

From Fort Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, March 21.—The energetic efforts of Calvin Pepper, Esq., lawyer of Norfolk, Va., his coadjutors in the late agitated scheme, entitled "The Land and Homestead Settlement," intended for the purpose of completing the sale of the operation among the proprietors of the plantation, received this morning a visit from Major-General Miles, commanding the post, in an order arresting Mr. Pepper and holding him in duress, preparatory to forwarding him to Richmond, Va., for the investigation of his plans and purposes.

Since the late meeting in Hampton, Mr. Pepper, with other originators of his schemes and intentions, encouraged by the almost total demolition of the Florida emigration movement, have been assiduously engaged in holding frequent meetings and scattering flourishing prospectuses among the colored residents of Hampton and the quite a diversion has been created in view of the project, and sums varying from fifty cents to one hundred dollars—the former amount greatly exceeding the latter—have already been subscribed, and the interest of the freedmen raised to such a degree that all ideas of an emigration to Florida, or any other State, have completely passed away from their contented minds.

These sums of money thus collected, as asserted by Mr. Pepper, are at once deposited in the National Bank of Savings Bank at Norfolk, and eventually destined for investment in tracts of lands on the peninsula, or in other parts of the State, on which extensive plantations are to be made, to be sold to the freedmen, and all other conveniences of modern civilization secured, without the appalling necessity of an emigration to Florida.

The extensive proportions which these designs are gradually assuming, and apparently without the support and co-operation of those in Norfolk, and at its vicinity, has induced General Miles to institute a series of investigations as to the modus operandi of the business, and to suggest more stringent measures to be taken than argument at a freedmen's meeting by which to put a stop to that which has at present the appearance of an enormous swindle. In accordance with which Mr. Pepper was visited upon Hampton a few days ago, by Lieutenant Fessenden, of the Fifth United States Artillery, who presented him with the following document, which duly explains the nature of the business.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, FORTRESS MONROE, March 17th, 1866.—Captain Pepper, Esq.—SIR: The Major-General of the District of Virginia, as you are now collecting funds from the freedmen of this District, and giving receipts without names or dates—document totally illegal—and as you are under no bonds or obligations whatever, and are hereby directed to cease transactions and refund the money so collected. This order will not, however, prevent your assisting the freedmen in forming an organization for the purchase of lands under proper responsible officers.

Yours, &c., JOHN McEWAN, Captain and A. D. C. and A. G. G. Mr. Pepper having declined reading the General's letter, at once announced to the General's aid, and in intention to resist the execution of his duty, and to maintain the guardianship of the funds themselves, who were ordered by the freedmen to be placed in the hands of the Freedmen's Association.

General Miles was shortly made acquainted with the result of the interview, and telegraphed to Major-General Miles, and requested for further instructions. The instructions were received this morning, and Mr. Pepper was immediately arrested.

The whole affair has naturally created considerable excitement among the freedmen, and various petitions to Congress, and Gen. Terry are already under way to secure the immediate release of Mr. Pepper, and his associates. It is due to justice to state that Mr. Pepper and his associates have extensively advertised the prospectus of their association in the columns of the Commonwealth, a paper published at Norfolk, Va., in the interests of the freedmen of this section of the State.

Before the publication of the prospectus in question, Mr. Pepper asserts that it was carefully examined by Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, Gen. Howard, of Washington, and Col. G. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and secured their unqualified approval; and since its circulation, has received important support from the bankers of Norfolk and financiers in other States.

Whether this colonization scheme will terminate with as short a life as the Florida emigration movement, will probably be decided when the investigation of the conduct of Mr. Pepper and his collaborators are concluded at Richmond.

Meeting of the Tobacco Trade. In response to a public call, a meeting of tobacco merchants and manufacturers assembled last night at the rooms of the Board of Trade.

Mr. A. J. McCammon was in the Chair; Mr. F. C. Greenleaf, Secretary. In response to a request from the Chair, Mr. E. D. Smith made a misapprehension on the part of the revenue commission. Mr. Colwell, who represents Pennsylvania, had not charge of the tobacco interest, but having taken charge of the interest of Pennsylvania, was anxious to receive a plain statement of the grievances under which the Pennsylvania tobacco trade labored, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Message from the President.

The President yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives, in compliance with a resolution asking for information on the general condition of the country, a message containing a report on the revenue commission in New York, since which time the revenue commission have submitted their report to the chief of the Revenue Department, and a recommendation adverse to the views of the remonstrants, who had hoped that the facts then and there presented, under oath, in relation to the production of the present commission a conviction, clear and strong, of the necessity for the proposed change. The principle of taxation which they propose, a tax upon the tobacco leaf, would, beyond all doubt, result not only in a largely increased revenue, but in efficient protection to all the vital interests of the trade, against the fraudulent and unscrupulous who now flourish and fatten at the expense of both.

All that is asked is fair play, in other words protection against the fraudulent and unscrupulous who now flourish and fatten at the expense of both. All that is asked is fair play, in other words protection against the fraudulent and unscrupulous who now flourish and fatten at the expense of both.

The memorial terminates as follows: "Resolved, That we hereby respectfully urge upon the immediate attention of Congress not only the expediency but the necessity of transferring the tax on domestic cigars to the manufacturer of tobacco in the raw material, with a view to the relief of the trade from the onerous and oppressive provisions of the present law.

Resolved, That we deprecate any tax on the exports of leaf tobacco, as it would be foreign markets for our growers in the attempt to force the foreign market on our export, when he can so readily avail himself of a substitute.

Resolved, That the foregoing be at once presented to Hon. S. C. Colver, chief of the Revenue Department, with a request that the same be made the basis of a special report to the chief of the Revenue Department.

Remarks were made by Mr. Colver, and gentlemen at considerable length, each showing in more or less striking terms that the legal manufacture of tobacco and cigars in this city cannot exist under the present onerous restrictions. Even now not one manufacturer of plug tobacco remains in the city, while the few who make fine-cut tobacco are operating under the greatest possible disadvantages.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

XXXIXth Congress—First Session. (CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.) SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull called up the case of John P. Stockton, Senator elect from New Jersey, against whose election certain members of the New Jersey Legislature protested. The report of the Judiciary Committee was read. It recommends for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That John P. Stockton was duly elected, and is entitled to his seat as Senator from the State of New Jersey, for the term of six years from the fourth day of March, 1866.

Mr. Clark (N. H.) called for the reading of the protest, signed by eight Senators and thirty members of the Assembly of New Jersey. The protest was read.

Mr. Clark moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "not" before duly elected, and also before the word "entitled," in the resolution of the Committee, so as to make it read: "Resolved, That John P. Stockton was not duly elected, and is not entitled to his seat, &c."

How Turpentine is Made.

A Wilmington, North Carolina, letter of the 27th ult., says: "I have just returned from a visit to the turpentine country in North Carolina. It is an inviting, dirty town, but is doing a large business. The harbor is good, and the wharves are crowded with shipping. The turpentine is made from the resin of the live oak tree, which has the connection with the inland towns by the river and three railroads—one running north, one south, and the other northwest. The great extent of the turpentine country in the country. From Goldsboro' to Wilmington, a distance of 80 miles, the country is one continual pine forest. Then along the southern railroad, a distance of 100 miles, there is a turpentine country. At every station we stopped, on the Charleston and Manchester road, I saw vast numbers of barrels of turpentine and rosin, both in the open air and in the houses. Each station or village seemed to consist of only a few unpainted houses and a turpentine still.

The method of obtaining this turpentine is as follows: During January and February, the trees are prepared for the purpose. This is done by means of cutting a small box near the trunk of the tree. This box is made of tin, and is fastened to the trunk of the tree by means of a nail. The box is made to hold one quart of turpentine. It is necessary that the boxes should be cut during the winter, and before the sap commences to run in the spring. The boxes are just before the sap appears, the workman begins to peel the bark from the tree, commencing at the upper end of the box, and making it clear for the sap to run down into the box. As soon as the sap begins to run, the workman takes out the box, and empties it into a bucket. Each laborer has a bucket and goes around to the different trees until his bucket is full, and then he empties it into a larger bucket. The sap is then run into a vat, and the water is taken from the vat and put in barrels, it is ready for the still.

HOW TURPENTINE IS MADE. The following will give an idea of the construction of the still: There is a large boiler built in a brick furnace. The exact capacities of these boilers I don't know, but I should judge they would hold from one to two hundred gallons. The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane. The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane.

The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane. The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane.

The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane. The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane.

The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane. The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane.

The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane. The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane.

The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane. The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane.

The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane. The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane.

The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane. The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane.

The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane. The boiler is built on a platform about ten feet high, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform by means of a crane.

Proceedings of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church—Seventy-ninth Session.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday Evening, March 22nd. The conference assembled pursuant to adjournment, last evening at 7 o'clock. The opening religious exercises were conducted by Rev. John Smith.

The following Sunday School Committee was appointed: North Philadelphia District—Rev. A. Cookman, John Farnley, Esq., South Philadelphia District—Rev. T. C. Murphy, G. W. Evans, Esq., Reading District—Rev. J. F. Meredith, W. McCord, Esq., West Philadelphia District—Rev. M. D. Kurtz, W. Torbert, Esq., East Philadelphia District—Rev. H. Coldwater, W. H. Thompson, Esq., Snow Hill District—Rev. W. Merrill, Rev. T. S. Hodson.

The following were appointed to advise the City Missionaries, their advice being required in some instances: North Philadelphia District—Rev. Messrs. J. Mason, W. C. Robinson, and C. Scott, J. Long and J. Stillman, Esquires, South Philadelphia District—Rev. Messrs. J. Castle, T. C. Murphy and T. T. Tasker, G. Evans and L. S. Hines, Esquires.

The temperance report was adopted, and the money ordered to be paid over to the proper trustees. Rev. Messrs. Atwood, Johnson and Durbin were appointed to nominate the Centenary Committee.

THE FINE ARTS. A. S. ROBINSON, 910 CHESTNUT STREET. LOOKING GLASSES. PAINTINGS. Engravings and Photographs.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. 1866. SPRING. 1866. OPENING. On Tuesday, March 20. Mrs. E. Keyser's Children's Clothing Emporium, No 1227 CHESTNUT ST.

LEGAL NOTICES. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of JOHN GILPIN, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE GILPIN, Administrator, at his office, No. 1227 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of JAMES S. HILL, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE GILPIN, Executor, at his office, No. 1227 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of JAMES S. HILL, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE GILPIN, Executor, at his office, No. 1227 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of JAMES S. HILL, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE GILPIN, Executor, at his office, No. 1227 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of JAMES S. HILL, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE GILPIN, Executor, at his office, No. 1227 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPETINGS & OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS. REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, 807 CHESTNUT ST. The Cheapest Carpet and Furniture Warehouse in the City.

CARD. The Cheapest Carpet and Furniture Warehouse in the City. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES. And a general assortment of Household Furniture.

H. R. LEWIS, 1434 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. OIL CLOTH WORKS. Established in 1829.

THOMAS POTTER, MANUFACTURER. Philada. Warehouse, No. 229 Arch Street. New York Office, No 78 Duane Street.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 71 SOUTH THIRD ST. PRICE, 6 PER BOTTLE; \$5 PER HALF DOZEN.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. 1866. SPRING. 1866. OPENING. On Tuesday, March 20. Mrs. E. Keyser's Children's Clothing Emporium, No 1227 CHESTNUT ST.

LEGAL NOTICES. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of JOHN GILPIN, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE GILPIN, Administrator, at his office, No. 1227 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of JAMES S. HILL, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE GILPIN, Executor, at his office, No. 1227 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of JAMES S. HILL, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE GILPIN, Executor, at his office, No. 1227 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of JAMES S. HILL, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE GILPIN, Executor, at his office, No. 1227 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of JAMES S. HILL, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE GILPIN, Executor, at his office, No. 1227 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RETAIL DEPT GOODS. H. STEEL & SON. HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

SMALL PLAIN SILKS, 11 1/2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866. E. M. NEEDLES. Has Just opened. 1,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.

Polka Spot Mohairs. Curwen Stoddard & Brother, Nos. 430, 432 and 434 North Second Street, above Willow.

Large Plain Mohairs. Curwen Stoddard & Brother, Nos. 430, 432 and 434 North Second Street, above Willow.

Chintz Colours—Paris Jacquets—Only 2 Cents. Curwen Stoddard & Brother, Nos. 430, 432 and 434 North Second Street, above Willow.

Melanges in the Most Desirable Mixture. Only 1 Cent per Yard. Curwen Stoddard & Brother, Nos. 430, 432 and 434 North Second Street, above Willow.

Neat Plain Foul St. Marie. Curwen Stoddard & Brother, Nos. 430, 432 and 434 North Second Street, above Willow.

Metropolitan Polishes—Desirable for Travelling Dressing Cases. Curwen Stoddard & Brother, Nos. 430, 432 and 434 North Second Street, above Willow.

Black and White Mohairs. Curwen Stoddard & Brother, Nos. 430, 432 and 434 North Second Street, above Willow.

Super French Cashmere. Curwen Stoddard & Brother, Nos. 430, 432 and 434 North Second Street, above Willow.

Black and White Mohairs. Curwen Stoddard & Brother, Nos. 430, 432 and 434 North Second Street, above Willow.