionism is impossibl without disunion; for the South is worthles without its slave labor, and without the South and its old institutions the Union is divided and obsolete. The negroes are leaving the South by hundreds, and with them goes all Southern industry, capital, produce, commerce and wealth. The negroes are coming here by hundreds, and with them come amalgamation increased taxes, crowded poor houses, a surplus of black laborers, the substitution of blacks for whites in many departments of industry, and consequent distress, misery and starvation our poor whites. The people see that, bad as slavery may be, there is no possible way of getting rid of it just at present with-out the utter ruin of both North and South.— Abolitionism has, therefore, come to mean simply the abolition of the country, and it is regarded as far worse than even secession; for that left us at least a North. To neither abolition of the country nor to that other extreme of disunion will the patriotic people listen for a single moment. They want the Union as it was. armies the abolitionists are the only persons who stand in the way of this consum and so the people have declared that the abo litionists must be silenced. They will mob abolition orators, as they mobbed peace orators, and suppress abolition organs, as they suppressed peace organs, until, as before, the government takes its one from the people and crushes out abolitionism, as it is crushing out This is the cause of the mobs against abo-

litionists, and this is the philosophy of these outbreaks. Let those concerned take notice.

How PARSON BROWNLOW LOOKS AT THE

TWINS, ABOLITIONISM AND SECESSIONISM -When Parson Brownlow addressed the citizens of Cincinnati, he said, among other things, "that he knew not what might be the sentiments of the audience he was addressing; he did not desire to wheedle the North because he was in the North, nor did he favor the South when he was in the South, but he would say that if one hundred of the rank, talented, notorious and corrupt Abolitionists of the North, and one hundred of the mean, thieving, dirty and corrupt Secessionists, who have been leaders in the South, had been taken to Washington months ago, and strung up in the public square, we would

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE. THISTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. PHILADELPHIA, APIL 916, 1862.

MESSES. Entrois: The two great events of to-day, or rather the two great items of news of to-day, are the advance of Gen. McClellan on Yorktown, and the capture of Liand No 10. But where is the use of enlarging upon them here, when, at the rate we live now—surrounded every day by big events—they must necessarily become old and stale before this letter shell avail the digits of your readers. In the week between now and then Richmond may be ours, Memphis ours, Corinth ours, Jeff. Devis and his Sepoys blown from the months of caunon, and Gen. McClellan next President of the United States: Who

knows?

The terrible accident at Jackson's Cartridge Factory, which you reported last week, continues to find new victims in the death of one or two of the wounded every day. So far the number of the deed is fifteen, while there are yet over seventy wounded, mained and missing from this terrible disaster.

So far the number of the deed is fifteen, while there are yet over seventy wounded, maimed and missing from this terrible disaster. The United States Steamer Bienville, Commander Steedman, from the Blockading Standron, has arrived at the Navy Yard, havings onto Standron, has arrived at the Navy Yard, havings on board the bodies of Lieut Budd and Acting Master Mather, killed in the late ambuscade at Mosquito Inlet. Florida. The Rhode Island salled on Saturday for the Gulf of Mexico, taking out a large amount of atores, and a mail for the various blockading fleets.—Several other vensels are still at the Yard.

The ladies of the city are preparing for a splendid fair to be given for the benealt of our noble charity, the Volunteer Refreshment Association. The building used will be Lavy's celebrated double store on Chesnut street. The interior of this building is of itself of the richest and most imposing character, and with all the adornments and decorations to be introduced for the occasion the effect will be something worth while. Bare flowers and plants have been offered in profusion from the hot-houses of our citizens, and the galleries, skylights, etc., will be gally festooned with flag, banners and transparencies. Of evening the whole will be brilliantly illuminated. The Germania Orchestra of Carl Sents has been engaged, and will discourse elequent music, while the galleries will be specially reserved for the promeanders who desire to "murch around." Altogether the sfair promises to be somehing elegant. That it will also be successful in putting money into the treasury of the deserving charity it is intended to benefit, we can hardly doubt.

Just as we are about preparing to give our usual resume of literary matters for the last few weeks the report comes that Beauregard has been captured, Johnson killed, and the whole rebel army near Corinth defasted and dispersed. This is a piece of good news for which we were hardly prepared when we uttered the speculation at the commencement of this letter. We only have o

ment of this letter. We only have one hope now—that it may all be true.

The foreign Quarterly Reviews, with Blackwood, continue to pay their respects to us on the Rebellion question. The last we have seen is a pretty sharp article in the "London Quarterly" for January, American re-print of L. Rott & Co. New York. Everybody should read it. The other papers, on Miss Knight's Autobiography, Popular Education, Railways, etc., are all genial, well informed, pleasant and instructive.

For March "Blackwood" gives us a fine number. Classic or Gothic, the Battle of Styles, is a delightful critical art For matter "neckwood" gives us a nea number. Classic or Gothic, the Battle of Styles, is a delightful critical art paper. Bulwer continues his glowing and genial chapters of Caxtoniana. Leaves from the Club Books, Translations of the Odyssey, and Characteristics of Language, are all fine literary papers. We could tell our readers a secret about the authorship of the beautiful story, Salem Chapel, and perhaps we shall next month. Let them all read this story.

ory. In a neat pamphlet T. B. Peterson & Brothers, here, pub-sh the celebrated "Speeches of Geo. Francia Train on the in a neat pampniet T. B. Peterson & Brothers, here, publish the celebrated "Speeches of Geo. Francis Train on the Rebellion." These spirited, dashing addresses delivered to the people of England have had a wonderful effect in taking the scales off their eyes and setting them right toward us. The proceeds of the sale of the book are for the support of the London American, the only journal abroad devoted to American interests.

The same publishers issue, at half-a-dollar, a new novel by the now famous authoress of East Lynne, Mrs. Ellen by the now famous authoress of East Lynne, Mrs. Ellen Wood. That story was a great success, but we are much mistaken if "The Earl's Heirs" does not equal it. It is written with great power, is essentially dramatic, with character finely developed, but its almost faultless construction constitutes its greatest merit. Messrs Peterson

mistaken if "The Earl's Heirs" does not equal it. It is written with great power, is essentially dramatic, with character finely developed, but its almost faultless construction constitutes its greatest merit. Messra Peterson may hurry up as many books by this author as they can get. They will all sell. We see that one is already amounced, The Channings, to be printed from advance sheets. The readers of the Atlantic Monthly will remember the fine "Story of To-Day" but lately completed in its pages.—Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have now published it in a handsome volume with the name of the heroine, "Misrgaret Howth," for the title. We need not say that it is a power-fully written story, excepting to those who have not made its acquaintance in the periodical. The thread of the story of sorrow and want, but these things do not obtrude in a revioliting manner, as in most stories of the kind, and altogether the narrative will delight all classes of readers.

The same publishers issue this week a new book by the pleasant author of the Recreations of a Country Parson, but lately noticed in these pages and already passed into a tenth edition. Beautifully pricted and bound, the new book, which is called "Leisure Hours is Town," will be everywhere accepted for its outward adornment, and for the internat worth which its exquisite covering indicates. No book but a good book, in these war times, could be got up so lavishly. The Rev. Mr. Boyd is a finished essayist, suggestive of Lamband Leigh Hunt, and we do not wonder that he has an army of readers. Leisure Hours is simply one of the most genial books aver written.

From the press of T. O. H. P. Burnham, Boston, the public has this week a very pleasant story by Norman Macleed is a very polished and graceful writer, not of the sensational school, but something much more substantial.

The same publisher issues, and Lippincott and Peterson have for sale here "Vides Idea Vides Idea Vides Idea Vides Idea?" here of the old lieutent of the sensational school, but something much more

and the sensational school, but sometiming much more substantial.

The same publisher issues, and Lippincott and Poterson have for sale here, "Cadet Life at West Polut," by an Officer of the U. S. A.; one elegant volume, 16 mo., steel frontispiece, and a sketch of the institution by Benson J. Lossing. This is a book that is published just at the right time. Who has not an interest in West Point now, when

sing. This is a book that is published just at the right time. Who has not an interest in West Point now, when all our successes in the field are won by the graduates of the institution? The book describes the unner life of the school, and describe it well—as well as Tou Brown describes life at Rugby—and higher praise than this no one can ever expect or desire.

We believe we have aiready said that Sheldon & Co. New York, have become the publishers of the exquisite, series of Dickens' Works with Darley's and Gilbert's lilustrations, commenced by W. A. Tuwnsend & Co., and followed up by Mr. Gregory. They have just published the seventh novel of the series, "Martin Chuzslewif," in four 16 mo. volumes. This spirited story has been the theme of more bitter criticism than any others from the pen of the great author; but in reading Dickens' strictures upon us we never forget that he has said just as hard things of his own people as of us. And what a wonderful panorama of characters and caricatures does this story unfold! Martin himself, and Mr. Pecksniff, and Mrs. Harris, and Tom Pinch and Todgers, and a host of others, over all of whom we have a hearty laugh again hoping that the reader may do likewise. As for the external appearance of these volumes it is everything that could be desired. We have already spoken fully on that point. All book lovers should secure the volumes as they appear.

Read what the apologist of the traitor PHILLIPS (Horace Greely) says of his efforts to destroy the Union .

WENDELL PHILLIPS .- A year ago Wendell Phillips would have been sacrificed to the Devil of Slavery anywhere on Pennsylvania Avenue. To day he was introduced by Mr. Sumper on to the floor of the Senate. The Vice President left his sent and greeted him with marked respect. The attentions of Senators to the apostle of Abolition were of the flattering character. Marvellous conquest of prejudices, and marvellous movement of Northern ideas.

Listening to Wendell Phillips's lecture this evening, in the Smithsonian Institute, were Senator Powell of Kentucky, and many other Southern men of note, and the Vice President of the United States, and Congressmen of both Houses thickly sat about the orator on the platform. During his lecture be was frequent v interrupted by applause, which was time so hearty as when he spoke of Gen. Fremont, who on the eve of victory, a thou-sand miles from the Capitol, at a word from the President, sheathed his sword. Then, said

"America said to Europe, 'I breed heroes sit down at my feet.' John Brown, first of all men, deserved the Mountain Department, next Fremont. Of the President's emancipation message he said it was a voice from the holy of the holiest. It meant just this: Gentlemen of the Border States, now is your time to sell. The exigency may arise that will call me to take your slaves if you refuse to sell

The old negro preacher said that if there were a text in the Bible bidding him go through a stone wall, he would jump at it, and trust to the Lord for getting him through. President had gone at Slavery. It was for the nation to get him through. The message was nation to get him through. The message was a very little wedge, but it was a wedge when in 1823 Emancipation was initiated in the West Indies by a suggestion that the Colonial Legislatures should ameliorate the condition

of the slave. It was a very little wedge, but it was driven home. The President had not entered Canaan, but he had turned his face towards it, saying, if I can't conquer with cannon, I will with emancipation. The message asserted the fitness to govern the 19,000,000 who had shaken off their Southern masters. There was no doubt of the constitutional power to do what the President threatened. Anything could be done in time of war to save the States.

In suspending the writ of habeas corpus making Treasury Notes a legal tender, blockading Charleston with sunken stone vessels the Constitution of Peace had been transgressed as it was in the embargo in 1812, i purchase of the mouth of the Mississippi and of Florida, and the theft of Texas.

To-day Abraham Lincoln was the most unlimited despot this side of China. He sits today surrounded by thunderbolts forged by South Carolina. He has but to put forth his word and hurl one at the system of slavery .-We must help the President to make this war The South had marched up to the Potomac with neither men, munitions, nor money—an idea.

We had men, munitions, money, and Major Generals, but not an idea. Quaker guns on one side, a Quaker General on the other-[an allusion which was received with tumpler applause]—still, Mr. Phillips said fight.— Every cannon fired by Halleck, or heard by McClellan (he never fired one) is a better Anti-Slavery lecturer than a thousand such as I. The end is sure. If Abraham Lincoln does not have the negro

on his side, Jefferson Davis will have him on his. Two paths lead to the end, one a true path; one a false one, which shall make the acute disease chronic." Appealing to his hearers to seize the golden

Mr. Phillips closed with words of burning eloquence which we will not mutilate attempting to transcribe from memory .-CINCINNATI ELECTION. CINCINNATI, April 8.

At the city election yesterday the Uncondi ion Union party elected the Judge of the Supreme Court, city commissioner, director of Infirmary, wharf masters, thirteen counnever have been saddened with our present the police clerk, trustee of the water works,

THISTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SERSION.

MORDAY, April 7.

In the Senste to-day Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the President to transfer the appropriation made for fortifications to the building of iron-clad gunboats. The conflications to the building of iron-clad gunboats. The conflication bill was taken up, and Mr. Trumbull's remarks further consideration of the subject was postponed until Tuesday. The Senate then went into executive session. In the House Mr. White offered a resolution, which was passed, providing for the appointment of a committee of nine members to inquire and report whether any plan can be recommended for the extinction of stavery, by gradual emancipation, in Delaware, Maryland, Virgunia, Kentucky, Tennesse, and Missouri by the people or local authorities of those States; and whether such an object is expedient and desirable, and if so what provision should be made therefor. The House proceeded to act definitively on the amendments to the tax bill heretofore reported from the Committee of the Whole, and concurred in a large number. Further consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday. Mr. Conkling, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill establishing a uniform bankrupt law.

Tursday, April 8.

In the Senate to-day the Confiscation bill was

TUESDAY, April 8.

In the Senate to-day the Confiscation bill was In the Senate to-day the Confiscation bill was taken up, and Mr. Henderson spoke at length against the expediency of the measure at the present time. Mr. Hale introduced a bill to amend the bill regulating the pay of the navy. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to confirm the act of the President in accepting the services of certain engineer volunteer troops.—

The Senate then went into executive session.

In the House a large number of amendments to the Tax bill were concurred in, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 125 against 13. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and renewed consideration of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill. Mr. Colfax, from the Committee on Postoffices, reported back the bill establishing certain post routes, which was passed.—Mr. Dunn, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, extending to officers and men in all the military departments the provisions of the act securing to the soldiers in the Western Military Department their pay, bounty, and pensions. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill, which was referred, to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy.

Wednesday. April 9.

tice of polygamy. Wednesday, April 9.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Howe presented a memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin for the establishment of a national armory and depot in that state. Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill for the more effectual enforcement of the laws of the United States, for the security and keeping of the peace, for good behavior. The bill relating to fixing salaries of district attornews was passed. The Senate then went into executive session.

In the House the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army was WEDNESDAY. April 9.

In the House the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army was amended by incorporating surgeons from the volunteer service with the regular staff, and it was then passed. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making further appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government. The House concurred in nearly all the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The joint resolution, that Congress ought to co-operate with and afford aid to any State adopting gradual emancipation was amended by substituting the Senate's amendment of the words "United States" for "Congress," and agreed to by the House. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the House bill authorizing branch postoffices in cities.—The Senate bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and \$100,000 for colonization, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the House in the State o mittee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The House then went into committee on the Pacific

TRUBBDAY, April 10.

The Senate adopted a resolution to-day calling upon the Secretary of War to report what disposition has been made of the vessels captured by General Burnside at Roanoke. Mr. Wilson gave notice that he should introduce a bill to-day to amend the fugitive slave law of 1850. The bill to establish a line of steamships between San Francisco and Shanghai was taken up, and Mr. Latham spoke in favor of its passage. The confiscation bill was then considered, and Mr. Willey offered an amendment appropriating \$500,000 for the colonization of free negroes, made free by this bill ortherwise. Mr. Hale oncosed the The Senate adopted a re free by this bill or otherwise. Mr. Hale opposed the amendment, and Mr. Trumbull also participated in the debate, but pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session.

In the House Mr. Vallandigham, from the Com-

In the House Mr. Vallandigham, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate joint resolution, which was passed, giving construction to the act of 1856 granting lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes. Mr. Arnold introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, expressing gratitude to the Almighty for our recent triumphs, and giving the thanks of Congress to the gallant officers and soldiers who participated in the late engagements. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported back the Senate's amendments to the naval appropriation bill. The House concurred in the amendment appropriating \$13,000,000 for the construction of iron-clad vessels of war as a substitute. ent appropriating \$13,000,000 for the con-of iron-clad vessels of war as a substitute struction of iron-olad vessels of war as a substitute for the original item. The amendment to the appropriation for the Stevens Battery was passed adjourn sine die on the third Monday in May was adjourn sine die on the third Monday in May was agreed to. The Pacific Railroad bill was postponed one week. Mr. Wright from the Military Committee, reported a bill, which was recommitted, to facilitate the transportation of troops, mails, and stores of the United States between the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. In Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union the bill regulating the franking privilege was debated without result. The Sonate bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and Mr. Thomas spoke on the question of confiscation.

FRIDAY, April 11.
In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Wilson introduced bill amendatory of the fugitive slave act. Mr. Howe offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire what Military Committee be instructed to inquire what troops have been or are being mustered into the service of the United States as Home Guards, and who refuse to go beyond the limits of their state. Mr. Henderson offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, that a majority of the senators now in the Senate, and duly elected, shall constitute a quorum. The bill to remove all disabilities of color in carrying the mails was passed by a vote of twenty-four to eleven. The confiscation bill was taken up and further debated by Messrs. Doolittle, Trumbull, and Willey. The Senate then went into executive session. Adjourned till Monday. In the House to-day the bill for the relief of Gen. Grant was passed. Mr. Browne, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution, which was Grant was passed. Mr. Browne, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution, which was ordered to be printed, that Mr. Vandevere, of Iowa, has not been entitled to a seat in the House since he was mustered into the military service of the United States. In Committee of the Whole the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up, and a lengthy debate ensued. Several amendments were offered, but rejected. Finally the Committee rose, and the bill was reported to the House precisely as it came from the Senate. It was then passed by a vote of 93 against 39. Adjourned till Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE HARRISBURG, April 11, 1862. SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, to-day. The usual committees were appointed to notify the dovernor and the House that the Senate was prepared

Speaker Hall made a farewell address, in the course of which he paid an eloquent tribute to Col. Murray and other Pennsylvania heroes, who have Murray and other Pennsylvania heroes, who have fallen during the war.

An election for Speaker of the Senate was then gone into with the subjoined result:

George V. Lawrence - 23

H. S. Mott - 10

Mr. Lawrence was then sworn in.
On motion, the thanks of the Senate were tendered to Speaker Hall and other officers:
The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House, at the session of last evening, concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Race and Vine and Fairmount Passenger Railway bills and the bill to amend the license laws.

The bill to amount commissioners to revise the tax

The bill to appoint commissioners to laws passed finally. It gives each \$300.

The House adjourned at 1 o'clock.
To-day the House met at the usual hour.
Mr. Armstrong, on behalf of the House, presented.
Speaker Rowe with a gold headed cane.
The usual committees were appointed in reference to the adjournment.

A resolution passed (having previously passed the Senate) requesting the Governor not to furnish certified copies of the act to incorporate the Union Express Company, which was sent to him by mistake and also, repealing the same.

Speaker Rowe, after the usual resolution of thanks, made a farewell address, and the House adjourned.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.—The Eco de Europa of the 15th ult., which is now

published in Orizaba, gives the following particulars of the explosion in the Mexican quarters, and which took place at a place called San Andres de Chalchicomula: "On Friday, the 7th inst., there occurred in the village of San Andres, Chalchicomula, one of those terrible misfortunes that cannot be contemplated without a movement of compassion mingled with terror. About two

thousand men of the Mexican army were quartered in the Commissariat building, the whole or the greater part belonging to the corps raised in the State of Osjaca. There were inside the building large quantities of powder and munitions of war, which instead of being warehoused, lay in disorder on the ground, within reach of the fires burning in court yards and of the cigars of the smokers. At 8 o'clock the above mentioned day, from causes that we do not know, but which mark a very unfortunate negligence, a spark fell on one of the chests of gunpowder, and suddenly communicated fire to the rest, the immense building came to the ground with a dreadful crash, burying immediately under its ruins all that were inside. We have been assured that there perished more than a thousand persons, some five hundred remaining wounded or horribly mutilated.

A MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE .- Mr. - Daniel Brunner, Jr., a respectable citizen of Eagle-ville, Montgomery county, after visiting a young lady in Norristown, on Friday evening last, started on his return home; but when the carriage and horse reached the first tollgate above Norristown, he was discovered to be missing. Search was at once made, and next morning his body was found in Stony creek, within the limits of the borough, bearing upon it the marks of having been foully dealt with. Mr. Brunner was in his 35th year. What subsequent investigation of the melancholy circumstance were developed, we are not informed.