FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be mone but patriots and traiters."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe informs us that Capt. Buchanan, of the rebel steamer Merrimac, is certainly dead. He was compelled to suffer an amputation, from the shock of which he expired upon the following day. The election for Congressman from the Fortress Monroe district, which took place last week, has resulted in the choice of Hon. Joseph Segar.

The rumor which we published yesterday, to the effect that William L. Yancey, one of Jeff Davis' commissioners to Europe, had been captured, is in a degree confirmed by a telegram from Fortress Monroe. Yancey was on board a schooner captured while attempting to run the blockade. He was habited in a seaman's garb, but he was nevertheless recognized by a correspondent of the press who happened to be on board the Federal vessel. The despatch does not state what disposition was made of the distinguished "fire-eater," but it is possible that he is now on his way to Fort Warren or some other such congenial place.

Since the occupation of Tennessee by our troops, the Union citizens have become emboldened and outspoken. The people of Gallatin, through Builie Peyton, who is said to be a thorough loyalist, have petitioned the Government to establish a post office in their midst-a request which will be complied with. Similar petitions have been presented by other towns.

The recent operations of Commodore Dupont and General Sherman on the Southern coast are -graphically described by our special correspondents in several letters which we publish this morning. Great credit is due to these officers and their commands for the valuable achievements which we have recorded.

By the arrival of the steamer Fulton at New York yesterday, from Ship Island, we learn that a reconnoissance was made by our forces, about two weeks ago, as far as Mississippi City; two companies went over to the mainland in a steamer. This small force was attacked by about two thousand rebels, whose presence at this point had not been known to the Federal officers. The two companies of Union troops, of course, retreated, the rebels firing upon them. One man only was seriously injured, and the casualties were few.

A rumor was current at Ship Island that a battle 'had taken place at Galveston, Texas, between the people and the Confederate forces. It was understood to have resulted from the dissatisfaction of the populace with some action of the Confederates: but no particulars were given, and the news is by no means well authenticated.

Our Western correspondent has written us another agreeable letter from Nashville, which will cenvey an adequate idea of the present condition of the redeemed city, and of the sentiment of its inhabitants upon the all-absorbing question of nanationality

The bombardment of Island No. 10 still continues. The gunboat and mortar fleet are throwing their shot and shell into the enemy's works with thing has been completely successful so far. The rebel gunboats renewed their attack on General Pope's batteries at New Madrid, but were forced to

Further particulars of the late battle in New Mexico has been received. The Union forces lost 62 killed and 140 wounded, together with six field pieces. The Texans, at the latest accounts, were thirty-six miles north of Fort Craig, under command of Colonel Steele. Colonel Canby's (Federal) force were at the fort, but all communication with had been burned to prevent their falling into the

Congress Yesterday. SENATE.-A petition was presented asking the passage of a law for the protection and improvement of the Indians. The bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department was taken up, and passed

House .- Mr. Hickman, from the Committee or the Judiciary, reported back the several bills and resolutions relative to the confiscation of rebel property, with an adverse recommendation, together with a minority report. The reports were received. but further action was postponed. The tax bill drags its slow length along. The item of lager was yesterday made the subject of a humorous debate.

Pennsylvania Legislature. SENATE.-Mr. Connell presented a bill relative to culverts in this city, which was ordered to be

printed.

The House resolution, providing for a final adjournment on the 11th of April, was agreed to. House .- The act to reduce the capital stock of the Girard Bank was passed by a bare majority. Mr. Thompson presented a preamble and resolutions of the School Board, of this city, opposing re-

The bill to levy a tax upon bankers and brokers was passed.

Mr. Armstrong offered a resolution, providing for tending to the killed and wounded soldiers of Pennsylvania. Mexican Affairs.

There is nothing extraordinary in the with. session of Vera Cruz, and threatened to retain France, Spain, and England, were satisfactorily British withdrawal, and here, it may be prerepublican by establishing the monarchical form of government in Mexico. The dispute is to be settled by negotiation instead of by arms, and the Mexicans have carried the point of getting it admitted that the invasion was uncalled for. This is important, as it will prevent the Allied Powers from dropping on Mexico for the costs of the expedition. In promise to make) some engagement for paying

the interest on what she owes. Some of the Spanish troops have returned to Cuba. French reinforcements, which had arrived, were sent back to France, without landing. The British troops had taken the wings of the morning, and departed for Ber-

muda, en route for England. The result of the expedition is as much (and no more) as could have been obtained, France, Spain, nor England is flush of money, lantic, and then the order was-" bock again." The whole affair reminds us of the old

without resorting to arms. Just now neither but very much the reverse. They went to the expense of sending an army across the At-

"The King of France, with forty thousand men, Marched up the hill, and then-marched down again. Several times, since the opening of the Parliamentary session, questions have been put to the British Ministry as to this Mexican Expedition. Lord PALMERSTON cannot afford, just now, to have a single unpopular issue, and has probably obtained the self-conviction that Naroleon had been too crafty for him. It shows no small courage, and a great deal of good sense, for such a statesman as PALMERsron virtually to confess that he took a wrong step. No doubt, he sent instructions to Sir and them home on the first pretext. A continuous and heavy expense is thus ended, and our Government made, or is to make, on the violation, by the invading Powers, of the Monroe doctrine? The expedition, it cannot at least, to all printers and writers. be denied, did violate it.

LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR CARPETING, MAT-TINGS, &c. - The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and attractive assortment of 300 pieces English velvet, superior tapestry. Brussels, heavy three-ply, and superfine damask and plain Venetian stair and hemp carpetings, white and red checkered Canton mattings, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning, at 10, e'clock precisely, by J. B. Myers & Co., auctieneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT .- Surgeon J. M. Foltz, United States Navy, has been appointed "fleet surgeon" of the Western Gulf Blockading Equadron, the largest fleet we have ever had under one command.

It is to BE HOPED that the report of the capture of the rebel emissary, Yancer, may prove to be well founded. The first information of such a notable event was a vague rumor that prevailed in the city on Wednesday. The despatch from Fortress Monroe which we publish this morning, although not sufficiently definite to amount to a confirmation of the story, has yet an appearance of

TANCHY, it is said, was taken while disguised as an ordinary seaman, on board a schooner which was endeavoring to run the blockade. The name of the port for which he was bound is not stated, nor is there any mention of the disposition made of him. According to previous accounts, however, he had taken passage at Havana ostensibly for Matamoros, but really for some one of the Gulf

He was leader of the Breckinridge conspirators at the Charleston Convention, and a chief instigator of the present rebellion. For all that is infamous and despicable his name stands foremost in the list of treason-plotters. His appointment as commissioner to Europe was given as a reward of his perfidy and bitter hostility to the Union. He is a member elect; too, of the Secession Senate, from the State of Alabama, and probably hurried home to make further efforts to "fire the Southern heart" in that arena. A confinement in the quiet recesses of Fort Warren will afford him an admirable opportunity of reflecting upon the vanity of human ambition, and the folly and wickedness of his treasonable schemes.

WE no not see why there should be any difficulty about passing the bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, If Congress adjourns without passing the bill now before it, it will be regarded as a confession of weakness and hesitation. If there is one question on which the minds of all men are convinced, it is that the capital of a free. government should not be surrounded by a system of slavery. The plan is so just and feasible that there can be no practical objection to its being carried into effect. As a measure of justice, it is demanded. As an experiment, it deserves a trial. We have, as yet, made no effort looking to a practical solution of the emancipation problem. The country is anxious to know if such a thing is feasible, even in the narrow limits of the District of Columbia. It is anxious to accomplish the freedom of the servile race on ten miles square-simply to know what would be the probable effect of the same system inaugurated on a larger scale, We do not know what specific scheme will be adopted-only it is to be hoped that the measure will not be lost while quarreling over its details. Senator Davis proposes to remove the emancipated negroes from the District to Hayti or Liberia, whether they desire it or not. This would be a cruel measure, we think, and unnecessarily harsh. Senator DOOLITTLE is more reasonable. He proposes colonization as a voluntary measure, and wants the Government to remove all negroes willing to leave. Of course, there will be compensation to the owners. Some Senators intimated a desire to so amend the bill as to free the slaves without compensating their masters. This will not be done, and we should be sorry to see it done. Instead of being a measure of justice to the black race, it would be a measure of injustice to the white race, and, as such, would be denounced by the country.

Whatever is done with the slaves, let us have no more slavery in the capital of the nation. We think the bill will be passed, and we hope

to record its passage speedily. One of the most infamous features of the a large band of Indians to make savage warfare upon our troops. This fact, though often questioned, is sorrowfully proved by the detailed descriptions of the battle at Pea Ridge. where some of our wounded were scalped by these barbarous foes. They were enlisted and commanded by Albert Pike, who was born in the North, and upon whose soul must rest forever the guilt of a double treason, added to the infamy of a double wrong, in leading the simple-minded children of the forest to destruction, and in arousing all their bloody instincts against his countrymen. No punishment could be too severe for a traitor who has thus violated every instinct of patriotism and humanity, and who, knowing too much of the North to be duped by the slanders that may have imposed upon some of his ignorant associates, has exceeded them all in cold. blooded cruelty.

OUR SUPPLIES of Southern products are gradually being increased by the advance movements and victories of our troops, General Burnside captured at Newbern large quantities of naval stores. By nearly every arrival from Port Royal shipments of cotton are sent to the North. The steamer Atlantic, which reached New York yesterday, had on board nine hundred bales of Sea Island and twenty-eight bales Florida upland. In Tennessee large cotton and tobacco districts are now under our control; and Kentucky, which is entirely rescued from the enemy, is one of the greatest tobacco-producing States of the Union. Some of the finest rice fields of South Carolina are in the immediate vicinity of the district occupied by General Sherman.

WILL the gentlemen who see in the bill for emancipating slaves in the District of Columbia the inauguration of an attempt to interthe payment of expenses incurred in properly at- fere with the system of slavery everywhere throughout the country remember that it is no new measure Congress is now debatingno sudden impulse of those opposed to slavery—but a mature and setted measure drawal of the British contingent from the in- of public policy. Nearly forty years ago the vading army which some weeks ago took pos- question was discussed and advocated even by men of the Democratic party. In 1847, Mexico until certain claims, on the part of Mr. Lincoln, then a Whig Representative from the State of Illinois, offered a bill met. The triple treaty is broken up by this providing for the abolition of slavery; and in passing the Compromise Measures of 1850, sumed, ends the manœuvre of destroying the Congress, by abolishing the slave trade in the District, took a natural and necessary step towards accomplishing the final result. This very just and righteous measure deserves to become a law; and public sentiment will justify its immediate enactment.

of arrogant despots, and made them strong the end, most probably, Mexico will make (or enough to attack the Government of the United States, what limit could have been set to their ambition and cruelty if they had been permitted to proceed, without check, in their usurping career? Now that we have them in | giving rigor against the traitors, and also beour grasp, is it not our imperative duty to strike at them boldly, strongly, and everywhere?

The New Napoleon Peerage. The Emperor Napoleon, rather than quarrel with his Legislature, has withdrawn his proposition to endow General Montauban. whom he had lately created Count de Palikao, with \$10,000 per annum, during his own life, and also during the lives of his heirs. It was only last year that Napoleon allowed his Legislature to have liberty of speech and action. They have commenced to exercise their newly-acquired power by refusing to grant an hereditary annuity, for a man and his heirs, on the demand of the Emperor. They are willing to let the successful General and newly-made Count have it for life, but there

MONTAUBAN, when he found that his dotation was to be combated, wrote to NAPOLEON, declining it altogether, and this drew forth an Imperial missive, in which France was classed among the "degenerate nations which dole out public gratitude." In this, NAPOLEON CHARLES WYKE, the British Minister in yielded to his temper, which he rarely does. Mexico, to withdraw the British troops and So fully was he persuaded of the indiscretion of his letter to General Montaunan, that he majority of the whites in the North and Northdid not consult his Ministers about it. They the only question is—what remonstrance has a lirst saw it in the Moniteur, and M. FOULD, who supervises that official journal, did not receive it with "the proofs"-a term familiar,

> Napoleon wants to found a nobility of the Second Empire, as his uncle did of the First. Thus, he made Pelissier Duke of Malakoff, and McManon, Duke of Magenta—titles gained from foreign victories, like Montaudan's Countship of Palikao, from China. In 1886, when Napoleon made his attempt at Strasbourg, one of his companions-in-arms was MONTAUBAN. In 1847, when ABD-EL-KABER surrendered, it was to Colonel Montauban. Against him, therefore, there can be no personal objection, but—the Corps Legislatif does not approve of a new Napoleon peerage.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG -A good photograph, carte de visite size, of this well-known Irish clergyman, now in Philadelphia, has just been published by McAllister & Brother.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, March 20, 1862.

"What have I done that mine enemy should

praise me?" was the question of one who

found himself lauded by those whom he had every reason to doubt and despise. It is a fact, abundantly proved, that General McClellan is the object of the especial idolatry of the men in the free States who hate equally the Administration and the war. That he has many friends among the Republicans is frequently proved; but that his most public and jost noisy advocates are in the Breckingidge faction is notorious. Gen. McClellan cannot complain that his plans should be criticised. This has been the lot of every military leader from the old times to the new. He was placed upon a dazzling and a dizzy eminence when he was called to the head of the American army. He succeeded the oldest and the ablest and the bravest of American soldiers, who was himself the subject of captious complaint and exacting inquiry; and when the young superseded the ancient chief, it was because the former was supposed to be the embodiment of that progress in which the latter was alleged to have failed. The long delay and inaction of General McClellan on this line has revived this spirit among many who hailed him as the representative of their own wishes; and this class is not confined to one political party. It must not be forgotten, that when General McClellan was summoned from Western Virginia to Washington by a Republican President, sustained by the acclamations of a Republican people, the Breckinridge partisans, who now hold him forth as a persecuted man, treated him as coldly as they have always reated the cause he was appointed to espouse and rescue. They looked upon the war as a war of injustice and subjugation, as they look upon it now; and upon the Administration naving it immediately in charge as unworthy of confidence. Then, it was Winfield Scott whom they regarded as wronged, because ne was, they contended, forced to retire upon partisan clamor. Now, without abating heir hostility to the great cause of the country, or withholding any one of their unjust adgments of the Administration, (even while rying to separate Mr. Lincoln from his party riends by alleging that he is not responsible for their acts,) they cover General McClellan with false commendation, and vaunt his high deservings, because they believe a new opportunity s here presented to divide the neonle and to amparrass the President and his Cabinet. It is no uncommon thing to hear his praises sounded in Congress by men notorious for their oppoition equally to the war and the Administration. Among the volunteer defenders of the young Major General are newspapers which hint at the contingency of making General McClellan the Democratic (Breckinridge) candidate for President in 1864, and intimate that the apprehension of this alone awakens the alarm of certain Republican politicians. The compliments of such partisans are always to be distrusted, especially in such times as these. I have said that General McClellan has been complained of; but so have many of the bravest and best of our chief officers. A people who feel so profoundly for their Government, and who pay so dearly in life and treasure that it may be maintained, have a right to utter their feelings in regard to their agents, civil and military; and whether they have it or not, they will exercise it. This people gave to their general their full confidence at the first, and, if it has been somewhat weakened, they will give it again the moment they feel that, even in impulse, they asked and expected too much from him. He has been most discreet and reticent. I grant that he has had much to do and to unde and to forbear. Possibly, under such a stress,

he has allowed flatterers of the bad school to which we may trace so many of our national troubles, to exaggerate the suspicions and the censures of some public men; and, if he has, this is only natural. But he should keep in mind that no man, who has done his part in this mighty struggle for freedom, can ever gain by listening to, or being affected by, the partisans whose interest lies in a disgraceful compromise or a humiliating peace with traitors. There are too many brave and self-sacrificing men engaged in that struggle, who see that the way to the gratification of a noble ambition is by another path, to render this effort of the Breckinridge leaders successful. General McClellan, most fortunate heretofore, is still more fortunate in the splendid opportunity of achieving a great victory over the traitors now presented to him. If he grasps it, he will be worthy of the gratitude of his countrymen. But no man, not even Washington himself, could succeed if he permitted himself to vield to partisans, whose great object is to turn this war to the base purpose of defeating a just Administration, or of bringing back into power the pro-slavery authors of the present

We cannot too sedulously keep in view that these partisans look to the recovery of Federal power for one or for the other of these purposes. Their programme is already laid down. It is written in all their resolutions, speeches, and editorials. Concealed but real sympathy for the traitors, attacks upon Mr. Lincoln and his friends, hostility to the war tax, exaggerations of the war debt, and misrepresentations of all the legislation of the present Congress, constitute their programme. No successful soldier of this great contest for human freedom and for constitutional supremacy, will ever hearken to the counsels or the praise of such discontents without doing injustice to his

country and inflicting eternal disgrace upon himself. The brave men in our army and navy, leaders and followers, cannot be diverted from the issues involved in the war by the assaults of the sympathizers with Secession upon "Black Republicans" and "Abolitionists." Say what you please against these latter, all their instincts and interests are indissolubly identifled with the triumph of our arms. That they did not precipitate the conflict, is established by ten thousand evidences, the most authoritative being that of the traitors themselves. who thirsted for strife, and rejected compro

mise because they believed war would result in their own independence. The Republicans (for there are comparatively few Abolitionists among the Republicans) may sometimes go to extremes, equally in their remedies for the rebellion as in their criticisms upon our military leaders. But those who denounce them, and labor to invoke Democratic prejudices against them, because the Republicans demand unforcause they insist that our military leaders shall not treat these traitors as if they had simply offended against some civil statute or social law, should keep in mind the fact that, wild and vicious as the Republicans may have been, or are, they have not sought the life of this Government, assassinated its ablest defenders, and invoked against it the hideous and nameless auxiliaries of savage warfare. As partisans, the Republicans may be criticised; but he who attempts to defeat them by concerting with the sympathizers with Secession, and by looking forward

to a shampless concession to the destroyer of thousands of valuable lives, will be wofully mistaken. The capture of William L. Yancey seems to be credited this afternoon. "I knew him well, Horatio." He was almost the only honest traitor I ever met. He believed in slavery, not so much as a divine institution, as because he deemed its preservation and increase essential to the domination of the South, and to the downfall of the North and Northwest He felt and said that, if the South is weakene in its right to hold human beings in perpetua bondage, there is an end of the mastery of the minority of the whites in the South over the west. To this idea he devoted all his energies of mind and body. With his handsome, almost boyish face, and fine figure, and his musical voice, and great enthusiasm, he was capable of immense effects. Fourteen years ago, I sat with him as a co-delegate in the Democratic National Convention; and at that day he was the same idolator of slavery as the only stay of the aristocracy of the South; the same genial and fascinating orator; the same frank and out-spoken man; the same Yancey that set the South on fire in 1860. And, strange to say, his ultra devotion to this idea made him an object of great dislike to the old-fashioned politicians of the Cotton States. They were so fond of power, and so enamored of controlling the free States, and of using the politicians of the free States to put their tools into office, that they were well disposed to let the regular course of things go on undisturbed. They kept young Yancey

out of power as a revolutionist and a fa-

Department of Agriculture. natic: and many were the contests he lad with the Kings, Fitzpatricks, and Clays of In the Senate to-day Mr. Simmons reported Ho Alabama, and the Slidells and Moutons of Louisiana. At last, he convinced the South that if the South did not rebel-did not take up arms-did not put down the old fossils-the free States would absorb the slave States and make them minority-respectable, of course, but still a minority. This was Yancey's constant text.

Baffled beforehand, he preached forcibly upon it at Charleston and Baltimore in his war upon Douglas—a statesman he always admired, but whom he opposed because he regarded the Douglas doctrine as the greatest enemy of slavery. When the bitter opponents of Yancey saw him at the head of the column they claimed the right of seniority, and again pushed him into the rear. This time they calculated without their host. The ruin one common to all. Yancey, the bravest of the whole cabal, returns to meet the fate from which others have escaped and are escaping. He never was a rich man-but what he had he risked in the game of treason. If he has los his fortune and his life, it will be because he was insane upon a wicked idea, and because the old gamesters crawled off into foreign lands and left him to pay their forfeit. OCCASIONAL.

FROM WASHINGTON Slavery in the District of Columbia.

PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. THE ARMY HOSPITALS.

Report on the Consorship of the Press. Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, March 20

Slavery in the District. Mr. Senator CLARE has proposed an amendment to

the bill abolishing slavery in the District. It provides for the compensation to be allowed to loyal owners, and says that the aggregate sums to be paid for children un der ten years of age shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars for each child set free. For slaves over ter and under sixty, three hundred dollars shall be paid, and for slaves over sixts the sum of one hundred and fifth dollars. The amendment further makes it the duty of the Mayor of Washington to apprentice all slaves under eighteen who may not otherwise be provided for.

War Bulletin-Special Orders. The following special orders have been issued from the ffice of the Adjutant General: Brigadier General H. W. BENHAM, United States Volunteers, is relieved from the operation of the instruc-tions of March 17th, 1862, to report to the chief of the engineer corps, and will report without delay to Major General HUNTER, United States Volunteers. Surgeon J. F. HAMMOND, United States Army, will re-lieve Surgeon C. C. KERNEY from duty in the Army of

the Potomac. Eurgeon KEENEY will report to the Surgeon General for orders. Capt. John C. Sherburne, First United States Infan try, will report for duty to Brigadier General WADS-ATR, Military Governor of the District of Columbia The Tax Bill-Tax on Spirits.

The House resumed the consideration of the tax bill o-day, commencing with the taxable list-spirits, ale, beer, and porter. Every effort was made to increase the tax on distilled spirits, but failed, though it is said that the liquor dealers demand a larger one. So the tax per gallon on distilled spirits remains at fifteen cents. important amendment was adopted, however, so as to tax all distilled spirits already manufactured, and which may have been sold previous to this act. This cuts off all those specia lators who have bought liquors, in anticipation of the tax on all manufactured after its passage. The license for peach and apple brandy is altered to \$12.50 per quarter. The debate on lager-beer was very amusing and interesting. The members gathered around the speakers, resembling a ward meeting more than a sober debate in the House of Be presentatives

The Rebel Confiscation Bills. The bills and resolutions against which the House Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely to-day are fourteen in number, providing for the confiscation, &c., of schol property and had been recovered to them from time to time. Mr HICKMAN made a report proposing to ubstitue for the bills and resolutions the following: Whereas, The powers of Congress under the Consti tution to authorize the confiscation of the properly of persons engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, or giving aid in said rebellion, is doubtful, and

atires. That the President should use all means not iuonsistent with the laws of war, which, in his judgment, may be deemed necessary to crush the rebellion, inty, real and personal, of those engaged in armed rebellion against the Government, or aiding in such rebellion, including slaves; and that, in the opinion of Congress, decided measures on the part of the Executive already become necessary.

The Army Hospitals. There are twelve general army hospitals in the District of Columbia and Alexandria, three in Baltimore, four in Annanolis, and two in Philadelphia. Those in Baltiuntil they sufficiently recover to join their respective 225 patients, and of the larger, 800. The hospitals in this vicinity are literally full, in consequence of the recent military changes of position, but not one in ten is confined to his bed. All receive the best possible attan. female nurse and two male attendants are allowed to each

army of the Potomac. A Warning.

By the last foreign news it appears that the celebrated teamer Bermuda left Liverpool on the 1st of March, ostensibly for Bermuda, but really for a Southern port. The eastein of the Reymonds, some time ago, boasted that one of the Southern ports to England. Cotton, which cost him 6 cents in Carolina, he sold for 27 cents in England. The pay was so remunerative that, notwithstanding the rick was so great, he announced his determination to make another effort to run the blockade. It would be

year, 3,990, include the reports in these twenty-one hos-

well for our squadrons to keep a sharp lookout for this A memorial was presented to the Senate to-day, from the citizens of New York, for the protection of the Indians. This memorial embodies the proceedings of a nesting held in New York city, by which it was re soired that a new Indian policy should be inaugurated by the Government; that the atter extermination of the he reserved for the use of the Indians, to be formed of

different tracts into a confederation. The Secretary of the Navy sent a communication to the Senate to-day, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the Naval Academy was removed from Annapolis in consequence of the disaffection and disloyalty in the neighborhood, which caused apprehensions of the seizure of the school-property, as well as the war vessel Constitution f that, therefore, it was removed to Fort Adams, in Rhode Island; and its future location awaits the action of Congress. Several delegations have appeared before the Senate Naval Committee, urging its lo-

ation in different sections of the country. Coupons Payable in Coin. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the three-year bonds, due April 1st, shall be paid in coin, at York, and Philadelphia, at the Treasury at Washington,

The following prisoners were released by the Commission to-day on giving their written parole to render no aid or comfort to the enemy in hostility to the Govern W. A. Taylor, Summerfield Ball, W. B. Price. J. W. Snowden, W. Crogan, and John Welch. tion : H. O. Claughlin, Henry Peel, and E. H. McKnight,

The Rebel Defeat at Newbern. Accounts state that Colonel AVERY, of the North Carona rebels, denounced his men as cowards for fleeing before the advancing bayonet charge of the Federal troops at Newbern. How could be expect that the class of peo-ple who fill the rebel ranks, and are contemptuously spoken of by the aristocrats of the South as "wire grass," "sand hill," or "piney woods" "groundlings," can stand up, in a bad cause, against the intelligent far-mers and mechanics of the North? Even the gentlemen I the South find a wide difference between the "trick o the pistol" and a bayonet charge. Capt. Porter's Mortar Ficet.

Some apprehension is felt concerning Porter's mortar leet, if it is to attack Mobile or New Orleans, because it has lately been stated by refugees from that quarter, that two or three iron-clad vessels have been in process of construction during the past summer. The mortar mis riles, however, would be likely to pierce ordinary iron It is positively stated in naval circles, that the great fifteen inch guns at Fortress Monroe, have not yet been

mounted upon carriages. If these guns of larger calibra on board the Manitor, they must be of less length and aggregate weight than the latter. Captain Dankouses himself bolds that a place that is east for a smooth bore Nominations Confirmed. In the Senate to-day, in executive session, the follow ing nominations were confirmed : ALPRED GYTHEIR, of Chicago, Illinois, superintending steamboat inspector in place of ISAAC LEWIS, removed. JOHN LILLYRIT, postmaster at Nashville, Tennessee, it place of McMish, 1 emoved.

JOHN P. UPSHUB, Of Indiana, assistant Secretary of the CHARLES EATON, may hal for Minnesota. CALES B. A. BLOOD, of Florida, consul at Monterey, Taxas Clous, posimaster at Troy, New York. Military Appointment.] Captain CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, formerly assistant ad atant general to General FREMORT, has been appointed to a similar position in Goneral Heintzelman's army

bill for the establishment of a department of agriculture, without amendment. The first section provides for the stablishment in Washington of a department of this nature, the general duties and designs of which shall be to diffuse knowledge on all subjects connected with agri-culture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants. The second section provides for the appointment of a commissione of agriculture at a salary of five thousand dollars pa

The third section makes it the duty of the commis sioner to acquire and preserve in his department all in-formation concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments, (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office,) by the collection statistics, and by any other appropriate means within his power; to collect, as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and plants; to test, by cultivation, the value of such of them as may require such tests; to propagate such as may be worthy of propegation, and to distribute them among agriculturio He is required to make a general report in writing of his acts to the President, in which he may recommend the publication of papers forming parts of or accompanying his report, which report shall also contain an account of il monies received and expended by him. He is required also to make special reports on particular subjects henever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress, or when he shall think the su ect in his charge requires it. He shall receive and have charge of all the property of the agricultural divirior. He shall direct and superintend the expenditure of all money appropriated by Congress to the department, and render accounts thereof, and also of all money hereofore appropriated for agriculture and remaining unexpended. The commissioner may send and receive through the mails, free of charge, all communications and other matter pertaining to the business of his department not exceeding in weight thirty-two ounces.

The commissioner is authorized to appoint a chief clerk at \$2,000 per annun, and other employees at sala-ries corresponding to clerks in other Departments, in-

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI. ATTEMPT OF THE REBEL CUNROATS TO ESCAPE.

childing chemists, botanists, etc.

This bill detacnes the Agricultural Bureau from the

Patent Office, and remedies many defects in the present

ATTACK ON GEN. POPE'S BATTERIES. One Gunboat Sunk—The Others Driven

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The following despatch was ceived here this evening: St. Louis, March 20.—The enemy's flotilia, which is hemmed in between Commodore Foote's gunboats, above Island No. 10, and Gen. Pope's batteries at New Madrid, has made another attempt to escape down the river. Their gunboats engaged Con. Pope's batteries on the 18th for an hour and a half, but were driven back with severe loss. One gunboat was sunk and several badly damaged. They are completely hemmed in, and can escape only by

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Defeat of the Rebels at Pound Gap. CINCINNATI, March 20 .- The Catletsburg correspondent of the Commercial says, that a boat has just arrived from Piketon, bringing the particulars of General Garfield's expedition to Pound Gap, 42 miles beyond

There were 5,000 rebels entrenched on the summit of the Cumberland mountains, at Pound Gap. Gen. Garfold ascended the mountains with his infantry by unfrequented paths, and while his cavalry by advancing along the main road and making a vigorous attack in front drew the rebels a short distance down the summit, the hisniry advanced along the Ridge and completely routed them after a fight of less than twenty minutes. The rebels abandoned everything. Gen, Garfield pursued the rebels six miles into Virginia, and, after quartering his men over night in the captured camp, burnt their barracks, consisting of sixty og hnis, with a large quantity of stores.
The rebels lost 7 killed and wounded. Nobody was

THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO. THE FIGHT AT FORT CRAIG. Col. Carby's Communication Cut Off

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The following despatch was KANSAS CITY, March 18 .- George T. Beale, bearer of espatches to Washington, brings advices from Santa Fe o the 3d inst. He confirms the previous accounts of the sattle near Fort Craig, on the 21st uit. The United States troops lost 62 killed and 140 wounded. The Texans captured six of our field pieces. They Socreo, 38 miles north of Fort Craig, Col. Cauby's command was concentrated at Fort Craig. Nothing had been heard from them since the 25th ult., all communicadon with the fort being cut off. A large amount of Government stores at Albuquerque had been destroyed to revent them from falling into the hands of the rebels Tour hundred and fifty Texans, with two pieces of artillery, entered Albuquerque on the 2d. Major Donelson, commanding the district of Santa Fe. was preparing to hundred and forty wagon-loads of Government stores were being removed from Santa Fe to Fort Union. On Monday, the 3d, Mr. Beale met three companies o Colorado volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Tappan, at the Hole in the Bock, fifty miles north of Bentsfort, en route

to Fort Union. Seven more companies had crossed the river above. They would meet at the Purgatory, forty piles south of Bentsfort. Mr. Beale left this morning for Washington. Sr. Louis, March 20 .- A correspondent of the Repub lican, writing from the camp near Bent's Old Fort, New Mexico, March 6th, says it is supposed that the rebels, after their victory near Fort Craig, will march directly on Santa Fe and Fort Union. All the valuable property in the Department is being concentrated at the latte place, and all the available force is being rapidly forward-

ed thereto to defend it. The property amounts. it is said, to several million dollars. Colonel Hough's First regiment of Colorado volunteers left this camp yesterday, and will reach Fort Union by the 12th of March, in advance of the febels. Fort Union is a strong fort, and a thousand men can hold it against the combined strength of the rebels.

Col. Camby is still supposed to be at Fort Craig with twelve hundred regulars, and a body of New Mexican Yolwherfs, whop, however, are not relied on. The Santa Fe Gazetic says that Capt. McKao's battery was captured in the battle near Fort Craig, in consequence of its support, consisting of two companies of regulars, and two companies of volunteers, running away when the Texans charged, and resisting the efforts of Colonel Canby himself to rall; them. Also, that Capt. Lord's dragoons refused to obey the command to charge the enemy. The charge of the Texans on the battery is described as being very brilliant and terrible. They were armed principally with Colt's six-shooters, and although scores were killed by McKae's graps and cannister, they marched steadily on, killing every gunner but one or two. Union by the 12th of March, in advance of the rebels

ner but one or two. THE LOSS AT PEA RIDGE. Sr. Louis, March 20.—The official list of the lost of the United States troops at the battle of Pea Ridge i

212 killed, 926 wounded, and 174 missing. Army Order Sr. Loris, March 20.—General Halleck has issued the following orders: So much of the recent Department of Unio as is included in the present Department of Misor will be designated the District of Ohio, and will continue The depots of prisoners at Columbus, Indianapolis, and such others as may be established, will be excepted from this arrangement; and the commanding officers will report directly to these headquarters.

All other officers, of whatever rank or corps, will report to General Buell, as heretofore.

Brigadier General Denver will be assigned to the command of the district of Kanssa, to isclude what was heretofore known rs the Department of Kanssa, except the Kanssa troops now in the field under Col. Dietzler, near the southwestern frontier of Missouri These troops will report for duty to Major General Curtis, in Arkansas.

Arkansas.
All officers of the District of Kansas will report to

REPORT OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.
WASHINGTON, March 20.—The House Committee or
the Judiciary, in their report made to-day, in relation to
the concorable of the Press, say that, while from the wan

expressed themselves as willing to submit to the rules established by the Government between them and Gen. McCleilan.

The correspondents generally seem to have the same understanding of the rule by which the censor determined what may and what may not be sent over the wives to their respective papers. You few despatches reflecting on the members of the Cabinet or other civil officersware found among those suppressed by the consor. The witnesses examined by the committee explain this by stating that they saidom prepared and despatches, as they understood that they would not be permitted to send them over the wires. The committee answer the points of inquiry directed by the resolution of the House, as follows:

First. A telegraphic consorbip of the press has been established in this city.

Second. The consorbip existing at the time the havestigation was directed by the House was originally satablished upon the basis of the agreement between the representatives of the press and beneral faccleian, but was calarged in its scope by the Secretary of State.

Third, At the time the inquiry was directed by the House, and foresome mouths price to that times, and until the 75th of February lest, the censorship was controlled the 25th of February last, the censorship was controlle

House, and for some months prior to that these, and united the 75th of Yebpanary last, the censorable, was controlled by the recretary or since.

Fourth. The original design was to prevent the publication of military information which might be of advantage to the read authorities.

Fifth. Despitches simust numberless, of a political, personal, and general character, have been suppressed by the censor, and correspondents have been deterred from preparing others, because they knew they could not sent them to their papers by tegraph.

The alloganth has become a most important auxiliary to the press of the country, and should be left as free from Government interference as may be consistent with the necessities of the Government in time of war. These necessities cannot extend beyond what may be legitized by connected with the military or naval affairs of the nation, and to those should the Government interference with the transmission of intelligence be consisted, for it is this character of information alone which can be of importance to the enemy, and which may be properly withheld from the press or the public, in, order that it may not reach the enemy. The capmittee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution by the House:

Resolved. That the Government should not interfere

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE VOLUM

TARY EMANCIPATION SCHEME. REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. The Tax on Distillers' Licenses.

Negative Report on the Confiscation Bills. WASHINGTON, March 20, 1862 SENATE.

Removal of the Naval Academy. A communication was received from the Secretar Navy, in answer to the resolution saking why yai Academy had been removed from Annapolis. The Indians. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented a petition from citizens of New York, asking the passag

Claim of Indemnity. On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, the bill for the relief of district attorneys was taken up. The bill authorizes the Attorney General and Secretary of the Interior te fix the salaries of district attorneys, which, in no case, shall exceed \$6,000. After some distance of the control of the salaries of the salaries and the salaries of the salaries and the salaries are salaries.

Voluntary Emancipation. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), from the Judiciary Commit-tee, reported back the joint resolution for co-operation with the States for emancipation, in accordance with the President's message, with the recommendation that it do

The Navy Department. On motion of Mr. GRIMES (R-p), of Iowa, the bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department was After some amendments, the bill was passed. Slavery in the District.

After some amendments, the bill was passed.

Slavery in the District.

The bill for the abolition of slavory in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, said he agreed with the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Doolittle) when he said that if we had emancipation we must have colonization with it. But he did not agree with him when he said he would vote for this bill. He should speak as a Border slave. State man, and appeal to the compassion of Fenators rather than make an argument against the bill. In the name of the loyal people of Virginia some of whom are in the dungeous of Richmond, he appealed to the gonerosity and forbenrance of Senators. Is it expedient and wise to pass this bill under existing circumstances? This bill was only one of a series looking towards in this world involve the lives of thousands of loyal men, and perhaps put they in serious peril. He thought that the one great object of Congress should be to prosecute the war and not agitate other questions. He did not think it unhawful to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but it was certainly an act of bad fisht towards Maryland. These measures would add strength and force to the Southern robellion, and advance the cause of treason. This would binder and delay the final restoration of peace, and increase the burdens of taxation at home It would be better to wait till peace is restored, and then we will be able to act with calminess and deliberation. Such lagis. lation as this was not in any way essential now to the prosecution of the war. It would only tend to unite the whole South against the Government, and also have the rights of freemen? Such an idea is utterly fallacious. He will be a slave, and nothing else. Freedom to a servite race cannot be secured by rhetoric. Will

is now united. What would be the effect of emancipation on the slave? Will he be froe, and have the rights of freemen? Such an idea is utterly fallacious. He will be a slave, and nothing else. Freedom to a servile race cannot be secured by rhetoric. Will we at mit them into the North? In the free States do you admit then egro to a relation of equality? Do you admit then egro to a relation of equality? Do you admit him to your homes and give him your children in marriage? It is evident that the negro will never be anything but a slave in this country. We must take things as they are. The slaves in the South are slaves by feeling, education, and training of years. They are poor, degraded, and helpless; unfit to take care of themselves. If they are emancipated, they would starve, or skal, or murder. We had better drive them into the Gulf of Maxico at once. A Senator bad referred to the success of the black race in the West India colonies. It was dubiful whether it was a success, with all the advantages they had. The land was all their own, and the great nations were encouraging them. He hoped to God it would be a success. He was willing to have gradual emancipation, and willing to receive aid from the Government. But what can be done with them? Merce is territory to be found, and where is the immense amount of money necessary to colonize them! Rhetoric and philanthropic pistitudes will not buy land. It was uttayly laspraticable. He had thought that the whole object of the war was for the restoration of the Union as it was, with all its constitutional guarantees. But has the army been duped into a war for objects only now revealed? Are the memories of the bravemen who are fighting to be revered as defenders of constitutional liberty, or excerted as the filly-eftere of a rectional cabal? Are such schemes as those of the Semtor from Massachusetts to be the raward of the loyal Southern men for the rule and decolation into which their homes have been plunged? If so, then they might pray God to save them from their frie President had felt it necessary to send in his emancips the makes at this time, yet he felt willing to support i Indeed, he did not see why is about 10 to support is

ase. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a subtitute for the bill.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsecuently adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Indeed, he did not see why it should not be received by all the States. If Maryland should adopt that proposition

and emancipate her alayes, then all his objection to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would

Censorship of the Press.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Iowa, made a report in relation to the censorship of the press. Its consideration was postponed till the first Monday of April. Confiscation. Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the several bills and resolutions referred to them on the subject of the confiscation of rebel property, with a recommendation adverse to their passage or adoption.

Mr. HICKMAN desired also to submit a minority report on the same subject. port on the same Subject.

Mr. BINCHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, wished to submit A substitute for one of the bills, against which an adverse report has been made.

Mr. PENDLETON (Pem.), of Ohio, wished to have the bills and resolutions laid on the table.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep.), of Ohio, desired a vote on this motion.

this motion.

Mr. BIN-HAM said he was disposed to demand the previous question on the immediate acceptance of his proposed substitute. He had also a substitute for another of the bills reported against.

Mr. WI&KLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, denied that Mr. Bingham had a right at this time to offer a substitute, inasmuch as the bill has not been up for consideration. The reports made by Mr. HICK MAN were received, but not acted upon. The consideration of the subject The Tax Bill. The Tax Bill.

The House took up the tax bill. During a debate on the section regarding distillers' licenses,

Mr. HUTCHINS (kep) said that the noise here was so great that it appeared that the contents of the distilleries were let upon the House.

Mr. WICKLIFFE expressed the opinion that some men were better judges of how liquor should be drank than how it was made.

Mr. MALLORY (Union), of Kentucky, ineffectually moved an amendment to exempt stills from the tax when

moved an amendment to exempt stills from the tax when their capacity was less than forty gallons per day. He mentioned that private gentlemen distilled for their own tigs. and not for profit.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, objected, say in that a present charged periods in small quantities. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvanis, objected, saying that a pure and ethereal article, in small quantities, was manutactured in Lancaster county, called "J. B." [Laughter.] It was not for the neighborhood. He did not see why it should be exempt from the tax.

Mr. MALLOBY said that the liquor they made in Kentucky is of fine quality, and they are more liberal in its dispensation than the geutleman's friend "J. B." [Laughter.] He knew a man who followed J. B.'s track all day, and at leat managed to get a drink, declaring that it was the best he ever had, but the hardest to get at. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS replied that the most valuable things were the hardest to obtain. It would not be hard, however, to put on the small tax, proposed. The men who indulge should not object to a few cents on their drinks.

Mr. STRATTON (Rep.). of New Jersey, referring to the general names by which liquor had been stilled, said it was known in his country not as apple brandy, but as whisky, which was the only article fit to be drank. Mr. CRISFIELD (Union), of Maryland, said it was called peach and apple brandy in his country, Maryland, Aly man calling such brandy whisky would be regarded as an outsider and barbarian.

Yarious remarks were made by other gentlemen on the regarded as an outsider and baroarian.

Various remarks were made by other gentlemen on the whisky question. The most important amountment made was, that all distilled spirits now manufactured or which may be manufactured from this date, in the United States, shall pay the same amount per gallon, when sold, as provided by this act upon those manufactured from and after the first of May, 1862.

Mr. STEKLE (D.), of New York, wanted to reduce the proposed tax on lagar-beer to twenty-five cents pur thartel. It was the weeker fermented liquor. One of the largest manufacturers had informed him that a tax of one dollar on a barrel would amount to a prohibition.

Mr. JOHNSON (D.), of Pennsylvania, in support of the amendment, quoted from the report of the Sanitary Commission to show that lagar-beer is beneficial to the health of the soldiers, and is prescribed by physicians as a fine tonic. Lagar has taken the place of the old strong beer, and is equally exhilarating and not so expensive.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, was in fevro of a dollar per barret because it would amount to a prohibition. Our young men take their first lessons in lager and porier, then progress to whisky, and graduate to brandy.

Mr. MORRIEL (Ed.), of Vermont, opposed the

Brandy.

Mr. MORRIEL (Rep.), of Vermont, opposed the amendment, saying, that while lager beer is manufactured very much cheaper than porter, it sells for the good, and influential in pringing one a man rian feelings.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri, said that lager elected President Jincoln more than anything else. [Laughter.]

Mr. PENDLETON rejoiced that the article had thus been perverted from its original application. It had been stolen from the Democrats. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS made a bumorous speech on lager. He bimest once drassk two glasses, and felt a fittle better and higher. Mr. Steele's amendment was rejected—ayes 21, nays

After further proceedings, the House adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1862. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Petitions.

Petitions.

Mr. CONNELL, three remonstrances against the supplement to the North Philadelphia Plank Boad Company, and ope is favor of the same.

Mr. DUNOWAN, a potition from property-holders of Philadelphia in favor of the gas bill, which was read.

Mr. SERRELL, a remonstrance from the commissioners of Sheezer county against an appropriation of county funds for a law library at West Chester.

Mr. STRIM, a petition from helightcounty for a change in the time of holding counts in said county.

Mr. RETLLY, a remonstrance against pilotage on westels carrying coal and iron to and from the port of Pathadelphia. eipina. Mr. BOUGHTER, a remonstrance from Damphin county seathet House bill No. 142 to prevent the freuda-ent use of eastings.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. NICHOLS, a supplement to the act for the regis-ration of births, marriages, and deaths in the city of chicalchils. Mr. REILLY, a bill is accorporate the Physic Coal

Mr. H. ILLY, a bill is incorporate the Pky-nix Coal Company.

Mr. CONNELL, a bill relative to culverts in the city of Philadelphia. In govern in this bill, Mr. Co. well research of I desire thesey, in relevence to this bills, that I have introduced it, at the request of the fluar of Surveyors of Philadelphia. In order that I may assortish whether it is anticipatory to the people and municipal authorities of the city, I ask that is be immediately printed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CLYNIET, a bill to authorize assignees to Pellatas the field of Eoritages; also, a bill relative to ground rents in the city of Reading.

On motion of Mr. BERRILL, the Committee on Finance was directed to consider a hother any reduction of the rates now allowed collectors of State taxes is axpositent and proper.

Bills Considered.

to a similar position in General Heintzminan's army corps.

Curious Coincidence.

President Lincoln, when a member of the House in 1848-49, introduced a bill for the abdition of slavary in the District of Columbia.

Indemnity.

Senator Cowan to day presented a petition of oltizons of Philadelphia, praying for allowance of claims for Broschery (perty taken possession of and destroyed by the Essicana.

The bill to incorporate the Penns, Ivania Petrolomes ransportation Company came up on third reading, and On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, the supplement to the act of July 2, 1839, providing for the election of prothonotaries, recorders, clorks, and registers, relating to contested elections, was taken us, and passed to third reading, when the Senat-refused to sepand the rule and read the bill the third time.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Sanata reassembled at three o'clock.
Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill to annex the northren district of the Supreme Court to the middle district.
The resolution from the House providing for the final
diportoment of the Legislature on the 11th of April, was
assed by a vote of 20 years to 12 nays. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.
The House met at 10 A. M. Hon. John Rowe, Speaker, in the chair. Prayer by the Her. Mr. Ganz. The Girard Bank.

An act to reduce the capital stock of the Girard Bank, of the city of Philadelphia, was taken up.

Mr. SEX opposed the bill at some length. He went into the history of the institution since its charter, in 1822, and the different acts of the Legislature obtained since that time. He declared that notwithstanding all the legislation this bank has received, it was in a worse condition than any other bank in Philadelphia.

Mr. ABBUTT said he supposed this bank continued to do business under the capital of one and a quarter millions of dollars, and issued small notes. But it is accertained that a quarter of a million is worthless. It is the The Girard Bank. noise of declary, and hance amail noise. But it assent tained that a quarter of a million is worthless. It is the duty of the Legislature to cause as investigation, so that the capital can be end down. But the bank breastly comes here and sake that the bank by places on the pro-per foundation. This bank paid their interest up to January, 1861.

The bill parsed by a vote of 42 year to 40 nsys.

The fall passed by a vote of 42 year to 40 nays.

Petitions and Remonstrances.

Messrs. SHANNON, LABAR, CRAIG, EARLY,
WILLEY, WIMLEY, CALDWELL, GASKILL,
MODIE, GREENBANK, QUIGLEY, MCMANUS,
LONNELLY, and SMITH, presented petitions of cutzens of Philadelphia, praying the passage of a supplement to the act to incorporate the North Philadelphia
Panik Road Company. ment to the act to incorporate the North Philadelphia Plank Road Company. Michard. BLANCHARD, WILDEY, MOORE, COCHERN, DENNIS, SMITH, DUFFIELD, and ASSOFT, presented remonstrances against the said supplement. Mr. THOMPSON presented the presemble and resolutions of the School Board of Philadelphia. The Board are upposed to any change in the mode of electing Controllers. Mr. COCHRAN presented the memorial of K. B. Hopkina, asking to be divorced from her husband, Mr. Glorge H. Hopkina, asking to be divorced from her husband, Mr. WILDEY, petition of citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the passage of a law relative to gas compacies.

Mr. WOLF, remoustrances of citizens of schuylkiii county against any charge on the pilotage of easl and iron from the port of Philadelphia, owners of real estate in the city of Philadelphia, praying that tenants of dwelling houses be made alone responsible for the gas they consume

Messra TATE and WOLF also presented petitions of citizens of Philadelphia for the passage of the supplement to the act incorporating the North Philadelphia Plank Road Company.

Mr. BANKS, petitions of citizens of Logan and Frankstown townships, Blair county, asking to be at the Franketown school district, in said county.

Bills Passed. A further supplement to an act entitled an act to in-corporate the Philadelphia and Delaware River Railrowi corporate the Philadelphia and Delaware River Radironi Company. [Mr. DENNIS amended this bill by adding. Pro-vided, that this act shall not take effect unless the Coun-cided of the city of Philadelphia, within sixty days after its passage, declare, by ordinance, their approval.] An act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Eastern Transportation Co.

Fransportation Co.

Mr. DON NELLY, of Philadelphia, called up the bill.

Aritch is a further supplement to the act to incorporate
the North Philadelphia Plank Road Co.

On motion to postpone, the House refused by a vote of
20 ayes to \$2 nays.

The hour of one having arrived, the House took a reean till three o'clo AFTERNOON SESSION.
The SPEAKER again called the House to order at 3 Bills Passed. A further supplement to the act for the regulation and outlinuance of the system of education by common choole was passed. Also, an act to levy a tax upon bankers and brokers in

he Commonwealth.
Also, the joint resolution providing for the final adournment of the Legislature on the 11th of April.
Mr. ARMSTRONG offered a resolution providing for te payment of expenses incurred in proper attentions to e killed and wounded soldiers from Pennsylvania. the killed and wounded soldlers from Pennsylvania. Adopted.

Mr. CESSNA read a resolution expressing the high appreciation of the House of the reading of T. Buchanan Read's poem, "The Wild Wazoner of the Alleghenies," by James E. Murdoch, E.-a. Adopted.

Mr. WILDEY reported, with amendments, a bill relative to the Board of Health.

Mr. BIGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to annul the marriage contract between St. George H. Hogkins and K. Brown Hopkins.

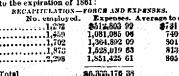
LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

tupendous Swindling Scheme-Worthless Fire Insurance Companies—New York Harrbor Defences—Our Police Force. Correspondence of The Press. 1

The old phrase which asserts that "one half the world loesn't know how the other half lives," still holds good. Co-day I have been informed, on the most reliable aunority, that there is in this city a tribe of some fifty or the last three years, have, by forgenes and persuries committed frauds that cannot fall far short of three or four millions of dollars. I will describe an instance or two of their transactions. In one case these scoundrel had saved it from his hard earnings of nearly a lifetime recorded, the record certified to by a public officer his own house under color of law. At the present time our harbor fortifications are man-ned sufficiently to resist a very strong force. So I am

informed.

From the special report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to the Legislature, it appears that the whole amount of fines, imposed upon officers since the organization of the department to April 10, 1880, was \$10,393.87. The following recanitulation. \$10,393.87. The following recapitulation shows to strength of the force, and its expenses since its organization to the expiration of 1861:



In other instances property owners have been amazed to find mortgages upon their property recorded in the registrar's office. These mortgages are transferred from hand to hand, and money realized upon them long before the original and rightful owners of the property become initiatined of the fact. One of our leading cent of capital, except that of lorged morrgages upon the property of men who are utterly innocent of the whole mattet, and that if a series of large fired were to determine the parties insuring in those combanies might be ruined, as they would be unable to recover anything from the insurance comparies referred to. The same parties have induced numerous farmers in the immediate vicinity of this city, several of them on Long Island, to transfer their narina for fored unortesque upon property—almost induced numerous farmers in the immediate vicinity of this city, several of them on Long Island, to transfer their infime for forged mortigages upon property—almost whole blocks of houses, in this city, in Brooklyn, and in Chicago. A more forminable combination to defraud the owners of property, I venture to say, has never been revealed. The names of the parties are all in the possession of the authorities. One of the gang had the impudence to so before Assistant United States District attorney Andrews a day or two since, and offer himself as bail to the amount of \$20,000 in behalf of a prisoner. Mr. Andrews, knowing that he was not worth a folitary you'll worth of property, promptly ordered him to clear out of the building. The practice of going balf for each other when they get into difficulty is one of the points in their netarious system. Of course an effort to not the whole tribe is in operation, and cannot fail of auccess. Some of the men engaged in this business hold their heads high in the community.

The last one who was arrested was taken by the officera on his way home from church, having in his pecket an elegant copy of the Bible and prayer-book. He assarted that he was a good Christian man, that they had mistaken the individual, and they must be careful or they would suffer. Such a protestation amounted to a joke, when it is stated that this pasagon of Christianity had served a term in the State prison.

The following week the sales at the Mock Biomanger
Second Roard:

100.6 U 85s '81 reg. 94
11009 U 86s '81 cp. 94
11009 U 86s '81 cp. 94
10000 Tenn 6 '90,... 59
5060 do... 585 59;
5060 do... 585 47;
44093 do... 52 200 do... 530 47;
44093 do... 52 200 do... 530 47;
50002 Co... 57 52
15004 Amér Gold. 1011 200 do... 510 44;
55 Del & Hud Cinl. 87;
55 Del & Hud Cinl. 87;
50 Pac Mail \$8, 500 98;
50 N Y Cen R. 835 100 do... 510 44;
290 Reading R. 42 100 do... 839 44;
290 Reading R. 42 100 do... 839 44;
290 Reading R. 42 100 Mil & P du C R. 29; do.....b60 2411

THE MARKETS.

ASMES.—The market is steady, with a fair demand-for Poatle, at \$5.50, and Pots at \$6.75.

FEGER AND MEAL.—The market for Western and Shile Flour is more active, especially the low grades; there are in fair tennand for export and the Eastern rather better prices; trade brands are in fair request, and are steady.

The sales are 16,200 bbis. at \$5.25 \tilde{c}5.35 for superfine State and Western, \$5.40 \tilde{c}5.6 for extra State, \$5.50 \tilde{c}5.00 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Chilo—the latter scarce—and \$5.95 \tilde{c}6.60 for trails brands do.

Canadian Flour is a shade france; the demand, is fair; Sales 750 bbjs at \$5,40 ppb 55 for extras.
Southern Flour is in good supply, and is heavy and is
active; sales of 750 bbis at \$5.70 cf for mixed to good
superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$6.10 cf for extras. Corn Moni is heavy, and is lower; sales of, 420 bbls at \$2.90 for Jersey, and \$2.10 53.20 for Bready wine.
Buckwest Flouris in fair request; sales at \$1.90 a2 \$1.00 fbs. WHERY.—The market is lower, and is less active; sales of 478 bbls at 24@24/jc, in store, and 25c for Western. Western.

Grain — The Wheat market is allignated mastical, and prices of most kinds are nominal; the receipts are fair, and we notice more inquiry for shipping, but at irregular pricas, and a fair demand for milling; sales of 37,000 hus, \$1.28 for Canada Civi, \$1.30. no Milwaukee Chia. \$1.28 for Partial Parti

Jersey rellow.— The Pork market is steady but quiety salve of 650 bbls at \$85.90013.72% for mess; \$13.620 13.75 for city prime mess; and \$10.62% 010.75 for Nation

Beef is in fair request and steady. Beef Hams firm; sales of 50 bils at \$17. Bacon is steady and in fair sequent; sales of 350 baxes at \$50 mic for short-ribbed Western, and 750 for short clear do. Lard is rather easier; sales of 470 bbls at 750 mic. Dressed Hogs

Rhode Island Republican Convention. PROVIDENCE, Warch 20.—The Bopublican State Convention to-day voted that it was inexpedient to make any abundances for Governor or other sists officers.

The Fort Dancison Victory in England— The Thunderer on the Affair.

from the London Times, March 4] After nine meaths of helpless inertion or in-glorious exampliping, the Federal armies here at length achieved a genuine victory. The sucreas of General Grant and his colleagues at Fort Dendof General Grant and his estimages at Fort Deedson appears in a military point of view to have
been decisive, and it will prohably be attended by
positical consequences of motorial importance. It
is but the expines of a fort, no doubt, but that fort
contained an army; it was the key of a position;
it opens the read to further advances, and the obstinney of the content shows the value which both
parties had not upon the momentum of the plane.

There is much, indeed, to be done before the
northern generals seeing from Kannethy and Tannesses can unite their troops with those of Bornside, advancing from the casest of Geneties; nor is
it very probable that combinations so extensive
will ever be successfully mecunytished. But there
is no doubt that the virtury at Fort Deceless opens
up to the Federal arms a most important territory,
and it may prave impossible, under such circumstances, for the Genfelerant divvernment to maininin to large a favor on the bergers of Virginia.
If this force, however, is materially weakersel,
General McCletian can at length advance, and
then all the armise of the South.

If it needless to any that in Assette of all this.

then all the armise of the North will be proved at once into the States of the South.

It is needless to my that, in despite of all this, the Confederates can if they please prolong the wartill their enemies are exhausted, and me setent the designs of the North. It is one thing to capture a fort and another to accupy a territory. Even the proper territory of the boutherners, indeed, is yet untouched. The recent successes of the North have been gained in countries where the alteriance of the population was divided, and where were energiand in countries where the hiera which their powerful antagonist has at length contrived to inflict, should take refuge in their new seamys and strongholds, and leave time and distance to fight their battles for them, the North was do nothing. The Federals may overrun the South, but in doing so their difficulties will but commence. The trial will come when their sensies advance from their own soil into hortile territories too wast to be occupied or penetrated. The question in fast, is not whether the South can resist, but whether it will determine to resist. determine to resist.

It cannot be denied that the Northerners have

It cannot be deried that the Northerners have ahown great tenecity of purpose in continuing their preparations and renawing their afforts in the face of discouraging failures. We attack little weight to their meritime expeditions. Except for the mere diversion or distraction which they may create, the operations on the coast of North Carellin will probably be of no avail. It is is Kontacky and Tennessee that the important blows have been dealt, and a new direction given to the competing, and here the Federal forces are taking the field on a gizantic scale. Basides the 40,400 under (leneral a gigantic scale. Besides the 40,000 under (leneral Grant, 50,000 are said to be in arms under General Buell, and a third army is spoken of besider. The liuell, and a third army is spoken of berider. The operations, too, of these commanders appear to have been well conceived and skilfully enabland, and if they should succeed in their advances it is clear that a new aspect will be given to that war. We do not suppose that the Confederates concider the day lost as yet, even in those parts which are now the come of action. They fought day perately at Fort Doneleon and wacted conditions before they surrendered. They are preparing, we are told, for fresh resistance in a new position, and if told, for fresh resistance is a new position, and if they have evacuated one district after enother, they may well find their account in m doing. A defeat would tell more severely against their enomines than against them. The Southern generals are falling back upon a country more entirely their own, whereas the Federals, as they proceed, will be leaving their supports behind. When the strength of the Confederates may be, we same say. Perhaps they may be powerful enough to make, somewhere or other, a more successful stand than they make at Fort Donelson; but the Kortherners will be pow wlated with victory; they will make, somewhere or other, a more successful mand than they made at Fort Donelson; but the Northerners will be pow visited with rivery; they will believe themselves on the high road to success, and the Seceders will be naturally depressed by reverses which have followed each other so rapidly. It is but reasonable to presume that, under such conditions, the ruccesses of the North are likely to be continued, and yet a minute's redection will show that the position of the Southerners and their cause, even at the present time, is far more favorable than could have been expected when the struggle first communical. The true strength of the South, in the way of resistance, his yet to be fait. Up to this time the Confederates have been playing a part for which European observers were perfectly unprepared. Instead of intrenching themselves in the recense of their territory, and relying upon the difficulties of a seatracted war in so immende a country, they boldly met the enemy at their own gares, confronting the great Northern army with an army of their own, and threatening the safety of the Federal expital likell. All the lower they have yet experienced do not suffice to bring them to that position which everyhody imagined they must occupy when they begon the struggle. They are still a match for their antagonists on the Potomee, and of they have vent two buttles in Virginia. Fight for fight, they have had their fair share of vectors.

have won two buttles in Virginus. Fight for fight, they have had their fair share of victory, and the effect now produced by the success of the North is due in some aggrees a me surprise when such a novelty occasions. These recent triumphs, in short, though they have undoubtedly improved the position of the North as regards my possible ne-gotiation for a division of territory, have searcely brought the Federal Government my nearer than brought the Federal Government any near before to a reconstruction of the Union. [From the Manchester Guardian, March 6.] but spectators at a distance will still persist in doubting whether they really show any edvance to-ward the reduction of their opponents. Even it we suppose that Gen. Burnside is enabled to seeme a hold on the Eastern ratiway, while the Western a hold on the Eastern ratiway, while the Western lines are siezed by his brother commenders, and that the Confederates are thus compelled to retire from Virginia the work would still be only begun. Virginia itself would be occupied as an enemy's country, and no impression would be made on the true strongholds of secarsion, the Atlantic and the Guif States. But unquestionably the North would have gained a varily improved position for entering upon negotiations. Turning to non-militagry affekrs, we learn that the Samara has passed the bill may therefore in the transmitted of the bill may be supported by the transmitted of the state.

thorizing the treasury to issue 150 millions of legal-tender notes, but with an amendment requiring the interest on the stock into which the acres are to be convertible, to be paid in specie. So long as the notes themselves maintain their proper value this amendment will be of no consequence, while it will notes themselves maintain their proper amendment will be of no consequence, while it will tend to sustain the notes; but if these become depreciated as we apprehend they must, the provision of the Senate will only hasten the inevitable rain, for the Government will then have to buy gold to pay its dividends by issuing an excess of notes. The order made by the Passident, releasing all po-litical prisoners shows a creditable security, and will obtain deserved approval in this country. England's Neutrality. From the London News, Murch 5.1 Several of those journals which have been com-

Several of those journals which have been compelled, by the course of events, to acquiesce in the policy of non-interference in American affers leid down by the Government, with the approval of a large majority of the public are new grantly discressed lest our motives for this solf-restraint should reem either Christian or philanthropic. They here been devoting themselves, during the last held year, to attempts to prove that our sympathics, either moral or political, have not had any influence on our foreign policy, and ought not to have. In the first place, however, this is not true; and in the second, if it were true, it would have no bearing worthy of attention upon the relations with the United States. If considerations of abstract right and justice have never heretofore been allowed to affect our dealings with other States, it is high time that they should begin to do so. If we have afforded sympathy and encouragement to revelutions having robbery and opprecion for their avoided object, it is high time to abandon the practice. If we have ever, for the mere benefit of our commerce, raised a finger in approval of the efforts of men who were overturning a Government in order that their preparty in the bodies of one-third of their sensity men might be consolidated and perpetuated, placed beyond the reach of attack or impeachment, it is the business of the English people at the juncture, to see that the crime is not repeated. But the truth is, that our foreign policy has not herestofers been purely reliable, as our tories would have the Welld. a good deal more by moval and political sympathies than by considerations of paramiary preditor less. We have often, no doubt, boked on coldly when evil deeds were being done, but the cases are rare indeed in which we have actively interferred on the ride of wrong and injurice. We went to was in Blizabeth's and Cromwell's day for the defence of Protestantism against Romish tyrangy. We fought in the last crutary in defence of European liberty against attempts to ratablish universal despotism. Ever since them our diplomacy has been generally impired by a desire to antend the area of constitutional government. That we have been coldly limitating in anything but the form is notoriously unpartial in anything but the form is notoriously an-true. We have tendered sympathy and encourage mant to the Greake, and Balgiane, and South Ame-ricans, and to the Italians, not because we expected ricans, and to the Italians, not because we experted to make money out of their success, but because we halieved their objects ware praismorthy. And every reason which led us to wish them well in their rebellion exists in still greater force for our wishing the United States well in putting down the rebellion. For, in spite of the attempts of Secusionist agents to being us, the English public is thoroughly well aware of the fact that this Southern insurrection has nothing in common with any other insurrection of modern times, except the name. The Secenionists fight in revolting, is projecy the same cause as the Field Marshal Hayman and his majestic Ferdinand of Saplas. In Aslance of a divine right, supported by the Rible, to fing

of a divine right, supported by the Rible, to dog, and burn, and imprison, and rob, and work men of an "inferior race," without let or hindrance. St. Louis, March 20 .- Lieut, J. D. Jack, of the First Jown Cavairy, with 30 men, on the 'Oth instant, encoun-lered a band of macauders posted in a log house and barn in Lufayette county, Missourie The rebrie were defented after a short engagement, in which they had 9 killed not 2 wounded. Our loss was 3 billed and 4 womeled.

MILWAURER, March 29 - A descriptive fire secretary t In Crosse last hight—the Augusta House and thirty ther buildings on Front and Fearl streets. Total loss

Hr. Barney Williams and his wife appear to night at the Walnut arrest for the last time but one, and offer as

Lion" will be played, the talented and versus in all op-pearing in all three places, and her husband in two. In, the character of Tim. Morre we do not think Mr. Willliams can be surmered. pencing no Dennis Bulgraddery, in the steeling of consedy of " John Szil ; or, the Englishmen's France."

and also in the farce of the " Irtah "Beer." At McKenn's Continental Mr. Tames Weir, a face actor at that house, also takes a banetis. " Dacie Tome" of conser. The Assembly Building is nightly grant, with the

elits of our city to see remarkable and interesting to-Divage there exhibited. They specimene of AM M sont the pulaces, monuments, temples, monataine, rivers, and accurry of India. Theiling inclants of the great Sepay rebellion are also given. An explanatory locture makes the pictures historically informating. The levery of the beautiful, as well as the statist of bestery, here new an opportunity of enjoying an evening's entertainment that will well sepay a visit. Mr. Tay, the manaper, will give an antertuinment on flaunday afternoon. If the matiness are well attended they will be repeated.

ARREAT AND RETURN OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—
At Springleid, III, a few days since, a fugitive slave belonging to Jesse B. Rector, of Fike-speaky, Missouri, was arrested by the U.S. Marchal, he having escaped in November, 1961. He was postored to his master by the U.S. Gogsmericher, and left for his old home in Missouri