The Press

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. It affords us gratification to publish the tribute to the "Old Pennsylvania Fourth," issued by Go- from those of which we have no familiar exvernor Curtin yesterday. The gallant bearing of that regiment at Roanoke and Newbern we have already had occasion to refer to, as vindicating the | tight-rope; and a rope-dancer, who seems dishonor of our State. Colonel Hartranft commands as noble a corps as any that has ever won renown | merity, might possibly object to charge on a in battle, and the inscription of its victories upon | cannon." We knew more about rope-dancing the banner entrusted to its safe-keeping is an act of simple justice.

Letters from Gibraltar, February 27, state that the Confederate privateer Sumpter was still at that place, unable to obtain coal. The gunboats Ino. Tuecarora, and Kearsage were so closely watching her that escape is impossible. The intentions of the Sumpter are not known, but, if Capt. Semines endeavors to escape, his vessel will be either blown out of the water or captured.

The news concerning Mr. Yancey is conflicting. Two accounts state that he was captured in the manner noted in yesterday's Press, but, on the other hand, a despatch from Nashville says that the great fire-eater resently delivered a speach in New Orleans, in which he advocated retaliation upon the European Powers for their non-recognition of the rebel States.

On our first page will be found extracts from late Souther papers. It will be seen that Jeff Davis is not in any higher repute than he deserves to be with the politicians and people of the rebel States. They have lately become unanimous that Jeff is not the man for the "crisis," and that it would be expedient for him either to institute a reform in the Confederate war policy, or to give place to some one competent for such a herculean task. Grave hints are even thrown out that if he does not comply with the popular sentiment, the people will take the matter into their own hands.

The latest accounts from Island No. 10 are to Thursday. The bembardment had continued throughout the preceding day, with disastrous effect to the enemy, who could be plainly perceived carrying off their killed and wounded upon litters. Indeed, it is believed that the enemy are making preparations to absudon their works, as a large number of loaded wagons have left the Tennessee shore. On Tuesday five rebel steamers passed up the river beyond Gen. Pope's batteries, to succor the bombarded islanders. They have thus completely caught themselves in a trap. A sixth rebel steamer, approaching within fifty yards of one of our masked batteries, was fired into and sunk, fifteen of her crew being killed. In addition to the floating bat- | phase. tery and battering-ram, there are over a dozen rebel vessels, which will be either sunk or captured by General Pope.

Congress Yesterday. SENATE.—The bill to establish a national foundry was taken up and referred to a special committee, together with the bill for an arsenal and armory at the West. A message was received from the President, recommending the passage of a vote of thanks to Commodore Dupent.

House.—The principal business transacted was the consideration of the tax bill, in Committee of the Whole. The proceedings were confined to the | readily supplied, as the means of transportasections settling licenses. An amendment was offered and rejected, which proposed to increase the license to retail liquor dealers, selling in less quantities than three gallons, from \$20 to \$50. Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE .- The Senate was not in session vesterday, having adjourned until Monday afternoon. House.-The bill requiring the banks to resume specie payments was taken up, but, after a lengthy debate, the House ordered it to be recommitted t the Committee on Banks.

The Union Sentiment in the South. There are many diverse opinions entertained in regard to the prevalence of a Union senti- | vernment the scattered remnants of a beaten, ment in the South, and so many conflicting reports reach us that it is difficult to form a correct judgment upon that important subject. | victory in Virginia. It will end the rebellion. It is certain that, when our troops penetrate suddenly and unexpectedly into new districts, they are sometimes greeted with genuine and unaffected demonstrations of joy. They were thus welcomed at Florence, Alabama. In other sections, the deadly animosity of the whole population is reported to be painfully apparent. Probably Commander Rodgers, in describing the feeling at Augustine, Florida, the social influence of our Northern soldiers, gives a very fair indication of the average state | and local legislation the work of organization of public sentiment throughout the whole and reconstruction. Where the elements of re-South. He says: "I believe that there are construction exist, use them; where they do many citizens who are earnestly attached to the Union, a large number who are opposed

little about the matter." As a rule, the people of the South have never cherished the love for the Union that | in the midst of a vast experience. Every has pervaded the North. They have ever cannon-ball is a lesson. If we are sometimes placed their own States higher in their affections than the nation. While they have uncertain sailing of many of our public men; controlled the Federal Government they have | if, at times, we feel disheartened at the conalways been taught to fear it, and to view it as fusion of ideas among our people, and their an organization which they should rule or ruin. seeming bewilderment of purpose; if we labor But there has, nevertheless, been a band of devoted Union men in the slave States, and the sad fruits of Secession, instead of diminishing probably only served to increase it. In nearly every Southern community, it must be confessed that the active enemies of the Union have outnumbered its active friends, and the large body of comparatively indifferent men alluded to in the extract we have quoted have been temporarily carried away by the clamor of the noisy Secessionists.

The war has of itself, by arousing fierce pas- to victory. The Republic now exerts its full sions, doubtless tended to consolidate a hostile strength. At last we are moving along the whole sentiment. But so little personal wrong and injury has been inflicted by our advancing ar- of instruction; our army is in the field. We mies, and so much by the armies of the enemy, have paralyzed the members of the great conthat all private rights have been better secured, in Secession districts, by the presence of our troops than by the occupation of the rebel forces. It has been the mission of our soldiers throughout to save, and of the traitors to de- grapple of the great rebellion. stroy. We have fought only against the armed foes of the Republic. They have followed up a long succession of persecutions and outrages upon all suspected of loyalty by destroying bridges, tearing up railroads, burning crops, and seeking to desolate forever their own towns. They outrage all individual, as they have assailed all national, rights. Under these circumstances, there must, in many parts of the South, be almost as much hostile feeling cherished against the Secession army as against the Union forces.

The constant exertions which are made by the rebel leaders to disarm all their own citizens, although they may be prompted in part by the scarcity of arms, also indicate a desire to render the people as helpless as possible for the purpose of preventing them from originating counter-revolutions; and if this conjecture be correct, it affords a strong indication of the existence of a powerful latent Union feeling, or, what is practically equivalent to it, a deadly hostility to the rebel leaders. \

THE CONTRAST between the treatment extended by our military leaders, whenever they enter upon seceded territory, to the people and their property, and that of the rebels, whether in defeat or victory, will furnish a fruitful theme to the impartial historian. Our soldiers carry with them humanity, toleration, and magnanimity. They take care of their prisoners, protect the women and children, and offer pardon to all who submit to the Constitution and the laws. The traitors discard every rule of civilized warfare. They leave the brave dead of the Union army unburied on the battle-field, consign their prisoners to the custody of ruffians, and deprive them of many of the ordinary necessities of like; fire upon their own town, as at Newton, Va., a few days ago, when it was occupied by women and children; destroy the residences of all those should prove propitious, the matinee, under the suspected of being in favor of the Constitu- direction of Mr. Toy, at the above place, this aftertion, as evidenced by their conduct in Missouri, noon, will be well attended. The effective tableaux Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and latterly in Florida. Says Lieutenant Commanding STEVENS, of the United States gunboat

Ottawa : " Near 10 o'clock I discovered large fires bearing "Near 100 clock I discavered large area bearing
W. N. W. from the anchorage, which proved to be,
on my arrival here, the burning of mills and bouses,
and other property belonging to Northern men with
suspected Union proclivities, burnt by order of the
rebel commander."

STOCES AND REAL BETATE NEXT WEEK .-Thomas & Sons will hold two sales real estate on Monday on the premises, Darby road; on Tuesday, at the Exchange.

To CAPITALISTS, BUSINESS MEN, &c .- Their sale, on Tuesday next, will include the valuable wharf property, Windmill island; also, large store and hotel property, North Second street; to be sold peremptorily, by order of executors.
See advertisement and pamphlet catalogues

WE HAVE passed through a year of preparation, and, in the address of General McClellan, we have the opening of the campaign. We were a long time coming to war. We found the education hard, and confessed that, even in Mexico, we had sadly neglected it. It could not be called cowardice—it was simply inexperience. "We face calmly the dangers we are habituated to," says that genial philosopher, Mr. Caxron, "and recoil

that sharp and sly old master, Experience.

lown: but he has done it at last: and we hear

the ringing of his gauntlet, as he hurls it at

the foe with the accustomed "God Save the

Right." We see the old spirit of chivalry.

phrase to use about rebels, but it will please

the soldiers. We won't criticise rhetoric

when there is a sword in the writer's hand.

Such an army, too! A tired, restrained, in-

active army, in its muddy metropolis, upon the

banks of the river-it has gone off on its cr-

rand of conquest, enthusiastic and impetuous,

with its favorite commander leading. If that

army does not succeed, there is no virtue in

a good cause or good soldiers. But it will

succeed, and give us victories speedily. There

must be a great battle and many slain-but we

must gain it, and occupy Richmond. The ca-

within the Union, and the war assumes another

When we drive the rebellion within the

Cotton States, the war no longer becomes a

war of pitched battles. Virginia, Tennessee,

and Kentucky are just the States to fight in.

They are fruitful, productive, well cultivated.

and wealthy. An army in these States can

be self-sustaining. Plundered Virginia, along

the eastern counties, will show how armies

manage to live on the people around them.

In Carolina no army could live for a year as

the army of BEAUREGARD did at Manassas.

It would exhaust the State. It could not be

tion are very limited and primeval. Once

conquer Virginia, and embrace within the

line of reoccupied territory the States of Ten-

nessee, North Carolina, and Missouri, and this

war loses even the character of a rebellion.

It makes no longer any pretension to a Con-

railroad which controls a single manufacturing

Nature builds masked batteries and strengthens

army of the guerilla, and their boasted Go-

This will be the main result of the coming

by virtually ending the great army which has

no longer one of war, but one of legislation.

Our armies will be no longer armies of inva-

not exist, create them. If the country is openly

hostile, crush it; if covertly hostile, convert

it. Our year of preparation has not merely

disheartened at the veering and shifting and

in vain for a policy, and grow sick at heart

men, let us remember how very strange and un-

are making history ourselves. There are more

than in the chronicles of Rome for any hun-

Let the teachings of this great year have all

dred years of its history.

revengeful, and marauding faction.

pital in our possession, Virginia is once more

Formen worthy of your steel"-a queer

since.

perience I doubt if Marshal TURENNE himself would have been quite at ease on the posed to scale the heavens with Titanic telast March than we did of artillery-practice. It will be well if there are not many of us rope-dancers still. But we have accomplished many things. The English sporting-men have a way of developing the strength of their pugilists before they go into the ring. "Training" is what they call it, and it is a singular and novel operation. There is a great deal of running, very early in the morning, if we remember-mutton-chops slightly cooked; immense bags of sand to be knocked about.swinging, jumping, fencing, and no intoxicating drinks. It has the happy effect of hardening the limbs, reducing the weight, strengthening the sinews, rounding the muscles, and sending the brutal champion into the ring the type of glowing and healthy manhood. We have been training. It was a difficult business at first, and we were thumped a good deal by

He knocked us down at Bull Run, and nearly terminated the match. Ball's Bluff was a sore bruise, but we paid him back at Dranesville, and have been pounding him in fine style ever General McClellan enters the field. No more of preparation. He was a long while in

> "As I told you before would be the case, the set-tlement of the Trent grievance has had a wonder-ful effect in calming men's minds. Before our Par-liament met there was much talk of interference with the blockade, and much was still said in favor of the South. All that has passed away. In Lon-don all has changed, and it is difficult to find a noisy don all has changed, and it is difficult to find a noisy advocate of the Secession theory. The press has become much more moderate, and the great party that was to have driven the Government into hostilities with you, is nowhere to be found. Even the hot Mr. Gregory, the Southern advocate in the House of Commons, is very slow at taking any step in the direction of his known sympathies, and has contented himself with a notice that at some time, contented himself with a notice that at some time, not yet fixed, he will call the attention of the House to the state of the blockade. He waits for the Blue Book or papers which our foreign office is to lay before Parliament before he can proceed, and I am sanguine in the hope that the facts will not justify his proceeding at all. Lord Russell, too, has said the right thing, on more than one occasion, in the House of Lords. There is now no disposition to interfere with you or with the blockade, or to recognize the South. The whole spirit of our Parliament, and Press, and people is changed, and is no longer apparently hostile to your Government. I have had long confersations with Mr. Adams, with Mr. Thurlow Weed, with Mr. Cyrus Field, of the Atlantic Telegraph, and I find them all in good

the Atlantic Telegraph, and I find them all in good spirits with the news from the States, and with the mproved state of feeling here. In this county, American statesmen should accept the example here presented. Let them emulate the prudence and prescience of Mr. Lincoln men of Congress, make a note of it! The advent of Andrew Johnson into Ten

courage on the way. While too many of the Union men from the South in Congress have

tain of the rebellion is slowly, but surely, rolling away. And yet his task will not be an easy one. He will rally the people who have always been friends to his Administration, but the aristocracy, who have always been his foes, will continue to plot and undermine, and to keep alive the flames of treason. The latter know right well that their only safety is in fight or flight. Better, by far, that they should resort to the one or the other, than be permitted to crawl back into the communities they have desolated, and among the people they have betrayed. Gradually, as I have frequently predicted would be the case, the old Union than the position of devotion to a power that cannot maintain itself, and to the consequent risk of suffering under a new infliction of the miseries from which they long been in the way of raising regiments and gathering munitions of war. We have been

The confident expectation is indulged that

over the strife and contention among public paralleled our national complications are. We point to history; but it has no lessons, for we events and more examples in the year past their meaning. They teach us confidence, and bring with them hope. Our soldiers go forth line. There is not in this Union a single camp spiracy; we are now aiming at the heart. Our victories heretofore were mere annoyances, as it were; the victory to come will be the death-blow to treason and the death-THE poisoning of wells, the wanton tearing up and destruction of railroads, engines, and neutral until they are assured of this. They

cars, the employment of thousands of remorseless savages, the seizure and abuse of the possessions of their own friends—these are the characteristics of a rebellion which challenges | it for many months. Maginnis' True Delta the indignation and amazement of the civilized When we reflect that the men guilty of these excesses claim to be enlightened, and persist in charging upon the United States Government their own public and private crimes, we may well pause before the sublime spectacle enacted his memorable proscriptions in the of the moderation and magnanimity of our Democratic party. It was there that he own soldiers. Who can doubt the object of the traiters when they began this war? It was ruled with a tyrant's rod; there that he spent his own money and the treasure of not to secure their rights but to inflict irrepathe Government; there that he rewarded rable injury upon the authority that had dehis sycophants and parasites, and there fended them, and nothing but the bravery of that, with the aid of James Buchanan, he our troops has prevented the repetition of crushed out and ostracized every man who these barbarities on Northern soil. Is it not would not yield to his domination. Absent surprising that such marauders and ruffians from a city in which he never was popular, should find men to sympathize with them in the those who have felt his oppressive course will loyal States-men who, while ignoring the vices he stimulated by a spirit to be revenged on and villainies of the traitors, openly rejoice him, and by the toleration and liberality of the over their victories and bewail their defeats? Federal policy. Nashville safely ours, Island MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH'S READINGS .- The an-No. 10 on the eve of capture, Randolph, the next rebel stronghold on the Mississippi taken, nouncement that Mr. Murdoch will give a second reading to night at Concert Hall will be Memphis occupied, and then for New Orleans.

hailed with pleasure by the public, and especially by that portion of the public which had the good fortune to be present at his first soirée. The programme is most inviting and varied, embracing, among other attractions, selections from the "Essay on Man," and from the tragedy of "Romeo and Buchanan Read's stirring war-lyric, "Our Defenders," should, of itself, fill the house. The select poems of Campbell, Collins, Longfellow, and Motherwell, are likewise promised us; while prepare to be convuised with sketches from the night be proud to occupy : mignt of proud to occupy:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 19.—The Fifty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Col. J. F. Hartrauft, has behaved with distinguished gallantry at Roancke Island and at Newbern. In the latter engagement they stormed the enemy's batteries at the point of the bayonet, and were the first to plant our flag on the entrenchments. immortal Pickwick Papers.

of ' India and the Sepoy Rebellion" will be accompanied by Mons. Engelke's orchestra, which will perform music appropriate to the occasion. A very agreeable afternoon of instruction as well as amusement may thus be enjoyed by the public. The concert will commence at three o'clock, and the other entertainment a half hour later.

Pianos! Pianos!!-George Steck (New York) makes a Piano-forte which has no equal in fulness and richness of tone and beauty of touch. J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut.

NEW POST OFFICE .- A new office is established at Dravosburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., and John F. Dravo appointed Postmaster. EMIGRATION TO OREGON.—The Newburyport Herald notices the recent departure of several families from Lowell, Mass., for Oregon, and an-

Camp Rutler. Ex-Senator Bright has taken up his residence at Madison, Ind. ticipates quite a large emigration from that State to other parts of the country.

Washington, March 21. The earnest meditations and novel anticipations suggested by our domestic condition, to all who justly regard the present struggle as the most wonderful in the history of mankind, are elevated and brightened by the effect which has been produced by the foreign policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration upon distant nations. Nothing has done us more good abroad than the discretion of our home states men, (we mean those who are responsible for their actions to the President himself,) and the conquering courage of our armies. The whole face of things has been changed in England. Marvellous, most marvellous, are the transitions of human opinion; and yet every such transition is, somehow, a tribute to Truth. Only a few weeks ago, an American in London had almost to deny his country to escape insult. The press flamed and fumed; the aristocracy exulted over and execrated America; the middle and working classes were ready for any measure, so it was strong against the United States; and the Government frowned upon us in preparing mighty guns, iron-clad navies, and irresistible armies. As Punch had it, in one of his newspaper pictures, often more expressive than an elaborate leader in the terrible Times: Britannia was standing upon her impregnable fortress, awful, yet beautiful in her majesty, one hand carelessly holding a fuse to fire a mighty cannon at her side, (possibly to show the strength of the nation, an Arm-strong gun), and the other shading her eyes as she looked westward; and below all this the words:

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Waiting for an answer." The answer came, and the effect is known. I quote, in illustration, the language of one of the most eminent of England's progressive statesmen in a conversation with an American in London, less than a month ago, of which a note was taken: getting his lance in position and his visor

" As I told you before would be the case, the set-

where there is great embarrassment, owing to the high price of cotton, no one utters a word which tends to encourage any hostile sentiment towards your Government, and, generally, men are gradually adopting the notion that the restoration of the Union is not an impossible thing." and Mr. Seward, and all will be well. Gentlenessee has been attended with many romantic and thoughtful incidents. The great Senator seems to have lost none of his loyalty and

cri icised the President's special message, he gladly went forward as the representative of federacy. Holding no single port; without the President, and in the capital of the commerce in a single city; no one line of State from which he had been banished proclaimed the great truth that "treason district: driven from the mountains, where must be crushed and the traitors punished.' Simultaneous with his arrival, the newspaper their military power—their army becomes the press was re-established, stores and places of public amusement opened, provisions plentifully offered at low prices, and the dark curgiven the rebellion respectability in the eyes of the nations of Europe. This contest will then be sion and conquest, but armies of occupation. We will garrison the cities, and control the surrounding rural districts-and leave to time

> our troops will occupy New Orleans before the first of May. Letters from officers in the blockading squadron express the opinion that the celebrated Hollins ram, and other internal machines of the rebels, will not be able to do them much mischief, especially if they are well sustained by Porter's mortar fleet. Still, here, as elsewhere, we have reason to deplore the absence of one or more iron-clad steamers. Should New Orleans fall into our hands, a champions are re-appearing on the stage. Bailie Peyton has announced his adhesion to the Federal Government, and I learn, with satisfaction, that A. O. P. Nicholson, who has been quiet during all the troubles, will probably follow the example. The Nashville Banner, the old Whig organ, is printed daily, and abounds in ridicule of Pillow, Harris, and Floyd. The new postmaster of Nashville, John Lellyet, is a Southern man of high position, who distinguished himself for his able articles against Secession. It is to be hoped that Governor General Johnson will not forget the patriot Brownlow, who ought to be generously remembered and rewarded by the Administration. What is needed, however, in Tennessee, is such a policy as will convince the people that the Government is strong enough to protect them against any return of the traitor rule. Many Southern men will remain argue that neutrality is better for them strong Union demonstration will at once be made. The elements have been ripening for has been threatened with suppression, on account of its able denunciations of the rebellion, and the great Hunt family will, it is believed. assume high Union ground whenever they feel that they can safely do so. New Orleans has been the theatre upon which John Slidell has

Tribute to the Old Pennsylvania Fourth. GENERAL ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR. HARRISBURG, March 21 .- The following general order was issued by the Governor this afternoon. It is a just conduct displayed by the Fifty-first (formerly the Fourth enns, Ivania Regiment,) the fair fame of which was so long tarnished by unfounded charges of disloyalty an regiment stands in a position which any in the natio

point of the Bayenet, and were the mess to peace our most after the common set he not return the honor which they have thus won for the Common wealth and themselves ought to be held in remembrance. It is therefore oldered that "Roanoke Island, February 8, 1862," and "Newbern, March 14, 1862," be insorthed on the flag of the regiment. By order of Governor and Commander in Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General:

Clement C. Barclay, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been

missioned by Governor Curtin to visit our volunteer in the army of the Potomac, and to look more especial after those who are sick. Since the commencement of the war, Mr. Barclay has been an ardent and devoted friend to the soldier, and many have been the recipients of his kindness and liberal benevolence. He goes upon his mission at his individual expense.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Six citizens of Sangamon county were arrested yesterday by order of General Halleck, and sent to Alton to be placed in close confinement, for adding the escape of the rebel prisoners from

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY. PENNSYLVANIA THE PROPER LOCATION. The Revision of the Tax-Bill. MORE IRON-CLAD VESSELS TO BE BUILT. The Trial of State Prisoners

IMPORTANT MILITARY CONFIRMATIONS. The President Asks a Vote of Thanks to Com. Dupont.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WARRINGTON, March 21. More Iron-clad Vessels to be Buitt. The Secretary of the Navy has made arrangements for constructing a half dozen additional iron-mailed rescels of the style of the Monitor, except that they will e something longer and larger, and the tonnage will probably reach the neighborhood of one thousand tons. The smoke-stack is to be heightened, so as to prevent moke from being blown down and suffocating the crew With this change, the officers of the Monitor said to Mr. Fox, the Assistant fecretary of the Navy, that they had no fear of going to sea in her. Indeed, Mr. Entesson is preparing specifications for constructing a Monitor-shaped ship which shall be over three hundred feet ong. Should this style of fron-clad vessel be the only one fit for sea going, then we are shead of the navies of the world. The new vessels are to have turrets a foot thick, of iron, and fifteen inch Dahlgren guns are to

The National Foundry. The short debate on this subject in the Senate this rning was full of significance. The fact that Pennsylania was the only place for it could not be gainsaid, and Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, frankly admitted it, which enator Cowan took prompt advantage of. Armories nay be established elsewhere, and hereafter, but the imliate necessity is a national foundry, and Pennsylvania is the only State in which coal and iron can be had not be overlooked. Her claims to consideration are national and unanswerable. You can have a national foundry, if only you will cease quarrelling about the lo-Trial of State Prisoners.

The commissioners appointed to examine the cases of errops confined in the forts of the United States are overwhelmed with communications praying for a speedy trial, and in some instances soliciting that damages may e awarded as a compensation for what they are pleased o term their " uniust imprisonment." The commission rs refuse to see any one personally, and are thus enabled make a speedy disposition of the numerous cases be-

Hons. JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN have ully entered upon the investigation of contracts made with the War Department. There is a large attendance of contractors, as the decisions of the commissioners are nal, the Secretary of War refusing to review them. Bogus Military Information. Several cases have just come to light where persons have been detected in furnishing the Government with ogus military information about the enemy, for the purocse of obtaining favors, which personal merit nor political influence would secure for them.

The Commissioners on Contracts.

The Tax Bill in the Senate The Senate Committee on Finance have already enered upon a revision of the House tax bill, and are also prepared to present an entire substitute for the House ill when it reaches the Senate. It is not improbable that Secretary CH . SE's bill, which contains many admi able features, will be presented in the Senate. The Senate bill will remedy many evident defects in the old

Articles not Taxed. The tax-bill neglects to tax perfumery, furs; some, such as Bursian sable, cost from \$500 to \$1500 a set; aces valued from \$50 to \$500; yachts costing from and tobacco, personal jewelry. China dinner sets, costing from \$75 to \$200; vases, parian marble statuettes, paintngs and statuaries, negro concerts, hotel restaurants. elc. As an instance of this inequality, it will be noticed that a poor n an, laboring by the day, pays fifty cents on a silver watch; but a lady possessing twenty thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, is taxed nothing, unless it be a gold watch, which is taxed at a dollar.

Tax-Bill in the House-Liquor License The House, to-day, raised the license on wholesale iouor dealers from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars per year. There was a long debate before this increase was adopted. The House (in Committee of the Whole) have considered one half of the bill thus far. The retail ense remains as in the bill—twenty dollars per year. Passes to Loyal North Carolinians.

A large number of applications have been made at the ina to reclaim property from which they were driven The Secretary of War will to morrow issue an order directing the military governor of Washington, General WADSWORTH, to issue the proper passes to such persons as give satisfactory proof of their loyalty. The Secretary desires it distinctly understood that none others need apply. I may, incidentally, remark, that a loyal Southerner furnished General Burnside with complete details of the enemy's fortifications, depths of river, obstructions, and, in fact, a description of their whole line of defence This information proved to be entirely correct. The Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department is now issuing certificates of indebtedness to public creditors, at the rate of nearly from the table of the Secretary the incumbrance of accause of the want of treasury notes. The latter will be issued again in a week or two, when such ireditors of the Government as have immediate need of funds will take. them in preference to the certificates of indebteduess. The latter are for the gross amount in round numbers of thousands for what is due. The odd hurdreds, &c, are A Freedman's Aid Association

Was organized in this city last evening, to furnish assistance and protection to the large number of "contrabands" who are flying to Washington as a city of refuge. It will seek to co-operate with similar societies at the North in furtherance of its objects. The officers are: President, HANNIBAL HAMLIN; secretary, W. H. VAN SANTVOORD; committee, Mesers. CROFFET, STORRS, and several ladies.

P. Frazer Smith. This brave Union member of the House of Represen tatives of Pennsylvania, from the county of Chester, was in the Capitol this morning. He was warmly greeted as licans against the Breckinridge partisans, and in favor of the war and the Federal Administration. Quiet, unpretending, and conscientious, one such Democrat is vote with the enemics of the war. News from Nashville.

A letter has been received from a lady of high social position in Nashville, which states that she renounces Secession ideas and sympathies. One reason for this was the state of demoralization that existed in that city during its occupation by the rebel solutery. The con-

The gallant General CHARLES F. SMITH, of Pennsylrapia, in a recent letter to the Hon. J. W. GRIMES, the able Senator from Iowa, thanking him for his voluntary and eloquent support of his claims for promotion, says, in complimenting the State pride of the Senator: "It affords me the greatest pleasure to add, that al-though all the Iowa regiments behaved creditably, the I chavior of the Record regiment during the assault of the 15th was as fine an exhibition of soldierly conduct

as it has ever been my fortune to witness." Commodore Frederick Engle. This noble sailor, a citizen of Pennsylvania, distinguiched for his genius and progressiveness, more than thirty years ago urged the importance of iron-clad steamers, and yet his recommendations, like those of others, were steadily opposed by those who insisted that these great engines would not be efficient, and that the wooden walls of the navy might be entirely relied upon

Iron-Clad Steamers. In the House to-day, Mr. SEDGWICK introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause the steam frigate Roanoke to be iron-clad, and otherwise altered and improved, in his dis-

cretion, at the earliest day possible. Gen. Fremont. Gen. FREMONT left Washington this afternoon for New York. It is said that the bounds of his military department have been enlarged so as to include Ohio and other

A New Military Department. A new Military Department, to be called the Department of the Gulf, is constituted. It will comprise all the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, west of Pensacola harbor, and so much of the Gulf States as may be occupied by the forces under Major General B. F. BUTLER, United States Volunteers. The headquarters for the present will be movable, wherever the general commanding may be.

The States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Ftorida, with the expedition and forces now under Brig. General T. W. Sherman, will constitute a Military Department, T. W. SHERMAN, will constitute a mittary Department, to be called the Department of the South, and the under the command of General Hunter.

The Provost Marshal General of the army of the Potomac, a: d his subordinates, have, in obedience to a general order, turned over to Brig. General WADSWORTH, the

Military Governor of the District of Columbia, all the military prisons in the District of Columbia, and all the ontrabands now in custody, and the same shall be under the command of the Military Governor. Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate was in executive session for several hours this afternoon, and confirmed the following nominations as major generals of the volunteer forces—viz:

Bilgadier Generals Don Carlos Buell, John Pope. Charles F. Smith, and Lewis Wallace.

To be brigadier generals of volunteers, the following: John Cooke, Richard J. Oglerby, John McArthur Speed S Fry. [All of these gentlemen were colonels.]

The Senate also confirmed, as brigadier generals of volunteers, the following named Major John G. Barnard, of the Corps of Engineers Captain Henry M. Judah, of the Fourth Infantry Captain James B. Ricketts, of the First Artillery, (tor neritorious conduct at the battle of Bull Run); Jame Craig, of Missouri; and Horato P. Vanclive and Alexander Asboth. The Senate disagreed to the motion to reconsider the

firmed as postmaster at New York. The appointment is, herefore, conclusive. Military Appointment. Lieutenant Lewis T. Thompson, who has held the pa-shion of assistant adjutant general of Jim Lane's Kansas Brigade, has received an appointment in the regular army, as a reward for gallant service in the West. He commanded our forces at the attack on Papinsville, Mis-The appointment made by the President as cadet to West Point from the State of Pennsylvania is FRANKLIN

ote by which Abram Wakeman was recently con-

Jones, son of Owen Jones, of your city, and not TRAVERSE JONES, as erroneously stated. The Search for the Vermont. New York, March 21.—The ateamship Baltic has re-turned from an unsuccessful cruise in search of the U. S.

Special Message from the President. Vote of Thanks Requested for Com. Dupont The President sent to the Senate the following messag

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The third section of the "act further to promote the efficiency of the navy," approved December 21, 1861, provides:

"That the President of the United States, by and "That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have the authority to detail from the relief list of the navy, for the command of squadrons and single ships, such officers as he may believe that the good of the service requires to be placed in command; and such officers may, if upon the recommendation of the President of the United States they shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry against an enemy, be restored to

the recommendation of the President of the United States they shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry against an enemy, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise."

In conformity with this law, Captain Samuel F. Dupont, of the navy, was nominated to the Senate for continuance as the flag officer in command of the squadron, which recently rendered such important service to the Union in the expedition to the coasts of South Genolius, Georgia, and Klorika.

Beheving that no occasion could arise which would more fully correspond with the intention of the law, or be more pregnant with happy influence as an example, I co disily recommend that Captain S. F. Dupont receive a vote or thanks of Congress for his services and gallantry displayed in the capture, since the Sels December, 1861, of various points on the coasts of Georgia and Florida, particularly Brunswick, Cumberland Island and Sound, and Amela Island, the towns of St. Mary's, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, and Fornandias.

ABGAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, March 20, 1862.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO. JEFF THOMPSON ADVANCING ON CAPE GIRARDEAU.

The Covernor and Legislature Disappear IMPRESSMENT AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET. The Floating Battery and Holling' Steam Fleet

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

CHICAGO, March 20 .- Special despatches from Cai

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS

to the Tribune states that it is reported from Syketon that Jeff Thompson is marching upon Cape Girardea and pressing men and horses into the rebel service. skirmish has taken place between the Union forces an his advance, in which three of the enemy were killed an i rardeau. A gentleman who has been a contractor, and left ther on Thursday, arrived at Cairo last, evening, and report that Governor Harris disappeared from Memphis on the second day after the adjournment of the Legislature, and has not been heard from since. He is supposed to be a

Corinth, Mississippi. The Legislature had adjourned

and gone no one knows whither. The subject of burning the city, in case an evacuation necessary, is still openly discussed. There had been no impressment of Union men into the rebel service to any extent, except for guard duty, until the fall of Donelson. Since Governor Harris' proclamation the impressment has become general. Hundreds have been picked up in the streets, and taken from their ores and dwellings, and marched off to the camp of instruction at the point of the bayonet. A floating battery, so constructed as to be sunk to the water's edge, leaving nothing exposed except the armament, which consists of nine Dallgren guns, built for the The Union men are leaving Memphis in great nu

protection of Memphis, has been towed to Island No. 10, and Hollins' steam fleet has also been sent there. bers, abandoning their property to be conficated, and only glad to escape with their lives. Quarrels in the streets are of frequent occurrence between Union men and the Secessionists, and shots were hourly exchanged The rebels greatly need iron. They have offered \$25,000 to any artist for the discovery of the process of making malleable iron. They have ammunition in plenty, and the manufac-

ories are in operation day and night in the vicinity of There are no mail facilities, except along the railroad routes. Letters and papers are carried from town to town by private enterprise. Another correspondent at Cairo telegraphs that he left Island No. 10 yesterday at noon. The firing was only moderate from the Benion and Mound City, at intervals of fifteen minutes each, the object being to reduce the upper batteries. Five guns had been dismounted, and there were two from which occasional shots were fired, coming very near our gunboats.

The works on both the mainland and island are far more extensive than was generally supposed. There are at least 80 guns, many of them of the largest size, and

I saw at one time ten regiments in a dress parade on the main land. Their quarters are out of the reach of the mortars. The island is pretty well covered with tents, but our shells reach all parts of land and the orks on the island. It is evident that be seen to disappear when the shell fall into the battewill advance on the others in detail. On Tuesday night the Mound City kept up a steady fire on the upper fort, preventing the rebels from making their usual nightly ommenced removing their dead and wounded from the casemates of the fort. Large numbers were carried out and taken back into the woods. On Monday nine bundred shots were fired from the unboats, mostly shell, besides three hundred shell from

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

CRICAGO, March 21. - A special despatch to the Journal, from Cairo, dated the 21st. says:
Direct and positive information has been received from General Grant. He is at Savanuah, six mises from Florence. The troops are in fine health and spirits. General Resurregard is in command at Corinth, Miss., with 15,000 men from Pensacola.

Generals Cheatham and Bragg have divisions near by About 6,000 men, in the vicinity of Savannah, Mave nilsted in the Union army recently. On the night of he 15th a division of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry put a part of Cheatham's forces to flight, and burned the railroad

divisions, under the command of Generals Sherman The Bombardment of Island No. 10. ST. Louis, March 21 .- The Republican has received

bridge. The forces in that vicinity are divided into five

a special despatch, dated Island No. 10, yesterday, which The cannonading by the gun and mortar boats was continued all day on Wednesday. All the guns but one n the upper battery, on the Tennessee shore, have been silenced, and one gun on the island dismounted. The shells from the mortars constantly fall in the rebel camp and batteries, and numbers of the killed and wounded can be seen carried away on litters. Tennessee shore, from which it is believed that preparations are being made for the evacuation of the works by The floating battery of the rebels has been moved

pearer to the head of the island. General Pope allowed a rebel gunboat to approach within fifty yards of a masked battery on Tuesday, and then sunk her, killing fifteen of those on board. He had previously allowed five rebel steamers to Bass on towards unable to escape. Over a dozen vessels, together with the floating battery

and battering ram, are now above General Pope's batteries, and will be either sunk or captured. Mr. Beadle, one of the oldest citizens of Membhis. arrived last night. He reports that but three rebel regiments are now between New Madrid and Memphis. and these are stationed at Fort Pillow. The rebel Government are manufacturing pikes at Memphis for the new recruits; but less than 100 men have responded to the last call of the Governor.

The railroads terminating at Memphis are being concted, so that all the rolling stock can be sent down the New Orleans road, when necessary.
CHICAGO, March 21.—A special despatch from Cairo

to the Journal says that a moderate fire was kept up by the fleet at Island No. 10 during the day. Wednesday and yesterday. The gunboat Minnesota dismounted a 128-pound gun, placed on the enemy's upper battery.
On Tuesday, Commodore Foote directed the fuses t be wet, with a view to destro; the works and dismount the guns. The result was satisfactory. Some of the rebel aunboats tried to force their way up yesterday morning, but had to retire. General Pope has twenty-two guns mounted at Mount Pleasant, and has erected a new battery four miles be

As yet but one man has been killed by the enemy. FROM WINCHESTER.

THE POTOMAC AND WINCHESTER ROAD

WINCHESTER, March 21 .- Mr. Wm. Prescott Smith with other officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad expect that section to be opened by the 1st of April. They also made arrangements to permanently open the Potomao and Winchester road. Snow, to the dipth of an inch and a half, fell last night, and is still failing.

Capture of Yancey—The Statement Fully Confirmed. POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 21.-A letter received free Howard Potts, engineer of the gunboat Water Witch, confirms the capture by them of the schooner William Mallory, with Yancay as a passonger. [It will be seen by our Nashville despatch that the re bels report the arrival of Yancey at New Orleans.] The Late Provisional Government Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, March 21 .- The late provisional Governent of Kentucky is now encamped in a Sibley tent near the headquarters of the robel Gen. Crittenden. Yancey at New Orleans. NASHVILLE, March 21 -Southern advices recei here say that Yancey has arrived at New Orleans, and made a speech avowing that no help can be expected from England or France, and urging retailation by stop-

ping the cotton cultivation. Parson Brownlow leaves for the North to-day Later from Mexico and Havana. THE STEAMER KARNAK AT NEW YORK. NEW YORK, March 21.—The steamer Karnak has arrived, with Hayana dates to the 15th, and Nassun, N. P., to the 17th. She also brings Vera Cruz advices to the

to the 17th. She aim brings vice of 122 actives of all the british troops, with the exception of 100, had all embarked, and were rendy to draft for house. Advices from Venezuela report four victories by the Government troops over the relets.

A shock of an earthquake occurred in Caracas on the The United States gunboat R. R. Cuyler arrived at Havana on the 15th inst., from Key West, but brought reights at Havana were looking up, and American Freights at Hayana were recommended to the state of the transport-ship Eliza and Elia, from Boston for Ship Island, with a part of the Eighth New Hampshire than the transport out into Nassau on the 10th for water. Salt Regiment, put into Nassau on the 10th for whad advanced to 10 cents a bound at Inarua.

Barracks at Camp Raudall Burned. MILWAUKEE, March 21.—Two hundred feet of the barracks at Camp Bandall, Madison, was burned on the light of the 19th. Two soldiers were burned to death. Darraces at John James J

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

National Foundry,

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1562. SENATE. U. S. Frigate Congress. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, introduced bill to provide for the equitable settlement of the account of the officers and sultors of the U.S. frigate Congres and other vessels. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, the bill to establish a national foundry was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Juwa, moved that the bill be referred to a special committee of five, together with the bill for an arsenal and armory in the West.

After a discussion, the bills were referred to a special The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District o clumbia was taken up.

[At this time the Senate was quite full of smoke, coming om the bakeries under the Capitol.)
Mr. GRIMES novel to adjourn, as he could not sit

Mr. GRIMES novel to adjourn, as he could not sit here in the smoke.

Mr. GARLILE (U.) (in his seat.) The bakeries?

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, asked what had become of the bill to remove the bakeries in the Capitol.

Mr. FOOT (Rep.), of Vormont, said the bill was passed by the Senste, but voted down in the House.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, suggested that the House be informed that the Senate was obliged to adjourn on account of the smoke.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.) thought it would be batter to request the House to have the bakeries moved to their side of the Capitol.

The motion to adjourn was negatived—year 13, nays 19. Message from the President.

A message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks be given by Congress to Commodore Hupont.
On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the Senate then went into executive session.
Subsequently the Senate adjourned till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Pensions to Gunboat Crews. The House passed the bill to secure to the pilots, on the gunboats, thei ensions.

Adjournment. Mr. STEYENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, suggested that the House do not adjourn over to-morrow as customary, as he desired to devote that day to several measures which were deemed important by the Tressury Department.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, linquired ones soon, in the opinion of Mr. Stevens, Congress will be hite to sujourn. ble to adjourn.
Mr. STEVENS replied: That depends on how many
dections were made to the tea and other bills. So far
s the Committee of Ways and Means was concerned,
he state of business would enable the House to adjourn by the 1st of May.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM hoped that Congress would such business, so as to enable them to adjourn at that

Law of Prizes. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill for the better regulation of the law of prizes.

The Tax Bill. The Tax Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the tax bill—Mr. Colfax in the chair.

Mr. STEVENS added: But we must work more hours,

Licenses.

The proceedings were confined to the sections fixing the sicenses. Among the amendments was one that ented liquors, and wines of all kinds, shall pay ach license.
Mr. MORRIS (Dem.) offered the following: That the United States ought to co-operate with any State, which may adopt the gradual abolishment of the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, giv-ing to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such aughter.]
Mr. RICE (Rep.), of Maine, wanted to increase the here. RICE (1895), or maine, wasted to increase the decase or retail dealers. If the nation was to take the wages of sin they should be as high as possible. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.) wanted to know ho \(^\epi\) much the wages of sin were worth? He was for confusing the price to the low amount in the bill. The amountment increasing the Rechts to Fatal Justers in less quantities an three gallons from \$20 to \$50 failed

A Bill to Reorganize the Navy Depart-

A Bill to Reorganize the Navy Department of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be ostablished in the Navy Department the following bureaus, to wit:

First. A Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Second. A Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.
Third. A Bureau of Hydrography.
Fourth. A Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Sixth. A Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Seventh. A Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Seventh. A Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Seventh. A Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint from the list of officers of the navy, not below the grade of commander, a chief for each of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Hydrography, Equipment and Recruiting, and of Ordnance, and shall in like manner appoint a chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who shall be a skillful naval constructor; and shall also appoint a chief of the Bureau of Steam EngiBettling, who shall be a skillful engineer, and be selected from the list of chief engineers of the navy; and shall also appoint a chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Cothing, who shall be selected from the list of enacy, and a chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Cothing, who shall be selected from the list of paymas Clothing, who shall be selected from the list of paymas-ters of the navy of not less than ten years' standing —each of which chiefs of bureaus shall receive a salary of \$3,510 per annum, unless otherwise heretofore provided for by law, which shall be in lieu of all other compensa tion whatever. The said chiefs of bureaus to hold their said offices for a term of four years: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be as a Provided. thing herein contained shall be construed to affect any provision heretofore made by law for special cases SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint the following clerks and other officers—to wit: For the office of the Secretary of the Navy, a chief For the office of the Secretary of the Navy, a chief clerk, who shall receive a salary of \$2.200 per annum; one clerk at a salary of \$1.300, who shall also be disbursing clerk, with a salary of \$2.00; five clerks with a salary of \$1,400 each; three clerks with a salary of \$1,400 each; four clerks with a salary of \$1.200 each; one messenger at \$900 per annum; one assistant messenger at \$700, and two laborers at \$900 each per annum.

State Normal School. The Begents have conterred this degree but once before, and then upon Philip P. Carpenter, a distinguished English naturalist.

The political prisoners now confined in Fort Lafayette are to be transferred to Governor's Island, by order of the Steretary of War.

The following were the sales at the Stock Exchange, second Bard: For the Bureau of Yards and Docks, one civil engineer, who shall receive a salary of \$2,000, one chief clerk at \$1,500, three clerks at \$1,400 each, one draughtsman at \$1,400, one clerk at \$1,200, one messenger at \$840, and

at \$1,500, three cierks at \$1,300, one messinger at \$840, and two laborers at \$500 each per annum.

For the Bureau of Equipment and Requiting, one chief cierk, who shall receive a salary of \$1,500, three cierks at a salary of \$1,200 one messinger at \$840, and one laborer at \$600 per annum.

For the Bureau of Bydrography and Lights, one chief cierk at \$1,500, two lerks who shall receive a salary of \$1,400 each, two cierks at \$1,400, two stat,200, one messenger at \$840, and one laborer at \$600 per annum. For the Bureau of Ordnance, one chief cierk at a salary of \$1,400 each, two cierks at \$1,400, two stat,200, one messenger at \$840, and one laborer at \$600 per annum. For the Bureau of Ordnance, one chief cierk at a salary of \$1,600, one draughtsman at \$1,400, each, one messenger at \$840 per annum, and one laborer at \$60, and one laborer at \$600 a year, one draughtsman at \$1,400 per annum, five cierks at a salary of \$1,600 each, one at \$1,200, one messenger at a salary of \$1,600 per annum.

For the Bureau of Steam Engineeting, one chief cierk at a salary of \$1,800, one draughtsman at \$1,400, one cie & \$1,400, one cassistant draughtsman at \$1,400, one hasberger at \$840 salary per annum, and one laborer at \$600 per annum.

For the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, one chief

For the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, one chief clerk with a salary of \$1.800, four clerks with a salary of \$1.800, four clerks with a salary of \$1.400 each, one clerk with a salary of \$1.200, one messauger with a salary of \$840 per annum.

For the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, two clerks with a salary of \$1,400 each, and one messenger with a salary of \$840 per annum, and one laborer at \$600 per annum. abbum.

For the protection of the building occupied by the de-

salary of Seau per album, and one isborer at \$600 per album.

For the protection of the building occupied by the department, one day watchman and four night watchmen at a salary of \$600 each per annum, and for the genoral care of the building, furnace, and grounds, one isborer at a salary of \$500, one laborer at a salary of \$500, one laborer at a salary of \$500, and one laborer at a salary of \$300 each per annum. Sec. 4. And be if further cnacted. That the Secretary of the Navy shall sasign and distribute among the said burcaus such of the duties of the Navy Department as he shall judge to be expedient and proper; and all of the duties of the said burcaus shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and their orders shall be considered as emanating from him, and shall have fail force and effect as such.

Sec. 5. And be if further enacted. That all estimates for specific, general, and contingent expenses of the department and of the several bureaus shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Navy by the chiefs of the respective bureaus, and all such appropriations shall be under the control and expended by the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the appropriation shall be under the control and expended by the direction for each bureau shall he kept separate in the treasury.

Sec. 6. And be if further enacted, That the chiefs of the respective bureaus; and all communications from their bureaus; and all communications to their bureaus on the business thereof shall be free of postage.

Sec. 7. And be if further enacted, That the act approved February 7, 1815, entitled "An act to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers in the navy of the United States," approved August 31, 1842, and the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers in the navy of the United States," approved August 31, 1842, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 8. And be if further enacted, That when a fleetcapian serves in, or is borne on the books of, any ves

rank of captain, shall be entitled to one-twelfth part, and if of the rank of commander to one fifteenth part, of the prize-money according to the captors from such prize-the said twelfth or fifteenth part, as the case may be, to be deducted from the amount due to the captors, and the remainder to be distributed as heretofore directed by law; Provided, That the allowance herein made to fleet captains shall take effect from the commencement of the present war—the share due them to be deducted from the process of the captains shall take effect from the commencement of the present war—the share due them to be deducted from the

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 21, 1862. SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned until Monday afternoon. HOUSE. The House met at 10 A. M., Hon. John Rowe, Speaker. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ganz. Special Order.

An act to require the resumption of specie payments

An act to require the resumption of specie payments by the banks,
The built was considered in Committee of the Whole,
Mr. Bigham, of Allegheny, in the chair.
Mr. WILDEY moved that the banks resume specie payment on the first Tuesday of June, 1862.
Air. GROSS spoke at some length. He-said the banks favored the Government at a time when it was in need, and now we should favor them. The times were not of their own (the banks') creation.
Mr. WILDEY said the banks of Philadelphia were ready to resume specie payment at any time.
Mr. ABBOT said that the banks would resume specie payment as soon as she financial condition of the country warranted it.
Mr. OLOHRAN thought that the second Tuesday in April, 1863, should be fixed as the day of resumption.
Mr. CRANE thought that six months after the passage of the bill was long enough to allow them to recume.

recume.
Mr. COWAN thought that such a length of time would be just to the people and just to the banks.
Mr. CRANE read an extract from a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, which says that the money of the country will be, before long, paper money. the country will be, actors long, paper money.

Mr. DENNIS said that, in making specie payments, if a check for \$1,005 were presented, the bank would pay five dollars in specie; for the rest they would give tressury notes. The banks would pay their five odolars in specie. Where forty men have been ruised by trusting individuals, one man has been ruised by trusting banks. TRACEY was opposed to a protracted suspension As long as treasury notes are legal tender, we might as will talk about anything else as to talk about specie payments. These treasury notes will only get more else-Mr. HALL offered a provision to the bill, that our banks should not suspend specie payment longer than thirty days after the resumption by the banks of New York. York.

Mr. ARMSTRONG was opposed to this. The banks will resume in the soon as they think it aste to resume. He was opposed to placing the banks of this State in the hands of New York bankers.

Mr. DENNIS said no risk would be run if we make it thirty days after the banks of the State of New York resumed. mmen. Mr. TRACEY. It would not be creditable for Pennsylvania to allow her banks to remain in suspension longer than thirty days after New York banks. On motion of Mr. BITTER, the committee rose, re-

third of the capital stock actually paid in, and have the sight to sall thus atoeks.

Mr. ARMSTRONG said that, out of eights banks in the Mr. ARMSTRONG switthat, out of eights banks in the Commonwealth, sixty had subscribed to the national laws. The other banks were poor ones. No system should be adopted by which the business capital should be correct to subscribe. The banks suspended because Southern capitalists, having money invested in the North, were drawing out their investments and shipping it to Europe, to avide confiscation.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that, as Congress had made treasury notes a legal tender, how could the banks passed it as the same proper in the same paid.

Mr. BIGHAM offered a resolution providing an aftermore as seion in lieu of a session to-morrow. Adopted.

noon session in lieu of a session to morrow. Adopted The CHAIR presented the annual report of the Dela were Coal Company.
The hour of one having arrived, the House took a re-AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House reassembled at three o'clock.
The consideration of the bill requiring the resumption specie payments by the lanks was resumed.
Several amendments were offered, and the bill was dethe act was finally recommitted to the Committee on Banks.
The House then adjourned until three o'clock on Monday afternoon.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

he Case of Captain Viguers-Congressman Van Wyck and his Investigations-The Arrest of the Mate of the ship London-The Cigar-makers and the Tax Bill-The New Postmaster - Mysterious Fires on Staten Island-News about the U. S. ship Vermon The Board of Aldermen and our Harbor Defences—The State University—The Transfer of Political Prisoners.

Captain Viguers, of the Eduardo, from Tampico, wh

was arrested here, last week, on the churge of transca.

is still in Fort Lafavette. His son, a bright and intelli-

gent youth about fifteen years of age, is here from Phila-

delphia, pushing inquiries as to the guilt of his father

passed a ship's mainmast, apparently but a short time in the water—had been cut away. Same day, saw a Unite:

the water—nab been cut away. Same day, saw a United States 74-gun ship, with a gunboat alongoide. When first seen they were lying with all stil furled, sas smooth, with a light air from the west. Toward night both made sail, standing S. S. W. The vessel referred to was, doubtless, the United States ship-of-the-line Vermont, so

e may expect to hear of her arrival at Port Royal or

Foreress Monroe soon.

The Board of Aldermen have just held a meeting here at which it was preposed to raise \$500,000 for the harbor defence of New York. A committee has been appointed

to prepare a place for the raising of the amount named. Final action will probably be taken on the matter on Monday. The committee immediately proceeded to hold

Minday. The committee immediately proceeded to hold a conference with Mayor Opdyke.

The Regents of the University of this State, on the 18th inst., conferred the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy on Prof. D. H. Cochran, president of the State Normal School. The Regents have conferred this

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHI-

LADELPHIA TRACT S-OCIETY.—The eighth anniversary of the Philadelphia Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at the Union Methodist Church, in Fourth street, below Arch, last evening. The church was filled with a large and respectable authorists the environment of a integrating nature.

egiment.
After the benediction had been pronounced, the follow-

After the benediction had been pronounced, the following officers were chosen for the years 1862 and 1863:
President, Birbop Morris, Yice Presidents, Rey. P. Hodgson, D. D., Rev. A. Atwood, Calvin Hies, Thomas F. Tasker, Sr., and James B. Longaker. Recording Secretary, Rev. A. Manship. Treasurer, Joshua Adamson; and a board of twenty-seven managers. After the choosing of the board of officers, the masting gradually dispersed.

This Conference auxiliary is the banner Conference Tract Society, and its friends are hopeful that when the General Conference of 1864 meets in Philadelphia, this society will have acquired an importance that will lead that body to locate the headquarters of the tract publications in this city.

AMERICAN WOMEN AND THEIR EF-

AMERICAN WOMEN AND THEIR EFFORTS FOR THE TROOPS.—The determination of the
Government to suppress the unnatural rebellion of our
misguided brethren of the South has elicited many noble
instances of devoted loyalty on the part of the ladies of
the North. But, without the slightest disparagement of
other cities, we may be permitted to say that, for unwearying exertions in caring for the refreshment of the
soldiers who pass southward to the scene of strife, or for
the comfort of the sick and wounded, who have been borne
from the field to the hoppitals of this city or claewhere,
the ladies of Philadelphia have fairly carned the highest
homers that history can accord.

lady friends.

THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL, at Broad and cherry streets, is full, and the Control Relief Association, meeting at Grace Church, have, constant calls for the neaserous comforts that the sick and wounded need. Material for undergarments, spanufactured goods, lemons, or other permitted delicacies may be sent, with the name of the donors, to the rooms of the association having this hospita' in charge, on Fridays, or to the residence of the Rev. Dr. Suddards, on Twelfth street, opposite the church, on any day of the week. Our runders may have some idea of the magnitude of this hereficent work when we state that the average number of inmates at this hospital is nearly seven hundred.

Correspondence of The Press.]

The other is a small volume called "Rhymed Tac-I understand that the only real testimony against the ties," with nine engravings of officers, in various captain is, that he did not register his vessel under the drills. This is an amusing brochure, in which, as the name implies, the tactics of the infantry are de-American flag, thus depriving Consul Chase, a relative of Secretary Chase, of the usual fee of \$20. It is not even alleged that Captain V was ever heard to utter a solitary word in sympathy with the rebels or the rebellion. There scribed in rhyme. It will greatly amuse, and may patruct, the members of our mighty legion now in is no doubt, therefore, about the immediate opening of the prison doors of Fort Lafayette to permit the unc ing captain an opportunity to visit his family in you FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The Hon. U. H. Van Wyck returned to New York this morning, to resume his place on the Committee of In-vestigation. It is estimated that the amount of corrup-tion among public officers and disinterested "patriots" THE MUNEY MARKET. Philadelphia, March 21, 1862.

Dullness reigned at the Stock Board to day, and a failin this city during the last uine months, which has been brought to the surface by this committee, will astonish the country; that is, if it is ever ventilated.

The U.S. Marshal has succeeded in arresting one of the absconded mates of the packet ship London, and oxe ng off was noted in the fancy stocks and for Pennsylania Railroad, Minchill Bailroad, and Camden and Amboy Ballesad shares. Reading Railroad shares rethe abscendad mates of the pages ship Loddon, and Oxpects to secure the other one immediately. That done,
the captain will, of course, be arrested also.

The cigar-makers are having a great little time here.
Meetings are held almost every night, and resolutions
discussed and adopted as to what is right, and what is
wrong; as to what they will do, and what they will not
do, in reference to the Government tax. At their meeting last right, a gentleman batched a new idea, bringing ceded X. Catawista consolidated sold at 2, and Catawissa preferred at 6 X. Elmira Bailroad was firm at 7 X. Bank stocks are more inquired after, and the quotations show great firmness. Passenger Railway shares are firm, without sales. Spruce and Pine-street sold at 10 k. the ladies into the matter. He asserted that if the Government persisted in demanding "this foolish tax," men would be driven to pipes, and then what would Broadway be like? Baid he: "Our ladies will have ition again and again reported in this column. Drexel & Co.:

NEW YORK, March 21, 1862.

The following quotations are furnished us by Messrs. Broadway be like? Said he: "Our ladies will have abandoned hoops; our gentemen will have abandoned the use of the cigur, and will have clay sipse is their menths. What a scene to witness on Broadway! You will soon see that the tradeamen on that thoroughfure will stand out against the tobacco tax more than they slick against the railroad." On hearing the speech, of which the foregoing is an extract, the meeting felt, oy which the foregoing is an extract, the meeting felt, oy which the foregoing is an extract, the meeting felt, oy weemed to feel, that their whole effort was degenerable into a farca, and so they adjourned.

The confirmation of Abram Wakeman as postmaster in this city wakes up our wardsmon. The present incumbents of that institution shake in their boots. Change is written on the countenance of almost every man, and Abe is the oracle of thousands of applicants. Mr. Taylor, who is succeeded by Mr. Wakeman, will probably remain in the capacity of deputy. Droxel & Co.: parの1-10 dis.

Row York exchange. parの1-10 dis.

Boston avaliange. parの1-10 prm.

Baitimore exchange. parの1-10 prm.

Country funds. メルガ dis.

American gold. 1次のメ prm.

7 3-10 Treasury notes. parの2 dis. The anthracite and bituminous coal brought down by the Bending Railroad, this week, was as follows: This week (both coals)......31,932 tons Last year, " 25,068 Abe is the oracle of thousands of applicants. Mr. Taylor, who is succeeded by Mr. Wukeman, will probably remain in the capacity of deputy.

Juring the last three months numerous and mysterious fires have occurred on Staten Island, which have not only destroyed property to a large amount, but have greatly endangered life. Within an area of about two miles, an Episcopal church, five barns, three stables, four shops, six stores and dwellings, and two bath-houses, have been entirely destroyed. The inhabitants began to be alarmed, not knowing when or where the ruthless destroyer might strike next. It was determined to investigate the matter. An application was made to Superintendout Konnedy, of this city, who detailed two detectives to look into the matter. In two days they tracked out the author of the arrous, and had him committed on seven distinct charges. His name is Joseph Wilson, alias '- Joe De Beard.' He has been a sallor; has one arm only; was for a time in the Sailor's Snug Harbor; and has been a troublesome individual generally. His motive for the horrible enterprise of burning property is not known.

Capt. Townsend, of the ship Germanic, from Havre, arrived this (Friday) morning, raports! Un March 11, in lat. 35 deg. 23 min., lon. 60 41, passed a quantity of flour; also, the wreck of a ship's main-deck house, painted white. March 13, in lat. 35 deg. 28 min., lon. 63 10, passed a ship's mainmast, apparently but a short time in the water—had been care. The shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broa For Mountain Railroad during the week ending Wednes day, March 19, and since January 1, 1862, are as foi-

ows:

Week. Previously.
Tons. Tons.
1862. 7,508 62,444
1861. 2,523 24,838 Increase..... 4.985 37,606 42,591

New Publications.

Peterson and Brothers published this week, for

subscribers, the Union speeches delivered in Eng-land during the present American War, by George Francis Train, of Boston. We have read several of

these, in the newspapers, and found them m'pa-

triotic, truth-telling, and frequently amusing, that we may safely predict their success in a collected

and cheap form. Mr. Train's elegaence is entirely sui generis—he is founder of the spread-eagle

school of oratory, and it may truly be said "none

but himself can be his parallel." House done good

service to the Union cause by his ability, loyalty,

From Messrs. Peterson we have a Jemphlet.

published at Boston, and written by Mr. Frain, in

reply to a recent publication by Thomas Colley

in which America and the Americans were protty

liberally abused, ridiculed, and slandered. Mr.

Grattan said many absurd, and not a few untrue,

things about America, and has lately exhibited

positive Secession proclivities. He laid himself open to a severe reply, and Mr. Train's dashing

and slashing criticism is well-deserved and well-

From D. Lewisson, 838 Race street, we have a

colored view of Fortress Monroe and its aqueous

sarroundings. This is one of the best of the many

war charts which have been lately published, and

gives an extremely clear idea of the noble fortress

W. P. Hazard, 724 Chestnut street, has sent us

two new publications, by D. Van Nostrand, New

York. The first is the Official Army Register for

862, revised from the copy issued by the Adjutant

General of the U.S. Army, with an alphabetical

index, by which the regiment, standing, and rank

of every officer can be ascertained in a moment-

which has so well held the insolent foe in check.

irattan, novelist and ex-British consul at Ecston,

and boldness.

timed.

The New York Evening Post of to-day says: Great firmness in Government accurities is still the leading feature of the Stock Exchange. Notwithstanding the heavy tone of the general speculative list, Governments maintain their upward tendency, and quotations of the sixes of 1881, and the 7.30 notes, are 1/2 per cent. bet-

scarcely understood, perhaps, that the printed sales are no criterion of the activity in these securities, as we freno crizerion of the activity in these securities, as we frequently hear of transactions between the Boards, and at the close of business hours, to the amount of one, two, and three hundred thousand dollars, with offers of 1.18 and % per cent. better for large lots than for small. The banks now refuse to sell round amounts unless at an adbunks now refuse to sell round amounts unless at an advance.

Some of the shrewdest operators of the market, now that the overthrow of the rebellion is assured, have taken up Governments as the most desurable object of speculation, and the duliness in face; shares may be attributed to some extent, to this, as many of the full bad \$15525 have been steadily rising of late, while for the long loans of the Government there is still considerable margin for a rise. The sixes of 1881, the 7.20 notes, and the fives of 1881, the result of the Government o 1874 are the only long loans on the market, the Govern-ment reserving the right to redeem the new issues any time after five years, thus compaling the holder to give up his security at the very time he wants to hold it, or treed, and 94-94% for the coupons. The 7.30 notes are frim at 100-010-%, small denominations selling at %. There has been some talk about opening the subscriptions for the amount which Mr. Chase has authority yet to issue, but we cannot learn that such is his intention at

to issue, but we cannot learn that such is intention at present.

The share list is heavy and dult. New York Central leaves off at 83 ½; Frie, 37 £ 337 ½; Toledo, 44 ½ 344 ½; Rock Island, 56 350 ½.

Erie old stock continues active, at 37 ½, while the preferred is dull at 61 ½ 369.

Michigan Central is heavy, selling down to 55 ½ after the Board.

The Border-State stocks are neglected, and close weak at a decline of ½ 3 ½ per cent. Missouris are offered at 51 ½, Tennesses at 58.

Money is active at 7 per cent. on call. The supply is scarcely so easy as early in the week.

Exchange on tondon is dull at 111 ½ 3112 for first-class bills. Gold is a shade weaker this morning, 101½, which has some influence on exchange. The transactions in gold amount to \$350,000, mostly on buyers option.

100 Eric R Pref..... 61%]

THE MARKETS.

Ashes.—The market is firm, with a fair demand; sales of Pots at \$5.75; and Pearls at \$5.50.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is a good degree of firmness in the market for Western and State flour; the low grades are a shade firmer, and this, with the inclement weather, checks business; trade brands are quiet, but not quotably lower. wearner, checks dustless; trand brands are quiet, but not quotably lower.

The sales are 8,400 lblast \$5 25 \$5.37 for superfine State and Western; \$5 45 \$5.50 for extra State; \$5 50 \$5.00 for faincy do; \$5.45 \$5.55 for low grades of Western extra thie; and \$5,9 \$50 \$60 for for trade brands of round-hoop extra thie; and \$5,9 \$50 \$60 for for trade brands do.

Ruchwheat Flour is in fair tequest at \$1.00 \$2\$ \$9 100 for the control of the con Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, March 21, 1862.

REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange
FIRST BOARD 10 Lehigh scrip... 35 5000 City 6s.... New 97 6 do 35 100 do R 91 1000 C & A 6s '93 ... 95 20 Beaver Meadow . 563 extra Ohio; and \$5 9000 60 for trade brands do.

Buckwheat Flour is in fair legitest at \$1.0009 \$9 100 ib.

Whisky.—The market is unsettled; buyers hold off, waiting the action of Congress in reference to toe excise duty; seles of 150 bbls, in small lots, at 24.024 \$4.0.

Grain.—The Wheat market is still quite unsettled, the demand is fair, in part for export, but mainly at prices below the views of holders; sales of 24.000 bus at \$1.02 for choice Milwaukee clul; \$1 25 for good red Western, in store; \$1 3701 39 for New Jersey; \$1.42 for white Ohio, and \$1.48 for white Michigan.

Barley is firm but quiet; sales of 1,000 bushels State and Jersey at 00x95c. Barley Main is set sky sales of 2,000 bushels at \$1.000 bushels at 81.000 106. at the ruilroad deput. Oats are firm, and in fair demand, at 37 \$200 for Canadian Western and 30x40, tor State.

Lye is quiet and heavy; sales of 1,000 bushels at 80x 81c cn dock, and \$2c delivered.

Corb is rather firmer, but less active; the supply is good; sales of 21,000 bushels at 58\$\$\% \pi 59\$\$: for Western mixed in store; 500 for Jersey yellow, and 600 for Western niked delivered.

Provisions.—The Pork market is heavy and inactive; the supply is liberal; sales of 275 bbls at \$13.50 for new mess; \$10.62x10.75 for prime.

Breef is dull, but prices are steady; sales of 1,350 boxes at 65\$\pi 26 \pi 07\$\$ to the demand good; sales of 1,350 boxes at 65\$\pi 26 \pi 07\$\$ to the demand good; sales of 1,350 boxes at 65\$\pi 26 \pi 07\$\$ to the demand good; sales of 1,350 boxes at 65\$\pi 26 \pi 07\$\$ to the demand good; sales of 1,350 boxes at 65\$\pi 26 \pi 07\$\$ to the demand good; sales of 1,350 boxes at 65\$\pi 26 \pi 07\$\$ to the demand good; sales of 1,350 boxes at 65\$\pi 26 \pi 07\$\$ to the demand good; sales of 1,350 boxes at 65\$\pi 26 \pi 07\$\$ to the demand good; sales of 1,350 boxes at 65\$\pi 26 \pi 07\$\$ to the demand good; sales of 1,350 boxes at 65\$\pi 26 \pi 07\$\$ to the demand good; sales of 1,350 boxes at 65\$\pi 26 \pi 07\$\$ to the demand good; sales of 1,350 boxes at 65\$\pi 26 \pi 0 ### BETWEEN BUARDS

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B

Reading R ... 21 1-16 21 1 N Penna R ... 7 1 Read in 6s '80'43 95 96 N Penna R 6s . 67 1 Bead bds 1870.. 90 % 90 % N Penna R 10s. 8 Bead mt 6s 1886 78 78 % Cat R Con..... The church was filled with a large and respectable audience, and the services were of an interesting nature.

In Thomas Tasker presided.

The ceremonies were commenced by singing, after which an eloquent prayer was made by the Rev. Antiony Atwood, in which he asked the blessings of God upon the hordes that were spreading knowledge throughout the land through the medium of tracts. The prayer was followed by the reading of the report for the past year. The following is the smount of money tendered by this society to the cause, and the number of books, tracts, &c., distributed, etc.

Amount contributed during the past year.

\$3,000
Tracts distributed.

530,658
Persons converted by colporters. Seh Nav Stock. 44 5 Spruce & Pine. 10 4 Sch Nav prf... 104 113 Green & Coates. 234 Sch Nav 66 82. 644 654 Chest & Walnut 304 Elmira B.... 74 74 Arch Street... 184 MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, from Liverpool Feb 14th, with indee and 40 pussengers to Cope Brothers. Arrived off the Irght ship A M 16th inst. Experienced sudden and heavy westerly gales. Feb 26, lat 50 50, long 22, was in company with an American screw steamer, of about 900 tons burthern, schooner rigged, with yards on foremast, short lower masts, square house on quarter deck, painted white, waist bost, smoke pipe, and mast heads painted white; made no signale, as it was blowing heavy. For five succeding days the barometer ranged from 28.4 painted white, waist boat, smoke pipe, and mast heads painted white, made no signale, as it was blowing heavy. For five succeeding days the barometer ranged from 28.4 to 28.7, with gales from 8W to WN W. Ship Harvest Queen, Moses, 42 days from Gibraltar, in ballast to P Wright & Sons. Six passongers.

Ship Free Trade, Stores, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Bark Gen Warren, Sparrow, from Sagua la Grande March 5, with sugar and molasses to S & W Weish.

Bark Aaron I Harvey, Miller, 65 days from Montevideo, with hides, &c. to Wm Cummings & Son.

Bark Ann Augusta, (Br) Lovett, 40 days from Galway, in ballast to E & Sonder & Co.

Brig B F Nash, Purnam, 20 days from Cienfuegos, with engar to S & W Weish.—Vessel to E & Söder & Co.

Brig B F Nash, Purnam, 20 days from Cienfuegos, with engar to S & W Weish.—Vessel to E & Söder & Co.

Sailed in company with brig Ocean Home, for N York, and saw her again 13th inst, in lat 35 03, long 74 11.

Brig John P Wetherlil, Strobridge, 10 days from Matanzas, with sugar, &c. to A Merino—vessel to D & Steron Co.

Brig Samuel & Adams, Carver, 3 days from New York, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Brig T W Rowland, McCarty, 3 days from New York, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Brig Samuel Wrigh, Almoids, & days from New York, in ballast to E A Souder & Co. h canast to a Souter a Co.

Brig Smauel Weish, Almoids, Bdays from Key West,

beilast to J E Bazley & Co.

Schr Mary Standish, Atwood, 14 days from Cleafus
os, with eagar to S & W Weish—vessel to D S Stetson

Schr Eliza Catharine, Martell, 8 days from Halfax, rith fish to Kennedy, Stairs & Uo. Schr James Allderdice, Sates, 2 days from New York, vith under to W P Clyde. the laddes of Philaidshina have failly samed the highest honors that history can accord.

In addition to the contributions heretofore forwarded for the relief of our wounded at Fort Douelson and Fort Henry, another large supply was resterday forwarded by Miss Clashorn, who requests us to acknowledge the following donations for the above sufferers:

From Mrs. John Rive, One piece of canton flamuel;

Miss S. B. Barcroft, unbleached muslin and canton flamuel;

Miss S. B. Barcroft, unbleached muslin and canton flamuel;

Miss S. B. Barcroft, unbleached muslin and canton flamuel;

Miss S. B. Barcroft, unbleached muslin and canton flamuel;

Miss S. B. Barcroft, unbleached muslin and canton flamuel;

Schr Jensey, one piece canton flamuel; Mrs. Nathan Mycero, one piece muslin;

socks from ladies of Grace Church; William D. Jones, and melies; Mrs. J. P. Steiner, groceries; Misses Saker, socks, and mittons; Miss. Hill, socks; Miss Gibson, socks and hydrotheis; Mrs. J. P. Steiner, groceries; Misses Saker, socks, hadre of St. Andrew & Church twelve shirts; Mrs. Misses Mrs. J. P. Steiner, groceries; Misses Saker, socks, hadre of St. Andrew & Church twelve shirts; Mrs. Misses Mrs. J. P. Steiner, groceries; Mrs. Dr. Bond, \$26; Mrs. J. P. Steiner, groceries; Mrs. Dr. Bond, \$26; Mrs. J. P. Steiner, groceries; Mrs. Dr. Bond, \$26; Mrs. J. Steiner, groceries; Mrs. Dr. Bond Schr Deinware, Sanby, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Henry Wolfe, Atkins, 1 day from Milton, Yel, with grain to Ohrstin & Co..
Schr Pearl, Norman, I. lay from Lewes, Del, withogra to Jas L Sewley & Co..
Schr Georgiana, Wolfe, 1 day from Lewes, Tel, with grain to J L Bowley & Ob..
Schr Wz George, Mazek, 1 day from Smyrza, Del, with corn, to Jas L Bewley & Co..
City Iae Boat, Schellinger, having towed six miles below Boylay Hout the U S Aigate St Lawshite, where she Lift her, with the wind heavy from FSK. Brought up ships Tuscarora and Free Trade.

OLEARED. Schr Frank Pierce, Tyler, Washington, Tyler, Stone Schr Frank Flores, Washington, R Jones.
Schr Frank Taylor, Washington, R Jones.
Schr H A Weeks, Godfrey, Baston, J R Blakiston.
Schr G B Vickery, Babbitt, New London, Go
Sohr Lizzle W Dyer, McDussie, Portland, Van Horn, Windworth & Co.

gebr L H Corbitt, Leo, Washington, J. R White,

gebr L E Corbitt, Dahas, Salthwere, A Groves, Jr.

Barge Comet, Jones, New York, W M Baird & Co.