WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Full details of the late engagement near Winchester have been received. They evince the terrible and disgraceful defeat of the rebel horde. who, after entrenching themselves in a wood, were driven from their cover and thrown into a complete panic. At last accounts our forces were five miles beyond Strasburg, in close pursuit of the fugitives. The gallant bearing of the Pennsylvania troops who participated in the charge deserves honorable mention. The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. Murray, and the One-hundred and tenth, Col. Lewis, appear to have been the only two Pennsylvania regiments in action. The latter, we believe, was largely recruited in this city, and is composed of the best material. The former corps, no less daring and zealous, is called to mourn the loss of a favorite commander.

The rumor published several days ago, to the effect that New Orleans had been captured by our forces, is partially confirmed by a telegraphic despatch from Cairo, stating, as a current report in Memphis, at the latest dates, that Fort Pike, just below the Crescent City, had fallen into the hands of the United States troops.

By the arrival of the steamer Peabody at New York yesterday, we have further advices from General Burnside's column. The news in relation to the occupation of Beaufort by our forces is confirmed. The report that the Nashville was found by our forces burned was premature, for we learn that she was captured by one of our vessels while trying to escape out of the harbor. An expedition, consisting of several gunboats and the Twentyfourth Massachusetts Regiment, went to Washington and took peaceable possession of that town, hoisting the Federal flag over the court-house. Washington is the capital of Beaufort county, and ties on the left bank of the Tar river, about forty miles from Pamlico Sound, and 127 miles coutheast of Raleigh, the capital of the State. It has a population of about 2,500. Vessels drawing eight feet of water can safely ascend the river to the city. General Pope's official report of the taking of the value of the achievement in a clearer lists than any special account has done. An of the enemy's artillery, field batteries. and siege guns, together with their magazines, several thousand stand of small arms, tents for 10,000 men, etc., have fallen into our possession.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE for Congress to pass a taxbill which will please everybody, and, the sooner the idea of doing such a thing is abandoned, the better it will be for the measure now before the House, and, indeed, for our revenue system generally. Where such a multitude of interests are to be consulted. it is no wonder they should be antagonistic and conflicting. The contest is between innumerable personal interests, upon the one hand, and the necessity for a remunerative tax-bill upon the other. If we consult any one class of men, or the wants and wishes of any one business, we shall only have delay and disappointment. There are no two Representatives in Congress, we may say there are no two men out of Congress, who will be entirely satisfied with the results of this financial legislation. Each one has his own ideas of the fitness of things. Selfish ideas they may be, but still beld, practical, and commanding our respect. We think it is Lady Gay Spanker, in the comedy, who says pensations of a benign Providence," and we have no doubt, if her opinion had been further consulted, she would have considered any attempt to tax them, a gross violation of the principles of the Constitution. There are petitions sent to Congress every day asking that body to legislate upon ideas as extravagant as those of Lady Gay-petitions from druggists and shoemakers, importers and manufacturers, vendors of lager beer and publishers of Sunday newspapers. Every one of these men is entitled to a hearing, and their opinions to a respectful consideration; but as few, if any, can be gratified in their wishes, we must look for the exhibition of much angry feeling, and many manifestations of reluctant obedience to

Each of these gentlemen tells us that if the tax-bill, as reported by Mr. Stevens, is passed, the business they represent will be ruined. We published an article on the subject, on Monday, illustrating this sentiment. It was written by some gentleman devoted to billiards, and contained a letter from Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, a celebrated player of the game and largely interested in the manufacture of billiard tables. We do not deny that Mr. PHELAN made a strong case. He tells us many interesting facts: that the game is a healthful recreation, and much in vogue among mechanics and clerks-that it is in especial use and favor among the German people-the two millions of capital are invested dollars a business, and that if a tax of in, the game of year on each table ine the exclusive amusebilliards We wealthy. He censures the commiffee for not placing a higher tax upon six-hundred-dollar carriages, forgetting that the carriage men might use, and, in fact, do use, the same arguments against any impost | confirm it, we fear it is too true. upon their property. We look at the bill, and find, too, that the tax on carriages alluded to by Mr. Phelan is almost nominal; that the gentleman. Colonel Murray is the first colo tween the two interests there is very little that of Mr. Phelan. The druggists are espechant and worthy citizen. cially indignant. They have a separate tax fumed soaps, and the fancy articles which enmedicines, whether in the form of prescriptions, crude preparations, or what is known as patent medicines, equal to ten per cent. The process of getting well is elaborately taxed, and, while no one outside of the business will complain of these imposts upon a most lucrative vering the Speaker's table with protests against the action of the committee, and delegations from the largest cities are urging upon Congress the propriety of defeating the bill. There seems to be an irrepressible conflict

between the tax-commissioner and tobacco be remembered among the heroes Pennsylva. and whisky. Every tax-bill we have read is based upon the principle of taxing to its utmost what we smoke and drink, and in the tax-bill of Mr. Stevens they are burdened in every possible manner. Whisky is selected out and signally taxed. Those who sell it by wholesale must pay a license, as well as those who sell it by retail. Rectifiers are taxed; brewers are taxed. Hotel, inn, and tavernkeepers are taxed. Then comes special tax. ation. Spirits redistilled; beer, lager-beer, ale and porter; raw spirits and rectified spirits, are all taxed and placed under a comprehensive excise system. Of course, there is much indignation among those who deal in these beverages, and a bold attempt was made to save lager-beer in the House on last Thursday. The members became quite jovial and dignified lager-beer into a question of legislation as important as the homestead bill or the French spoliation claim. We doubt if lager-beer was ever aware of its many vir- the perils of the battle of P. a Ridge, is a stirtues before. It was a tonic; it was not dele- ring and eloquent document. It vividly porterious to the health; it was a homeopathic trays the terrible nature of that mighty strugremedy; "it was a sensible drink, and not at gle. When its history is fully written the all expansive." Mr. Pendleron declared it fact will doubtless be shown that it was one of found themselves acting with the Republicans; to be "healthful and deliciously-refreshing," the greatest battles that ever occurred on this and when the conflict came, there was scarceand considered himself "as a specimen of the result of lager-beer;" while Mr. BLAIR which the Union army contended, the victory disclosed the startling fact that it had aided they gained is scarcely less glorious and rematerially in electing Mr. Lincoln President. markable than the triumph of Gen. TAYLOR Mr. Stevens defined the word in very choice at Buena Vista. German, and gave some amusing personal experiences, which had the effect of postponing

Tobacco was not so fortunate. It was championless in the halls of Congress. No lover of the fragrant Havana or the nerve-soothing Eldorado has been found bold enough to come forth in its defence. Tobacco has been at the With the exception of an import tax, which lumns. in a general way amounted to nothing, tobacco was as free as the smoke of its best cigars. nut street, five different kinds of Confederate Now, betwixt Secession and Taxation, it is in a shinplasters, from five to fifteen cents each.

any action on the bill and leaving it in the

hands of the committee.

tobacco-raising State, and Maryland farmers lament as sorely as the druggists and billiard-players the impost upon their crop. The planters in that State raise a crop of fifty housand hogsheads of leaf-tobacco, and, if taxed three cents per pound, it would impose upon them a million and a half of dollars. As the average price of the Maryland crop has rarely reached five cents per pound, and in many cases has fallen as low as two cents, they claim that a tax like the one suggested would have the effect of prohibiting the growth of tobacco, and thus defeating the entire object of the revenue. But if tobacco is so badly treated, what shall we say of the newspapers? They are taxed in every step of their creative process. There is a tax of three cents ad valorem on printing ink, a tax of three mills per pound on printing paper, a tax of five per cent. upon advertisements, a stamp tax of three cents upon telegraphic messages, a stamp tax of ten cents upon every little bundle we send to our country agents. This is our special fate. We likewise endure the general fate of municipal and State taxes-a tax upon furniture and real estate, and a tax upon our personal incomes. In THE PRESS establishment alone. we will be called upon to pay many thousands

of dollars; but we shall pay it cheerfully, as our tribute to the cause of the country. We have also the contention of manufac turing and commercial interests. An inconious memorial has been prepared for the Senate by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, in which this argument is presented with great force. According to the theory of these gentlemen, the tax-bill is unjust as forcing upon the manufacturing districts, the cities, and the wealthy commercial ports the burden of the internal revenue. Here are the figures: The manufacturing interest is taxed to the amount of \$75,000,000, while the agricultural interest is only asked to pay \$27,000,000. Many important articles of manufacture are heavily taxed-the only agricultural product bearing a large impost is tobacco. Pennsylvania has peculiar grief in her oil wells. Congress cannot allow our Western speculators to make large profits out of the earth without attaching an inexorable cent per cent On this point we have a loud protest from our neighbow of the Board of Trade. Crude on is taxed at five per cent., refined oil at ten per cent. The suggestion is that the tax should be on the refined alone, and not the crude. New Madrid, which we publish elsewhere, presents As the impost stands, it is considered a mere reduplication of taxes, which every practical legislator should avoid. This

is strengthened by the fact that there are large oil wells in Canada within a few miles of the lake shore, yielding twenty thousand barrels per week, and other deposits of an inexhaustible nature in the country thereabouts. If we place a large tax on oil in the United States, we discriminate in favor of these Canadian wells, so far as export is concerned, and take away from our own producers the motive and reward for their great industry and enterprise. In iron, too, we have a reduplication of tax. These things are painful to a Pennsylvanian. We have escaped the tariff, but our politicians can fall back upon oil and iron, and give us their old theories and speeches, their essays and declamations, with the delightful and incessant variations incident to such discussions. Iron and oil are sources of revenue to those who manufacture iron and oil, and they must give of their substance to the general cause.

We can see how many complications this tax-bill with its innumerable provisions and interests will produce. There is the incometax, which virtually goes into every man's pocket, his private drawers, his bureaus and ledgers, his bonds and mortgages. That income-tax is a new element in our politics and etataemanahin wa have all terest in it - and, after the experience of English public men in managing it, we tremble at the prospect of being delivered over to its texder mercies. Then there are gas manufacturers, who seem to be in a deplorable condition. After having tried to ruin every consumer of light in the country by Not only the old apostles, but most exorbitant charges, they now claim that the tax of Congress will ruin them. The wine manufacturers of the West-those who have been growing the vine along the banks of the "Beautiful River," and feel deeply interested in fostering a home taste for home-made wines, are desponding over a tax of ten cents per gallon, and threatening all manner of adulteration if it is persisted in. With Congress, however, committed to lagerbeer in such a manner that distinguished members openly vie with each other in publishing its virtues, there is little hope for the Catawba or the Scuppernong. We do not champion their griefs, as, indeed, we do not champion the grices of any one interest mentioned in this bill for raising revenue. We might make an argument for oil and iron; we might venture a remonstrance on reduplicate taxation, but let it go. We are satisfied. We believedy pasgood of the country demands the threefore, sage of this bill; and reitizens, or Pennsylvania which we can State, will cause us a murmur.

and loval men. Though we know not of the correctness of the information of the death of Colonel WILLIAM G. MURRAY; yet, as the announcement was made in the Legislature by his immediate representative, Mr. Banks, and as the afternoon papers of yesterday seem to

can feel we think, is the feeling of all true

Thousands throughout the State will grieve with us at the news of the death of this gallant real tax upon the greater number of carriages nel of a Pennsylvania regiment that has fallen is from one dollar to five, the tax of ten dol- in this the war of the Union. He was born lars being only upon carriages valued over six in Harrisburg in 1824, and was the son of the hundred dollars, so that in the conflict be- late John Murray, who emigrated from Ireland many years ago and settled in Harrisburg, merit. Other interests complain as loudly as where he was esteemed as an enterprising mer-

At the breaking out of the Mexican war upon many articles they sell-on oxide of zinc, young MURRAY was chosen captain of a comsulphate of larytes, paints and colors, per- pany in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. and served until the end of the war. He after so largely into their retail trade. In addi- terwards married, and fixed his residence at tion to this, they have a stamp tax upon their Hollidaysburg, and was by President PIERCE appointed postmaster, a position which he filled for six years. Though a successful merchant, he last summer volunteered for this war, and was chosen colonel of the Eightyfourth. This regiment first saw service under the brave General Kelly, then the lamented employment, the druggists themselves are co. LANDER, and now is with the victorious column of General SHIELDS. At the fight near Winchester, on Sunday last, MURRAY fell. Though we know not the particulars of his death, yet can we say with certainty he died a dauntless soldier. Honor to his ashes! Let his name

nia has given to the Union. THE new Senator from Indiana, Hon. Jo-SEPH A. WRIGHT, a Douglas Democrat, who threw the whole weight of his influence and the influence of his friends against the Breckinridgers in 1860, and who was called to his present position by Governor Morton, a Republican of the radical school, shows his fidelity to principle and to country by voting steadily on the side of the Administration and against all measures tending to embarrass the war. The example of one such man in a time like this cannot be overestimated, and our great hope is that the people who watch and remember the conduct of their Representatives and Senators, will not fail to act likewise whenever they are called upon to exercise the right

THE address of Gen. Siget to the brave troops who, under his command, nobly shared gle. When its history is fully written, the continent. In view of the terrible odds against

Though we have received only meagre details of the recent conflict, or series of conflicts, beyond Winchester and Strasburg, the statements in regard to the losses of the two armies show that bloody struggles have occurred, and the precipitate flight of the enemy proves that they have been driven in desperation before our victorious legions. All the particulars mercy of English tax-gatherers from the be- that could be obtained, up to the time we went ginning. America was its home and refuge. to press, will be found in our telegraphic co-

We have received from Mr. Upham, 403 Chesta deplorable condition. Virginia's secession They are fac similes of the bills professing to be gave Maryland a temporary prominence as a good, and, it is probable, are just as valuable.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, March 25, 1862. Time is an eloquent and a practical commentator. If it disposes of many shallow theories, it presents clear to the general comprehension all that is logical and just. That which is bad perishes or passes off in this inexorable crucible, and that which is sound remains as indestructible as Truth itself. If. for instance, the sermons that Time might preach on the subject of slavery could be preached, what a story these sermons would ell against the leaders of the Democratic party! At present, those who claim to be the leaders of that once great organization are lost between their own mad longing for the power they have abused, and an almost unconcealed sympathy with the Secession traitors who helped them abuse it. In this maze they easily forget their own records, early and late, and enact some most erratic feats. The reliance of these leaders is upon the supposed ignorance of the masses they have long deceived. Many of them are able and experienced thinkers. They prefer, however, to encourage the prejudices of those masses, to the great duty of telling certain truths, which, if truly and frankly told. would not only attach their followers more firmly to their leaders, but would cleanse and cure the general mind on the whole subject of slavery. The consequence is, that the great body of the heretofore Democratic masses, whose hearts are earnestly and bitterly against Secession treason in any form, unconsciously follow the fatal example of the most constant sympathizers with this yery treason. They know that this war was pushed forward by the slaveholding aristocracy of the South. (If there is any doubt, in any decent man's mind on this subject, I advise him to read the sincere speech of Stephens, of Georgia, just before he turned traitor; and that of Stephen A. Douglas, just before he died.) They know that Mr. Lincoln's election was a more protext for the rebellion, and that, in order to make it such a pretext, the slaveholders broke up the Democreoy and discarded all measures of compromise. Above all, they know that, as their own relatives and connections are slaughtered in battle, they are the selected victims of the Chiefs of the slave rebellion. Not to know and admit this is to admit that the Democratic masses are the fools and dupes which they are not. But why not act upon facts so patent and reasons so cogent? The answer s, because, in their hostility to what they regard the violence of the Republicans, they insensibly become the abettors of the Secessionists. Nothing more excites a Democrat of this genus than to broach the slavery question. He at once takes refuge under the phrases: "I am tired of this eternal talk about the nigger;" or, "Why not let this question rest?" or, "What have we to do with the negroes?" or, "I see little difference between an Abolitionist and a Secessionist." And this very Democrat will allow such a Carker as William B. Reed, or such a Facin as William W. Witte, to propound the excellence of slavery and the enormities of Abolition for hours, and will never think of telling both these demagogues that but for them, or such as them, we should probably have no war, and assuredly no division of the Democratic party!

As to the negro or the slave question, it is unworthy of these deceptions on the part of the eaders of the so-called Democracy, and of the prejudices of the Democracy themselves. It is used by the first as a blind for the others. It is a rapidly self-adjusting and self-settling machine. Those only will fall into contempt who try to hasten its death by extreme stimulants, or to prevent its death by absurd griefs

History, which is the torch-bearer to Time, is a most eloquent commentator, and one of his best texts is the record of the Democracy upon the slave question. The Democracy has been the nursery and the school of hostility to slavery. of the new ones, have either started this sentiment, or have followed somebody who did start it. The Whigs were never as ready or as rapid to see the arrogance and shame of slavery as the Democracy; and this may be a consequence of the differing systems of the two old parties-the Democrats being full of progress and inquiry, the Whigs full of contact with the old order of things, so that they might not be called upon to take the task of thinking outside of their leaders. Following this train of thought, you will see that if Jefferson was +1opponent of slavery, even in his own state of Virginia, his disciples, the worst Democrats of succeeding the Francis R. Shunk, William ren, Silas W m. C. Bryant, Hannibal Hamlin, of the present and very recent periods, have taken the same course. The Whigs of the free States have generally acted with these men, because of their inherent dislike of the Democracy; but the Democrats, who left, or fought their party on the slave issue, gave to their new views, asserted under so many trials, intense emphasis. In very few cases have the anti-slave Democracy been Abolitionists-they were always practical and common-sense men, and hence have been the most effective opponents of the slave barons. The incidents that have marked their independence of the Democratic organization, because that organization refused to break the shackles of the slaveholders and their tools, from John C. Calhoun to James Buchanan, are full of significance, and deserve to be pondered by all thoughtful and conscientious men. The resistance of the nullifiers to General Jackson's proclamation was the early outcropping of the slave despotism, and made a host of Democrats foes of the peculiar institution. The overthrow of Martin Van Buren in the election of 1840 by the aid of Southern electoral votes, and his defeat for the nomination in 1844 in the Baltimore Convention by Southern leaders, and the removal of Francis P. Blair from the organship of the Washington Globe, the old mouth-piece of the radical Democracy, each and all being so many evidences of the growing and exacting spirit of the slave power, transformed hosts of Democrats into anti-slavery propagandists; and while these aggressions served to consolidate the slave influence, they weakened it in the free North and Northwest. The annexation of Texas, succeeded by the war with Mexicoboth supposed to be, and intended to be, Southern triumphs—have proved to be practical Northern advantages, as the result will show; for Texas will henceforward be the grave of slavery, as Mexico must become the promised land to the free and disfranchised colored races. Following these came the Compromise Measures of 1850, in which the South lost immeasurably by the intolerance of Calhoun in the Senate, and the defeat of Davis in Missis-

sippi. Then came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the subsequent violation of the act of Congress that abrogated it, in the scandalous proscriptions and tyrannies in Kansas, and the removal of Reeder, under the joint influences of Jefferson Davis and Calab Cushing. Every step of the slaveholders in these fifteen years, supposed by them to be an advance, was, in fact, a drawback, and when, at last, James Buchanan sought to complete these series of aggressions, in the Lecompton and English bills, the bonds of party were suddenly loosed, and thousands who had denounced the Republicans as enemies of the South, found themselves earnestly co-operating with them in a common crusade against that infamous and treacherous man. Long before the tyranny of Buchanan culminated in the atrocities which made war inevitable, Douglas and Walker, the leaders and thinkers for millions of Democrats in the South and the North,

Here is unchallenged and unanswerable history. He who reads it carefully need have little doubt as to the future. Above all, he should avoid being misled by the delusion that the Democracy are now, as on fermer occasions, the guardians and exponents of slavery. At this moment, there is not an old Democratic statesman, at least among the survivors of the Jackson school, in the loyal States, who is not the conscientions foe of the slave oligarchy. I need only mention, in proof of this assertion, such names as Robert J. Walker, George Bancroft, Daniel S. Dickinson, David Tod, W. F. Packer, Andrew Johnson, Amos Kendall, Martin Van Buren, and Francis P. Blair, to give the reader something worthy of reflection and self-examination.

ly a disinterested Democrat who did not lo-

cate the whole responsibility of the war upon

the authors of the events to which I have

referred.

FROM WASHINGTON. IMPORTANT FROM WINCHESTER. A UNIFORM BANKRUPT LAW.

REVIEW OF GENERAL McDOWELL'S TROOPS A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY. THE NEWSPAPER COURT MARTIAL. GEN. BLENKER RESTORED TO HIS COMMAND Decline of Slavery in the District. THE UNION MEN OF FAIRFAX. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to be Opened on Monday. Special Despatches to "The Press." The Contrabands.

The Commission appointed by General Wood to inquirinto the candition of vagrants or contrabands say, in their official report, that they started with the general proposition that the military power has not only the right, bu it is among its highest duties, to avail itself of any an all means within its control to perfect its discipline, ren der its position secure, or make it effective for an advance against an enemy; and for these ends it has the right t compel service or use from anything, animate or mani-mate, which a military necessity may demand. At the same time, they consider that necessity is the only prope measure of the extent to which such power can be exclothing has been sent by charitable persons, which ha been distributed among the contrabands, while, with the issued clothing, up to March I, to the value of \$835. For the five months ending with the first of January, rations were drawn to the extent of 383 a day, which were issued to about 650 women, children, and old and

1.508, being thus distributed: At Fortress Monroe......691 wstering, and about a hundred by officers and sutlers Some have accompanied, as servants, officers going South, while others have unceremoniously disappeared. Little inclination is manifested by them to go North, and comparatively few contrabands now come to our camp are rated as " boys," and receive ten dollars per monti The Commission point out various abuses, and suggest emedies. It further appears from the report that Gen. Wool, has issued an order that, hereafter, all wages earned by them will be paid to the contrabands, for their own use and support, under such regulations as may b

infirm men. The number of contrabands is given at

The Congressional Contract Committee. embers of the Contract Investigating Committee, re turned to-day from Cairo and Indianapolis, whither was accompanied by a colleague of the committee-Mr. WASHBURNE. Their business was to look into the qua suggestions of this committee have been the means aving large amounts of money to the Government.

The Treasury Department. The only public building here upon which work is being done is the Treasury Department. It is desirable that such work shall continue, as much room is required for the multitude of clerks employed in issuing treasury notes, auditing accounts, and in attending to what will pertain to income taxes, &c. The most of the clerks who have been employed in issuing treasury notes are to be assigned to duties as above suggested, because the new tes. which are to reach here on Saturday, are to have names engraved upon them that heretofore have been written. So, also, a machine has been devised for cutting the notes. Therefore, it is expected that very large ints will be daily issued to Government creditors by

Restoration of General Blenker. The long-pending case of General BLENKER was settled to day, and he was restored to his command. Efforts were being made for the appointment of CARL SCHURTZ to his place, but the restoration to his brigade sets aside all other claims. The opponents of FREMONT opposed the appointment of SCHURYZ, who, if selected for the brigade of BLEXKER, desired to be placed under FRE-

Crew of the Cumberland. The following humane Senate bill passed the House tolay, and only awaits the President's signature to become Re it engeted by the Senate and House of Represen-

tatives of the Uni ed States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized war Cumberland, who lost their clothing and other property in the late action with the Merrimac at Fortress Monroe, supplies of clothing to the amount not exceed.

It is anticipated that many errors will be committed by paymasters of the army and navy in their disbursen on account of the haste with which they have hear

thereof. Nor have the accounting Bureau been able in structions calculated to reach every case that may arise The Urion men of Fairfax county are busily engaged in canvassing the county, preparatory to the election.

There are quite a number of Union men in the county who are still afraid to come out, for the new appear—of the return of the rebels. Slaves in the District. Com-off o on the District of Columbia, in the have statistics showing that there are about fif-

sus of 1860 shows that there were three thousand then, The House did not make much progress with the tax bill to-day, there being an evident disposition to treat the subjects under consideration with great levity. debate on dogs, bachelors, etc., was very amusing. A

tax of ten dollars per year on dentists was added to the list coming under physicians. This was the only imnortant amendment considered, excepting the one taxing slaves (not agreed to), which caused prolonged debate. The Committee on the District of Columbia, in the Senate to-day, reported a bill allowing all white persons over twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the city six months, and are residents of the ward in which they vote, the privilege of the elective franchise. They are required to pay the school tax of one dollar.

Oath of Allegiance. The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate this morning reported back, without a neudosent, a bill providing that all consuls, ministers, etc., of this Govern stitution and the Union before being furnished with a many Southern sympathizers in Europe, as some of our consuls have already required this oath under the instructions of the State Department. Proposed Reorganization of the Demo-

cratic Party. A paper has been circulated and signed by nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, and by Senator CARLILE, of Virginia, having in view the rallying of the Democratic party, and the holding of a convention in this

Rehels at Manageas A scouting party of the rebels have approached within sight of Manassas Junction. The Louisiana Tigers are believed to be the roving and daring band of despera-

The Court-Martial for Newspapers. It is understood to-day that the charges against Boston Journal for publishing matter "contrahand" have been settled, sufficient explanation having been made that the publication was not only improper, but

not authorized by the responsible editor. A Uniform Bankrupt Law. Petitions in favor of a general uniform bankrupt law continue to be received.

Representative WARD to-day presented three from

Visits to Mount Vernon Prohibited. Until further orders, no boats or vessels will be allowe and hold any of them which may attempt to leave fo The following State prisoners were discharged to-day on taking the oath of allegiance:

WARREN CURTIS, JOHN F. D. BEEL, and B. H. GRIN. NELL. Two others, ALFRED NETTLETON and FRANK Schley, were released on their written parole. Review of Gen. McDowell's Troops. The corps d'armée under command of Gen. McDowell was reviewed this afternoon by Gen. McClellan, The troops never looked better. The display surpassed anything of the kind since the grand review of 70,000 men last summer. Among the distinguished spectators was the Adjutant General of Canada.

Discredited. The reports of yesterday, from Fortress Monroe, the effect that Beaufort and Fort Macon had been evacuated by the rebels, and the Nashville burned The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The official understanding is, that the Baltimore an Ohio Railroad will be ovened by next Monday

Personal. Hop. John M. READ is in town, the guest of hi brother-in-law, Senator Thomson, of New Jersey. S. V. MERRICK, Esq., of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, is in town.

Miscellaneous.

Now that the way has been opened, the Indian refu gees in Kansas are making preparations to return to their homes in the Cherokee country, from which they were recently driven by the rebels. There are from six thouand to eight thousand of them, men, women, and chil-

The Post Office Department continues its preparation for restoring, at the earliest period practicable, the mail The Naval Committee determined to-day to report's bill authorizing special loans of the States to the Federal ing to the reports of our contrabands, our forces had dovernment, to be expended in coast defences by the everal States which make the loans. The House homestead bill having passed that body, has been reported to the Senate in such a shape as leads to the belief that it will speedily become a law.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House to-day ermined to go for a reduction of the tax on tobacco.

The Military Government of Tennessee NASHVILLE, March 25 —Governor Johnson has put the newspapers of this State under military rules, and suppressed one or two. He has lessed a proclamation of a conciliatory character, in which he says he desired to win the people back to the Union, but should deal rigorously with treason.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge made a speech, in which he

said that slavery would be abolished if the rebels could

THE SKIRMISH ON SATURDAY. A DESPERATE BATTLE ON SUNDAY Retreat of the Rebels to the

SPLENDID CHARGE OF OUR TROOPS. BRAVERY OF THE PENNSYLVA-

Woods.

NIA REGIMENTS HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES. PANIC AND COMPLETE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

THREE CANNON AND THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Their Wounded Left Behind OUR TROOPS STILL IN PURSUIT. Progress of Gen. Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Gen. Shields has received despatches from Mujor General Banks, dated five miles beyond Strasburg, stating that the enemy are still in rereat, and our forces in hot pursuit.

The loss of the rebels must have been enormous. They ave abandoned their wagons along the road, filled with ead and wounded, and the houses on the route are foun rowded with their wounded and dying. The dwellings in the towns adjacent to the battle field Surday are also found filled with the wounded. The inhabitants aided the rebel soldiers in carrying of heir wounded during the day, and burying th

Our artillery makes terrible havoc among the enemy in dreadful of the war.
Wincinsten, March 25—Evening.—It is currently reported to-night that General Banks overtook and de WINCHESTER, March 25 .- Despatches to the Associa ted Press were sent by a special messenger from one of the outposts yesterday, but he has failed to delive

The latest advices from Strasburg are to the effect that General Banks, with General Shields' command and one of his own brigades, was there, with General Jackson's rebel troops in sight.

A battle was expected to-day.

The Skirmish on Saturday. On Saturday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the enem showed themselves a mile and a half from Winchester. The enemy consisted of 500 of Ashby's Cavalry, with two kirmish with the Michigan Cavalry and a portion of the Haryland First Infantry. Gen. Shields then brought up his forces, and, with several rounds of shell, drove the enemy back, and took several prisoners. Gen. Shields was wounded in the left arm at the first fire of the enemy.

It appears that Jackson had been informed by the in-

habitants that the town was deserted by the Union roops, and he advanced to retake it. General Shields' forces slept on their arms on Saturda The Battle on Sunday.

On Sunday morning, at sunrise, General Jacks being reinforced, attacked General Shields, near Kearns town, three miles distant. The rebels' force was com; pesed of five hundred of Ashby's cavalry, five thousand eighteen pieces of artillery.

The fight was kept up till noon, when a charge was made by the Ohio Infantry, the First Michigan, and the First Virginia Cavalry, on their right, which drove the ebels back half a mile, when the enemy got their gun again in position, in a dense woods, flanked by their infantry, and drove us back. A short artillery engagement ensued, when General Shields, through Colonel Kimball, ordered Colonel Tyler to turn their left flank, which was executed by our troops, but with terrible loss the enemy being protected by a stone ledge. The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and the Thirteen Indiana charged their centre, and the fight became gene ral, with a terrible slaughter on both sides. Col. Murray, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania. wa

The enemy refired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity. Our men rushed forward with yells, when a panic of the enemy ensued. Our troops followed and drove them till dark, capturing 3 guns, 3 caissons, and muskets, equipments, &c., innumerable. Our troops bivonacked during the night.

yesterday. Gen. Williams' First brigade, Col. Donnelly, of the Twenty-eighth New York, commanding, reinforced Gen. General Banks, who was on his way to Washington of

unday, returned and assumed command. In the meantime, General Shields' divisions, com-Newtown, shelling them the whole way. beyond control, threw overboard their dead and wounded o lighten the wagons in their retreat. It is a noticeable fact that nearly all of the rebels rounded were shot in the head and breast, thus showing he superiority of our marksmen.

The Eighty fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. The Fourth Ohio Regiment.

The Seventh Ohio Regiment The Eighth Ohio Regiment. The Seventh Indiana Regiment The Thirteenth Indiana Regiment The Fourteenth Indiana Begimen The First Virginia Regiment

Daum's Battery of Parrott guns It was evidertly known to many in Winchester that ackson was approaching, from the holiday attire and movancy of spirits previously displayed by numbers of The fact of Gen. Shields' command having been screen informants of Jackson to believe that all our troops were This evidence is derived from the prisoners. killed, 500 wounded, and 300 prisoners, including an aid-

Our loss was 65 killed and about 120 wounded LATER. column is now five miles beyond Strasburg, and Hill in pursuit of the enemy. All letters for officers and soldiers of General Banks division should be directed to Winchester till further

FROM FORT PICKENS. ONLY THREE THOUSAND REBEL TROOPS AT PENSACOLA.

The Guns Turned Inland. NEW YORK, March 25 .- The brig Yankee Blade had

arrived from Fort Pickens, with dates to the 11th, and from Key West to the 17th instant. The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi had left For Pickens for Ship Island. The gunboat New London arrived at Fort Pickens on the 9th, with mails. The sloop of war fincennes had

The impression was that General Bragg had left Pensacola, and parties viewing the rebel batteries with glasses, say that the guns are turned inlant, probably in expectation of a visit from General Butler. Four contrabands who escaped say that there are but 3,000 troops at Pensacols, and they are poorly armed. The steamer R. R. Cuyler arrived at Key West on the 17th, with the mails from New York to the 4th of The Niagara, Cuyler, Gray Feather, and six or eight

A transport screw steamer, filled with troops, passed Key West on the 17th, bound west.

FROM MEMPHIS.

CRUELTY TO THE UNION PRISONERS.

CHICAGO, March 25.-The Cairo correspon An arrival from Memphis brings intelligence that tw nundred United States prisoners there were made vicims of much abuse at the hands of their guards. One them was shot for looking out of the window of his Three gunboats are on the ways at Memphis, but i

64 and 32-pounders. OPERATIONS OF GENERAL BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

At Fort Randolph only four guns are mounted.

CAIRO, March 25 .- (Special to Chicago Tribune.)-An arrival from Memphis brings the report, which was current in that city, that Fort Pike, below New Orleans, had fallen into the hands of the United It was only a temporary structure, mounting three or

THE REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE NACHVILLE CONFIRMED.

by the steamer Peabody, seems to confirm the capture of Letters also state that Fort Macon is very little injure

Reported Capture of Kingston, N. C. cers of the stenmer George Peabody state that, accord taken Kingston, N. C., on Saturday, without any loss. The rebels lost seven killed and one wounded. This is The United States forces found, at Newbern, five hundred of the finest Enfield rifles, being a part of the cargo of the Nashville. which brought three thousand of these

Arrival of Prisoners from the Winchester Battle.

Baltimore, March 25.—Two hundred and thirty robel prisoners, captured at the battle of Winchester, arrived here this afternoon. They have been provided with quarters in the north wing of the new city jail, probably the most comfortable they have enjoyed for many months. They are miserably dirty, and about as unsoldierlylooking a crowd as ever were seen. All were Virginians not be conquered in any other way.

The new Government is to go into operation this week,

Are before the war broke out. One of the prisoners, on and a warning has been given that any one uttering treason shall be arrested.

The Union feeling is gaining ground. Business has

Others congratulated themselves at the prospect of getbeen generally resumed, all the stores being again open, and prices much reduced.

The Bombardment of Island No. 10. CAIRO, March 25 .- Affairs at Island No. 10 are unchanged. The mortar boats are firing regularly, but

ery moderately-about once an hour. The rebels do not reply.

There are not so many tents visible. Some reports say hat they are leaving. No balloon reconnoissance has yet been made, on account of the high winds.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

OROSS TIMBERS, ARK., March 20-(Special to the St. Louis Democrat.) - The supplies of forage and provision having become exhausted in the region about Sugar creek, the United States army made a retrograde march of thirteen miles yesterday to this place.

The enemy are recuperating, and probably being renforced by fresh troops.

We have information that a large body had crossed the Boston mountains with the intention of attacking us again; but this may be only a strong reconncitring Our troops are in fine spirits, and anxious again to

The wounded have mostly been removed to Cassville and are doing well. Col. Clay Taylor has arrived from the rebel camp ringing Lieut. Colonels Herron and Sands, with propo sals for an exchange, Two rebel captains and seventeen privates were capared yesterday on Indian creek.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 25 1862. SENATE. Oath of Allegiance.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusotts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the bill in relation to administering the oath of allegiance to American citizens in foreign countries. Canital Extension and Dame.

On motion of Mr. FOOT (Rep.), of Vermont, the resolution to transfer the superintendency of the Capitol extension and dome from the War Department to the Department of the Interior was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, opposed the transfer. Mr. FESSENDEN (Sep.), of Maine, opposed the transfer.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said that when the extension was first commenced, it was placed under the superintendency of the Interior Department, and remained there until the advent of Pierce and Davis' Administration. Before that a civilized and Christian plan of building was employed; but this was afterward changed, and the present trap made. In many places the walls up above have been left to go to pieces, and are going to pieces, while Italian artists are employed, at extrawagant prices, away down in the bayeam at the design of the contraction of th

the wans up above have been lett to got; pieces, and are going to pieces, while Italian artists are employed, at extravagant prices, away down in the basem nt, to decorate a wall two or three stoies below daylight.

Mr. FOOT said that there was an urgent necessity that the work should be completed in order to save it. It should never have been transferred from the Civil to the War Department, and never would have been but to satisfy the ambition of Davis. It was afterwards certsinly to satisfy the rapacity of Floyd. He ventured to smert that this transfer had cost the Government three or four millions of dollars. The original estimate was two millions, and the building had already cost six millions.

Mr. SHEBMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, offered an amondment, that the money appropriated for the Capitol be only expended in making the proper repairs. Adopted. The resolution was then adopted—yeas 34, nays 3—viz: Messrs. Fessenden, Grimes, and Lane (Kunsas.)

Slavery in the District.

Slavery in the District.

Slavery in the District.

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

Mr. WILSON (Rap.), of Manachusetts, proceeded to speak in favor of the bill. He referred to the controversy in Congress in 1789, as to the permanent seat of the Government. After a long struggle, the Southern men triumphed, and the capital was fixed on the banks of the Potomac. In 1801 Congress enacted that the barbarous, inhuman, independ and vulcar colonial slavel as men triumphed, and the capital was fixed on the banks of the Potomae. In 1801 Congress enacted that the barbarous, inhuman, indecent, and vulgar colonial slavelaws of Maryland and Virginia should become the laws of the American Republic for the government of the custial, and for two generations the Government has recognized the wicked dogma that color is an evidence of slavery. In 1827 a law was enacted in the District, that colored persons at large, without masters, shall be president to be abeconding slaves, and committed to jail. Such legislation brought its 'own fruit of injustice, dishonor, and shame. Colored men and women were taken to jail, and many sold to perpetual servitude, because, though free, they could not pay the jail fees. Thus human beings were sold to bendege in the capital of the freet country in the world. Justice to this wronged and oppressed race demands that this corrupt and corrupting dotrine be repudiated and condemned by the Givernment of the United States. The black race fought side by side with the white men in the battles of the Bevolution, and the men of this age ought to haston to atoma for the great wrong done them, and inake manhood a presumptive evidence of freedom. In 1801, Congress continued to enforce the black code of Maryland, smong the laws of which, is one that subjects a slave, for striking a white person, to have his ears cropped. In 1836, the corporation of Washington enacted a law that every free colored person must exhibit to the Mayor

for striking a white person, to have his ears cropped. In 1838, the corporation of Washington enacted a law that every free colored person must exhibit to the Mayor setisfactory evidence of his title to freedom, and give bonds for good behavior. It also passed another act that no meeting of colored persons should be held after ten o'clock, and made it the duty of policemen to dispurse such meetings. By another ordinance, it legalized traffic in slaves for the sum of four hundred dellars, thus bringing the inhuman traffic into the capital. If a slave broke a street lamp, he was to be whipped on the bare back; if he injured the trees or the houses, he was to be whipped, whether man or woman. Was ever such inhuman, degrading laws on the statute-books of any nation? Slavery was the prolific mother of these laws. Drive slavery from the District, and they disappear. Yet, notwithstanding these oppressions, the free negroes have interested in the District of the total of the status of the status of the status of the content of the second of the have increased in the District from 4.000 to 12,000, and have property, and churcles, and schools. They have twelve churches, costing \$75,000, and ight schools, besides helping to support the schools for white children. If any body wil have the curiosity to look, they will find in the records a mortgage, dated 1858, in favor of Alfred Lee, a c lored man of this city, for \$12,000, signed by two United States Senators to secure a loan for \$12,000. One of these Senators to secure a loan for \$12,000. One of these Senators is now in the Senate, and the other sleeps in his grave in Michigan. This bill deals justly with the master. If Congress should strike the bonds from the slave in the District of Columbia, without any compensation, sa a slight repair of the wrangs, and deeds of cruelty perpetrated in the capital, it would stand justified in the forum of nations; but the Senator from Kentucky raises his warning voice against the measure, and says that if the negroes are liberated they yould become criminals, and a burden to society. The Senator from Lentucky also talks about the resistance of

from Kentuczy raises his warding voice systans the measure, and says that if the negroes are liberated they would become criminals, and a burden to society. The little-the fact field by Spak for the resistance of the South to any measure of emancipation, and that Kentuckiase would die in defence of their rights. He would tell the Senator that the day for threats and menaces from the champions of slavery had passed by, in the Senate, and the representatives of freemen were not cewardly enough to shrink from the performance of their duty by the dogmatic avowals of what Southern men and women would do.

Mr. KENNEDY (U.), of Maryland, and that he wished to enter the most solemn protest, in the name of Maryland, against the measure proposed in the bill. He knew that Maryland was too small, and had too few white population, to attempt any successful resistance sgainst any combined attempt of either powerful section, and it might be that she could not, by protest or otherwise, obtain her rights as an qual under the Government was pledged to Maryland and Virginia not to interfere with slavery in the District. The citizens of the District desire, and have made no application for any emancipation, and Congress las no more right to interfere with their rights than when they were citizens of Heyrland or Virginia. He quoted at considerable length from the report of the committee of the House of Representatives, in 1836, against any interference with slavery in the District. By his judgment slavery was a doomed institution in the State of Maryland, and did not need any stimulus to accelerate its decrease, and any such attempt would be attended with most discrementatives, in 1836, the hel 165,089 total colored population; in 1860 the total was 170,096; the decrease in free negroes 8,997. New York and New England, with 111,660 square miles, have 72,690 colored population, and Maryland, with only 10,755 square miles, has \$3,718 colored population in the State, but he feate had england in the resources of Maryland, and the passa

North would adopt the amendment they would show a noble philanthropy by taking home these negroes to themselves. He had read in the newspapers that certain persons who went to Port Royal were so glad to see the negroes that they embraced them and called them rethers and sixters. nothers and sisters.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, said he disliked all Bir. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, said he disliked all these ollusions shout embracing negroes. It only served to incresse the prejudice against a race already trampled under foot. If the matter were investigated it would bring the blush to the cheeks of some of these gentlemen. A Senator asked us yesterday why we did not marry these "greasy wenches." There was once a Southern gentleman, a member of this Senate, and who held the second office in the Government, who lived openly with a black woman; and he knew to-day of the colored children of a man, lately a Senator of the United States, who were being educated in Onlio. He knew there was a slander published by some newspaper about those who went South to take care of the poor creatures who had been cast off by their masters, and to try to educate them. Those who were willing to take negroes to embrace, as stated by the Senator from Dela-ware, were found in the South. These negroes who are now to be liberated are useful as servants here, and the only difference in their condition hereafter will be that they will be paid for their labor. He had found white and colored people laboring together side by side in this city.

Mr. KENNEDY said there was a great prejudice in Maryland by the white men, against working with colored people, and he had great difficulty in restraining that feeling.

Mr. HARLAN thought that the prejudice was not

ecling.
Mr. HABLAN thought that the prejudice was not Mr. HARLAN thought that the prejudice was not among the laboring men, and thought that it could be controlled by such distinguished men as the Senators from Maryland and Delaware.

Mr. KENNEDY said that one of the worst riots in Baltimore, for many years, was from the employment of fiee negrous in a shap-yard.

Mr. HARLAN said that it appeared to be the doctrine of the Senator from Maryland that the people would rise and massacre the whole colored population. He could not believe that the people of Maryland were so low, and if that were the case, they were worse than the Chippewas and the Sioux, if they would murder those brought up with them, though not taught in the same churches.

Mr. KENNEDY said that he had slaves in Maryland who were taught, and bad churches. He had himself manumitted a slave who taught the slaves.

Mr. HARLAN asked if the Sonator had any disposi-

Mr. HARLAN asked if the Senator had any disposi-Alt. Harthan asact it the bounder has tall disposition to muder him aid no—not more than the white
men, if the Senator's section seemed willing to murder
the people of Maryland.
Mr. Harthan thought the people of Maryland and
Delaware had no such disposition to murder as imputed
to them. No such war of extermination ever took place
in the history of any country in the world. All the
great empires of antiquity were composed of people of different races, and no such war ever took place except
among savages. He did not think these happy and contented negroes, now working for nothing, were going to
turn round and murder their masters simply because
they were paid wages.

turn round and murder their masters simply because they were paid wages.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the Senator scemed to make an arsention at a venture. Delaware had the largest free negro population, in proportion to her whites, of any Sata, and he knaw that there was no greater curse than a free negro population. We should have but one spirit in the country, and that was the preservation of the Union, with all the rights of the people. That man who makes emancipation paramount to the Constitution and the Union is a disloy at man. But we have seen peaceful men dragged from their homes, and thrown into loathsome Bastiles, while a man who declares that he has been a Dismionist for twenty years is permitted to lecture here, and come on the floor of the Senate, and go at large through the country.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Crew of the Congress and Cumberland.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the sottlement of the accounts of the officers and crew of the frigates Congress and Cumberland, the books having been lost or destroyed in the recent naval engagement at Rampton Roads.

Pacific Railroad On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL (Rep.), the considera-ion of the Pacific Railroad bill was postponed, and made the special order for Tuesday next. The Tax Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the tax bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH (U.), of Kentucky, effered an amondment to the clause defining what a circus is, so as to include prestidigitation, ring-master, and c'own perto include prestidigitation, ring-master, and c'own performances.

Mr. COX (Dem.), of Oblo, said the House last year commenced taxation at the wrong end by operating on tea and coffee Now, during our troubles, it was proposed to tax the inxuries and recreations of life. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] must be lost to the innocent days of childhood to tax a circus or thestre. It amounted to a tax on Hamlet or Falstaff. It was taxing "A New Way to Pay Old Debta;" "Baising the Wind," and it had been suggested, "Box and Cox." [Laughtes.] In this his spake with feeling. [Rinewed laughter.] Why not tax the performance last night at Cincinnati, and put a tax on eggs, which, it is reported, were freely used there? I How could they tax a gentleman who turns three somersets in the air, and catches three rings as he goes?

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.) wanted to know whether Mr. Cox would tax those who turn somersets?

Mr. COX replied that he was opposed to taxing such persons us the gentleman from Illinois, because that would be taxing Othello, and would piece the gentleman in a had way, and his "occupation would be gone."

Mr. Wadsworth's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Wadsworth's amendment was rejected.
Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that jugglers practising sleight-of-hand shall pay \$20 liernse.
The amendment was adopted after Mr. SENGWICK (amid laughter) had proposed to define jugglers by stating that it meant every one who owns a jug.

Proposed Tax on Dog-Fanciers.
Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Ohio, submitted an amend-

Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Ohio, submitted an amendment imposing a tax of one dollar on each dog dealer. Laughter.] He said that although his proposition extend laughter, it was important to Ohio. where 75,000 sheep were annually killed by dogs which were a nuisance.
Mr. STEVENS (Bep.), of Pennsylvania, suggested a
tax on each dog, rather than on each dog-holder.
Mr. BLAKE replied that they sould get the tax from
the holder, but not from the dog.
Mr. STEVENS thought a man who holds ten dogs
cught to pay a dollar on each.
Mr. BLAKE withdrew his amendment.

Amendments Adopted.

Among other amendments adopted were the following: attle-brokers to pay a license of \$10; itinerant vendors I new-papers, bibles, and 'religious tracts, are excepted cm the definition of pediers. Lawyers and Physicians.

ent, which was adopted, requiring lawyers and physi-aus to pay a license of ten dollars. Candidates for Congress.

A gentleman proposed to amond by requiring who was voted for, as member of Congress, whether dected or not, to pay a similar amount; while another member proposed a five-dollar license to be taken out before a member is allowed to make a set speech.

Both amendments were received with shouts of laugh-Mr. STEVENS said that if such proceedings were con-inued the House would become a laughing stock.

Slaves.

Mr. BLAIK (nep.), or missioning proposed a new occasion possible at ax of five dollars on each slave for life, and three dollars on those held for a term of yours.

Mr. CRISFIELD (U.) protested against this amendment, in the name of the Constitution and in the name of the people of loyal Maryland. Nothing would exasperate them more than this measure, and it might goad them them more than this measure, and it might goal them into deeperation.

Mr. KELLOGG (Bep.), of Minois, proposed to add that all sums to be thus raised shall be applied to the fund for the colorization of emancipated slaves. This amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.) replied to Mr. Orisfield, saying that he liked not the boast of loyalty to be coupled with a monace. It was as much the duty of Maryland to be loyal as it was that of Illinois. He seated that kind of loyalty which would perpetuate the system of concubinage and turn every slave-hut into a brothel. Slaverly was a stench in the nostrils. Slaveholders love this system of oppression more than they love the Union, and whenever it comes to the pinch, Kentucky will side with Sicosion, and go with those who will forever protect her darling institution.

Mr. MALLORY (U), of Kentucky, said he did not rise to reply to the farrage and fanaticiam the gontleman and uttered during the five minutes he addressed the

Mr. MALLORY (U), of Kentucky, said he did not rise to reply to the farrage and fausticism the gentleman had uttered during the five minutes he addressed the House, but to give a few reacons why this tax should not he impaced—one of which was that the taxes are already burdensome. He appealed to the great mass of conservative gentlemen here not to sanction the amendment.

Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, argued that if it had not been for the four million of slaves we would not now be involved in war, and be dobating this bill to her in the surrect of the evil!

Mr. CRIFFIELD replied to Mr. Lovejoy, defending the loyalty of Maryland. The war was owing to two classes equally detestable, viz: those engaged in the rebellion, and the class of which Mr. Lovejoy was a prominent member.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri, in defending

bellion, and the class of which Mr. Lovrjoy was a prominent member.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri, in defeuding his position as the proposer of this amendment, said he could not see why certain gentlemen should get into a paroxysm of excitement whenever this subject was nased. As the North would have to pay the bulk of the taxes, he did not see why slaves, who are used as property, should not be taxed. There should be an equilty practiced in the distribution of taxes.

Mr. LOVESOY (Rep.), in roply to Mr. Cristicid and Mr. Malory, said that if it had not been for those they called fanatics they could not at this day return to their own States in peace. There could he no peace till the public mind rests in security that slavery is in the progress of ultimate extinction.

Mr. Blair's proposition was amended so as to make the

An amendment was adopted providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed to prevent any State from im-posing taxes upon any articles therein tabled; or licenses

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1862. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Prayer by Rey, Mr Johnson, of Harrisburg, The StEAKER laid before the Senate resolution of Councils of Philadelphia relative to cortain bills

Petitions: &c.

Mr. CONNELL, three petitions in favor of the incorporation of the Frankford Bailway Company; also, one in favor of the bill regulating gas companies; also, a remonstrance against the supplement to the North Philadelphia Plank-road Company; also, a remonstrance against the supplement to the Fifth and Sixth-streets Passenger Railway.

Mr. SAITH, of Philadelphia, a petition from owners of real estate in Philadelphia, in favor of the bill relative to the Gas Company; also, one in favor of the charter of the North Philadelphia I lank-road Company; also, a remonstrance against the supplement to the Fifth and Sixth-streets Railway.

Mr. DUNOVAN, several petitions of a similar im-Petitions, &c. Sixth-streets Rallway.

Mr. DUNOYAN, several petitions of a similar import to the last-named; also, a remonstrance against the bill to prevent the fradulent use of castings.

Mr. REILLY, a petition fourteen feet long, from Schuyikill country, for the passage of alaw to protect the wages of labor; also, petitions from Northumberland and Schuyikill counties, to restrict the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company with reference to mining privileges.

leges.
Mr. HIESTAND, a petition from 1,260 citizens of Lancaster county, in favor of the passage of a law ona-ling the election of prison keeper and steward of the Reports of Committees. Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, (Federal Relations,) reported resolutions urging upon the General Government the in-mediate construction of iron-clad gunboats, for the defence of Philadelphia and the Delaware.

Mr. BENSON, Finance, reported negatively the bill

Mr. BENSON, Finance, reported negatively the bill dative to payment of interest on the debt of the Com-Bills Introduced. Mr. CONPELL, a bill to incorporate the Divinity delphia.

Mr KINSEY, a supplement to the Milford and Richland Turnpike Company, in Bucks county.

Mr. STINE, a supplement to the Catasauqua and Fayetteville Railroad Company.

Mr. CONNELL, a bill relative to the Tioga Railroad

Bills Considered.

On motion of Mr. McCLURE, the Senate passed a joint resolution requesting the Governor to return the hill for the adjudication and settlement of military claims, for The bill directing the recovery of the principal and in-terest due the Commonwealth, by virtue of locations and other office titles, came up in order on third reading, and

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Senate reassembled at three o'clock.

Bills Passed.

A supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia (relating to certain offices) was passed.

Also, a supplement to the act of 1856, providing for the incorporation of in urance companies.

Also, resolutions relative to the Delaware river and bay, and the harbors thereof.

The bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Eastern Transportation Company was postponed.

A resolution requesting the House to return the supplement to the act providing for the election of prothe-notaries, &c., was passed. Bills Passed.

HOUSE.

Communications. Philadelphia.

Also, a communication from the same body expressing an opinion that the following bills, now before the Legs alature, are unnecessary in their object, viz: An act to provide for the better protection of consumers of gas in the city of Philadelphia; a supplement to an extraction of the city of Philadelphia; a supplement to an extraction of the city of Philadelphia; a supplement to an extraction of the city of Philadelphia; a supplement to an extraction of the city of Philadelphia; a supplement to an extraction of the city of Philadelphia; a supplement to an extraction of the city of Philadelphia; a supplement to an extraction of the city of Philadelphia; a supplement to an extraction of the city of the Whereas, The Constitution of the United States was ordained and adopted to establish matice and secure the blessings of liberty to the people; And whereas, It is provided in the eighth section of the Constitution that Congress shall have power to exercise sections to legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over the District of Columbia; And whereas, A bill is now pending in Congress providing for the abolition of slavery in said District; therefore, By the Seaste, &c., That it is the unquestionable right and manifest duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and that our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for the total and immediate abolition of slavery in said District, on such terms as may be deemed just and equitable to loyal slave owners therein, and also, to introduce into their respective houses of Congress, as recommended by the President in his late message, and to support the same when so introduced, a resolution which shall be substantially as follows: follows:
"Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual
abolishment of slavery, giving to such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, both public and private, produced by such change of system."

interests connected therewith, as shall remove all apprehension of injury from sudden invasion, by either domestic or foreign enemies.

Second. That looking to the danger, by which we have been so recently threatened in our seabourd frontier, from the introduction of new and formidable means of maritime detence, it is the opinion of this Legislature that the construction of one or more iron-clad gunboats, or such other means of defence as may be adequate to the occasion, is an essential measure of precaution for the protection of the city of Philadelphia, and all the important region of country bordering upon the Delaware.

Third That in case of any difficulty arising out of the possible permiary embarrassments of the General Government, the State of Pennsylvania will lead its credit in aid thereof for such propartion of any oxaenditars which may be required for the purpose aforessit, not excreding \$1,000,000, as would correspend with her Federal number, as compared with the other States bounding upon the same national highway and especially interested with hirself in the protection thereof, either by the purchase of so much of any loss as may be suthon.

rized for that purpose, or in such other manner as the wiedom of Congress may devise and recommend.

Fourth, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Fresident of the United States, and also to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress with the request that the same may be laid before their respective budies; and that like Excellency, the Governor, and the chairmen of the Committee on Federal Relations of the Senate and House, respectively, he requitated to proceed in person to the Federal capital with a view to a conference with the proper department and the appropriate committees of Congress in refealors thereto. the resolutions were read a second time and parsed.

The resolutions were read a second time and persol.

Bills Introduced.

Mr GASKILL, an act for the opening of Evangelist street, in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. THOM PSUN, an act for the payment of the claims of H. B. Yenger, late brigade inspector, First brigade, First division, Pennsylvania Volunteers

Mr. COCHRAN, an act supplementary to an act to consolidate the city of Philadelphia, (relating to waterspipes.) pipes.)
Mr. WILDEY, an act to incoporate the Union Express Company.

Also, an act to repeal the second section of an act to reduce the rate of payment for advertising delinquent tax payers and the collection of taxes in the city of Phila-Mr. ABBOT, a supplement to an act incorporating Penn Warehousing Company,
Wr. GREENBANK, a supplement to an act to secure is rights of married women.

Also, a supplement to an act establishing the mode of drawing and selecting jurors in the city Philadelphia. Also, an act relating to the Orphans' Home and Asylum r the aged and infirm of the Evangelical Lutheran hurch. Mr. DENNIS, an actregulating water companies.

Also, an act to vacate certain trusts.

Also, an act to incorporate the Philadelphia Comme
ial Wharf and Railroad Company. Also, a further supplement to the several acts hereto-ore passed relating to the Union Canal Company. Hr. BANKS, an act to attach certain lands in Alle-thery and Logan townships to Frankstown township, in theny and Logan townships to Frankstown township, in Blair county, for school purposes. Mr. BIGHAM, an act to incorporate the Pittsburg "Commercial" Printing Company.
Mr. GRAHAM, a supplement to an act for the sale of
the Main Line of Public Works.
Mr. A RMSTRONG, an act to amend the license laws hir A senders, and of this State.

Br. LEHMAN, an act to refer the claim of B. F. Appold & Company, for damages sustained upon the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad.

Patronal Calandar.

delphia and Columbia Railroad.

Private Calcular.

The following bills passed their first reading to-day:
An act explanatory of certain acts relative to the inspectors of baildings in the city of Philadelphia.
An act to authorize Fraccis D. Mower, trustee under the will of Francis Deal, to convey certain real estate in Fhiladelphia. (Objected to by Mr. Duffield.)
A supplement to an act to incorporate the Brady's Bend Iron Company.
An act to incorporate the Philadelphia Drug Exchange.
A further supplement to an act ontitled an act to incorporate supplement to an act ontitled an act to incorporate. A further supplement to an act entitled an act to in-corporate the Philadelphia and Crescent Water Com-An act to incorporate the Philadelphia and New Jer-key Ferry Company. (Objected to by Mr. Moore.) An act establishing a free bill in certain cases in the county of Dauphin.

ounty of Dauphin. Supplement to Pittston Bank. At 1 o'clock, the House took a recess t il 3 o'clock AFTERNOON SESSION. se was again called to order at three o'clock The Hopkins Divorce Case. The Hopkins Divorce Case.

The bill to annul the marriage contract between Cathariae Brown Hopkins and Henry St, George Hopkins was taken up.

Mr. COCHRAN offered an amendment.

Mesars. CREENBANK and SMITH, of Philadelphia, objected to the bill. They desired a postponement for the purpose of affording Mr. Hopkins an opportunity to defend himself. The bill was then postponed.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:
An act explanatory of certain acts relative to inspections of buildings in Philadelphia.
A supplement to the act incorporating the Brady's Bend Iron Company.
An act to incorporate the Philadelphia Drug Exchange Association.
A further surplement to the act incorporating the Phiadelphia and Crescent Navigation Company,
An act to incorporate the Philadelphia and New Jer-éy Ferry Company,
A supplement to an act incorporating the Pittston An act authorizing the sale of certain real estate, late he property of Martha Buckingham.
An act relative to the Philadelphia and Reading Railed Company. The House then adjourned.

From Catifornia. SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 —The ship Ringleader has sailed for Japan, carrying the United States minister and suite.

The steamer Panama, arrived from Mazatlan, brings dates to the 8th inst. The latest dates received there from Arizona represent the country as almost depopu-lated, on account of Secession troubles and the boatility of the Judians.

The rebel troops, 500 strong, are awaiting reinforceof the Indians.

The rebel troops, 900 strong, are awaiting reinforcements at Tubec, with the purpose of taking Fort Zama, in California, but most of the five regiments of California volunteers are in that portion of the State, and would be aled to use to a juviding course. na volunteers are in tank porton of the State, and wound be glad to meet an invading enemy.

Sulv News.—Arrived, bark Egypt, from Bordeaux; bark Truilever, from Malags; bark Wilhelm Kirchaer, from Rio; steamer Punama, from Mazatlan; ship George Washington, from Bonolulu; bark May, from New York. Salled, ship Elizabeth Gushing, for Valparaiso.

Arrival of the Champion. New York, March 25.—The steamer Champion has arrived from Aspinwall with the passengers and treasure that left San Francisco on the 1st instant. the 17th instant.

Late advices from South America state that part of the The attempted revolt at Arequips, Peru, had been supressed.
The ill feeling at Lima against the Spaniards is said to be dying out. Jamaica advices to the 10th instant have been received,

Arrival of the Steamer Edinburgh. Fire at Kansas City.

KANNAS CITY, March 25 — A file occurred here last night, destroying three large buildings on the levee. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Il Beserters to be Arrested. The Reported Assassination of Colonel Billy Wilson-Generals Fremont and Hunter in Town—The Van Wyck Investigating Committee—Death of a Prominent Citizen—The Rev. Dr. Hawks— Marine News-The Latest Joke. Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, March 25, 1862. The Secretary of War has ordered Police Superintendent Kennedy to arrest all deserters, arrangements having been made for their accommodation on Governor's island. A private letter to an official gentleman in this city rom Colonel William Wilson of Bentleman in the A private letter to an official gentleman in this city from Colonel William Wilson, at Fort Pickens, says under date of March 2, "Yesterday, Major Newby tendered his resignation; but it will not be accepted. To:day he was drunk and fired his revolver into my tent. Ho will be dismissed or cashiered." This is the information upon which a day or two ago, it was rumored that Major Newby had attempted to assassinate Colonel Wilson.

Major Newby had attempted to assassmate Colones Wilson.

Mujor Generals Fremont and Hunter are still at the Astor House. The latter will leave for Port Royal tomorrow. Gen. Fremont is pu-hing his business shead, so as to be en his way to the field.

Mr. Van Wyck is stirring matters up here amazingly. The latest result of his labors is a circular addressed to every employee of the custom house, by A. M. Palmor, the collector's private secretary, containing the following questions: ang questions:

At whose particular request were you appointed to the position you now hold?

Where did you reside at the time of your appointthe position you now hold?

Where did you reside at the time of your appointment!

Where do you now reside—if in the city of New York, give the ward, the street, and the number?

Enclose these answers in the printed envelope, which I herewith send you, and leave them with the deputy collector or chief clerk at the head of your division.

This morning, at one o'clock, Horace Holden, Est, long an eminent member of the New York bar, died at his residence in Twelfth street, in this city, aged stay-nine years. Mr. Holden was greatly esteemed for the purity and integrity of his life, and the soundness and equity of his judgment. He was a safe and judicious counsellor in his profession, with the learning of which he was familiar, and in the practice of which he continued with his usual industry to the last. He was never much in public life, but he was well known by his connection with religious and charitable associations, where he found a sphere of activity in harmony with his inclinations, and where his tulents were usefully exercised.

Rey, Pr. Hawks has resigned the pastoral charge of Calvary Church, in this city. Dr. Hawks is a native of North Carolina, a ripe scholar and o'oquent preacher, and personally popular with most of his congregation, but those who are aware of his Secession sympathies will not be surprised at his resignation.

The State of Massachusetts agent in this city has received intelligence that one hundred of the wounded at the hattle of Newbern left Beltimore this morning at 6 o'clock for this city, en route for their homes. They consist of fifteen officers and eighty-five privates, most of them Massachusetts men, but some are from Rhode Island and Connecticut. A call for surgeons to meet tham at the Park Barracks was published in the papers this afternoon.

The schooner Joseph Crandall, Captain Gage, from

at the Park Barracks was published in the papers this afternoon.

The schooner Joseph Crandall, Captain Gage, from Cadiz, arrived this morning, has on board the crew of the schooner Arcade, taken by the privateer Sumpter, and landed at Cadiz.

The steamer Edinburgh, from Liverpool, is now coming up the bay. She left Liverpool on the 12th linst, Captain Fairchild, of the brig Yankee Blade, which arrived this morning, reports: Left at Fort Pickens brig Wabash, which arrived from Newport 10th instant with wood; the three-masted schooner W. C. Mershon, schooner C. M. Newman, from New York, Heavy Perkins, of Boston, from Plymouth. On the 9th instant, 100 miles S. E. of the bar, the Perkins picked up seven bales of cotton, supposed to have been from the steamer Magnolia. The sloop-of-war Vincennes arrived on the 8th with the gunboat New London having the mails, but, being too rough, could not communicate, but left the mails on the W. C. Mershon. The United States steamer Mississippi and left Fort Pickens, probably to join Goneral Butler at Ship Island. The 1 Tankee Blade arrived at Key West on the might of the 16th, and salled on the 17th. On the morning of the 17th, the steamer R. R. Cuyter arrived with the mails to 4th March, from the Nerth. On the 16th the steamship Niagara fired a salute; probably on account of the favorable news received by the Cuyler. Left at Key West United States steamers Niagara and R. R. Cuyler, bark J. L. Davis, and six or cight tumboats. While coming out over the bar.

The following were the sales at the Stock Exchange,