SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. From the lower Potomac, we learn that maranding bands of rebels continue to hover around Shipping Point, committing depredations on private property, but taking good care to keep out of the range of our gunboats. Two descriers from the rebel army state that Gen. Johnston's army are concentrating at Rappahannock, where they have determined to make a stand.

A telegraphic despatch from Strasburg inform<sup>S</sup> us that the rebel Colonel Ashby with four guns anpeared near that place on Thursday, and threw several shells into the place, but without doing any damage. Gen. Banks has reconnoited all the positions around his camp and made himself perfectly familiar with the country. Jackson is at Ebensburg, but he keeps very quiet. Many of the iphabitants of Strasburg and vicinity are found to be strongly in favor of the Union.

The bombardment of Island No. 10 still continues. A reconnoissance developed the fact that the elevation of our mortars and the charge of powder have been too great, but this will be remedied hereafter, and greater execution may therefore be expected. Heavy firing was heard on Thursday, in the direction of Point Pleasant, and it was surmised at Cairo that the rebel gunboats had made an attack on Gen. Pope's batteries

planted at that place. A skirmish between a squadron of the First New Jersey Cavalry and a company of Texan Rangers took place sear Dumfries, twelve miles below the Occoquan, yesterday. Ten rebol prisoners were taken and brought to Washington.

The speech of Senator Henderson, of Missouri, printed in our columns this morning, is remarkable not alone for its clear, cogent, and incontrovertible argument; but as being the expression of a Senator who comes from a slave State, and who is therefore competent to deal with the subject of emancipation, without suspicion of being unduly prejudiced in favor of it. Mr. Henderson's views have nothing ultra in them. They are calm, dignified, and statesmanlike, in which characteristics they have much in common with Mr. Lincoln's message, and are entitled to the same weight and consideration with which that document has been received.

Secretary Welles, on bahalf of the President, has sent a letter to Lieutenant Worden, the commander of the Monitor during her engagement with the Merrimac, complimenting him and his crew for their heroism on that occasion, and expressing the deepest sympathy with the gallant Lieutement in his affliction.

Congress Yesterday.

SENATE .- Mr. Wright introduced a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The bill remitting duties on arms ordered by the States prior to Jahuary 1, 1862, was passed. The naval bill coming up, an amendment was adopted that Mr. Stevens shall be refunded the cost of constructing his battery, unless it shall prove a failure; also, an amendment appropriating \$13,000 000 for war-clad vessels, and \$250,000 for casting heavy ordnance. House .- A resolution of thanks to Mr. Ericsson. inventor of the Monitor, was reported from the naval committee, and passed. The tax bill progresses. Among the items acted upon yesterday, were illuminating gas, coal oil, rectified spirits, coffee, tobacco, cigars, gunpowder, and other ex-plosives, printer's ink, clothing, iron, and hoop skirts. In a debate arising out of the proposed amendment of the latter item Mr. Pendleton conceived it necessary to the dignity of his character

not apropos in the halls of Congress. Legislature Yesterday.

that he should get off a jest that would have been

out of place in a concert saloon, and was certainly

SENATE -An act relative to recording ordinances in Philadelphia was passed. A bill to promote the efficiency of the military of Philadelphia was introduced, but under the rules was laid over. The bill incorporating the Chestnut Hill Cemetery was

House .- The House, by a unanimous vote, repealed the bill, passed several days ago, requiring the payment of mercantile taxes to the Receiver of Taxes instead of to the City Treasurer. Wednesday next was fixed for the discussion of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad bill.

The Loyalty Resolutions of the M. E. Conference.

The lovalty resolutions adopted by the Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session in this city, deserve special attention and commendation. They are comprehensive, firm, and decided; and, at the same time, neither fanatical, sectional, nor abusive. They form a platform which all loyal men in every part of the Confederacy can cheerfully sustain, no matter how much they may differ in regard to the numerous incidental questions that grow

As the Conference represents, in part, a constituency residing in slave States, where a considerable number of disaffected persons reside, no resolutions could have been unanimously adopted which were not characterized by a tinge of conservatism; but the enthusiastic feeling of loyalty that permeated the whole body, as a mass, could not be satisfied with anything short of an unequivocal expression on all vital points. The rebellion is denounced as "unjust and wicked;" the duty of the Church "to employ every appropriate means for the maintenance and perpetuity of good government, and to sustain the powers that be in this great struggle," is strongly enforced, and a willingness to "cheerfully bear" "any tax or taxes that may be required to defray the expenses of the war" is expressed.

It is, a cheering sight to witness a great Church rallying thus strongly round the State in this hour of national tribulation.

THE New York Tribune, of Thursday, in an article commenting upon the great battle and victory near Winchester, Virginia, speaks as follows of the Pennsylvania troops, who decided the fortunes of that brilliant day:

"The rebels renewed the action on Sunday morn. ing, making an effort to turn the Union right by a heavy fire of artillery and a feigned attack on our left. Their cannon, inperior in number, (23 to 24,) were advantageously posted; their infantry were covered by woods and a high stone wall. The rebel covered by woods and a high stone wall. The rebel right was driven back half a mile by an infantry charge, but gained a strong position, whence, by the help of their artillery, they regained all they had lost. A heavy cannonade and fusillade was kept up by both parties till 3 P. M., without heavy loss, though the armies were for the most part but three or four bundred vards anart, and at times still nearer. though the armies were for the most part but three or four hundred yards apart, and at times still nearer. At 3 the infantry of the rebel left debouched from the woods and charged our right, intending to capture the battery there stationed. Their first charge nearly succeeded, but was repelled by a storm of grape-shot. A second and still weaker charge was more easily repulsed; and then General Tyler, commanding our left, ordered an advance on the rebel batteries in his front. Two charges were successively repelled with slaughter, but the third prevailed, routing the rebels who but the third prevation, routing the revers when opposed it, and capturing two guns and four caissons. Of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, which led this charge, Colonel Murray and twenty-rive other men were killed and eightythree wounded; in all, one hundred and nine or the three hundred who followed its standard

"This success decided the fate of the battle.

"This success decided the fate of the battle. The rebel left was utterly broken and fled, whereupon their centre wavered and gave ground. An
attempt to retrieve the day by a charge of the rebel
right utterly failed, an Irish battalion, which was ed forward in advance, utterly refusing to fire

Notwithstanding the fact that more than one hundred thousand Pennsylvanians are now in the field, exclusive of those who are serving in regiments mustered in and credited to other States, she has frequently been charged by politicians with having received too large a share of the patronage of the Federal Government—an accusation that would be triumphantly disproved upon examination, even if the great truth that she has contributed more soldiers to the Republic than her wealthy and populous sister, New York, did not entitle her to pre-eminent consideration. Her children are gathered in thousands in the far South, along the banks of the Potomac and noted performers and peculiarly fitted for parlor elocuah and in the fertile valleys of tion Tennessee: and wherever ordered to attack the foe they cover themselves with imperishable glory. At Ball's Bluff, at Dranesville, at Roanoke, at Port Royal Ferry, and now at Winchester, their devotion to the country has been shown in deeds of unexampled heroism, and in the loss of hundreds of precious lives. The gallant MURRAY gave up his own at Winchester, falling at the head of the column that pierced the enemy's centre. It is just to add that the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which suffered so severely in the same conflict, was commanded by Colonel WM. D. LEWIS, Jr., son of our patriotic fellowcitizen, Hon. Wm. D. Lewis. It is called the Juniata regiment, and is chiefly composed of men from that region, though filled up with

WE ARE requested to call attention to an advertisement in our columns of a handsome residence on Tulpehocken street, Germantown, for sale. For location, scenery, or convenience it is unsurpassed.

one or two hundred from Philadelphia.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 28. The best military despatches are those written before or after a great battle. They have the ring of reality in them, and no matter how awkward their English, or deficient their grammar, they always become classical. Some of the best despatches have been the worst written. What is desired at this time is not the flowers of rhetoric, but the fruits of victory. Among the modest and brave men of the American army, let me name Banks, Shields, and Sigel. Each represents a class; each is the ideal of a peculiar military theory; and yet they agree in one thing-to let their deeds answer for them, and refuse all blast of trumpets before the execution of the work before them. The German Sigel's address to his soldiers, after the battle of Pea Ridge, is a paper of exhilarating eloquence. It thrilled me, as I read it, like a grand march performed by a great band. There is an utter ignoring of self; a present and vital devotion to the country and the cause, and at the same time a brevity, yet a splendor of diction, that speak of the accomolished scholar and practised martial chief. Shields, like Sigel, a native of foreign birth, played a conspicuous part in the rout of the rebels at Winchester; and I predict that, when his account of his actions

there comes to light, it will be as unpretending as Sigel's, so far as their leader is concerned, and equally commendatory of the lank and file. General Banks, eminent in poitical life for reticence and unselfishness, and always averse to ostentatious display, scarcely needs anybody to predict what his report will be of the conduct of his army. When he has ceased from the pursuit, he will, for a time. drop the sword, so promptly drawn and gallantly wielded, to tell the story of one of the finest scene in this marvellous struggle. Do not misunderstand me, because I select these three types of men, as desiring to ignore the admitted merits of such sailors as Dupont, Foote, Goldsborough, and Porter, or such soldiers as Curtis, C. F. Smith, Logan, McClernand, Halleck, Buel, and others. The rivalry among both of these classes is so great that all of the defenders of the good cause will prove as heroic in fighting for the flag as they are modest in reciting their own achieve-

Major General McClellan is with the great army of the Potomac, and many anxious hearts are beating for his own safety and victory, and for the safety and victory of the two hundred thousand he is leading. In this crisis of our own fate, and probably of the fate of the civilization and Christendom of the human race, so many noble spirits have come forward to contest for the prize of-doing the most and the best, that no one man, even if he performed feats of supernatural daring, can hope to carry off all the honors. But if Gen. McClellan succeeds in his present campaign he will fairly divide the honors with any of those who have immortalized themselves. He has had a good long season to prepare for it. and inexhaustible resources have been placed at his command and control. Some of his overzealous friends have complained that injustice has been done to him in this correspondence. If it were necessary to deny this, I would do so; but having from the first supported him, as well from personal feelings as from State pride, no such misconstruction can be placed upon a fair and candid statement of the late events with which he has been identified. No true soldier will complain of just criticisms upon his movements. These are always the incidents of a great war. There is hardly a general officer now wearing a sword that has not been subjected to the severest of military and legislative scrutiny and examination. General Butler, of Massachusetts, was attacked for returning home after his achievement at Hatteras Inlet. General Pholps was denounced for his anti-slavery proclamation at Ship Island. General Patterson is still censured for the proceedings of last summer; and many of those who claim that the abandonment of Manassas was creditable, because it was effected without bloodshed, refuse to listen to General Patterson's explanation that his attack upon Johnston would have ended in his defeat and in the slaughter of many of our fellow-citizens. It is a matter of notoriety

that, although General Grant was made a Major General for gallantry at Donelson, he has since fallen under partial censure. The brave General Charles F. Smith was discussed and decried considerably before his wonderful deeds of daring at the same battle, and was confirmed by the Senate in the midst of these strictures. How Gen. Wool was postponed and even rebuked-how Gen. Harney was scolded and temporarily shelved-are parts of the history of the times. Some allowance will doubtless be made by General McClellan when he recalls these things to mind. He will also be able to account for the public impatience and anxiety when he recollects what hopes and fears are filling the hearts of the relatives of the mass of troops under his direct command. My expectations are high that he will prove to be worthy of this vast responsibility, and if he should be, he will be entitled to all, and to more than all, the honors now claimed for him by men who only espouse

THE reported escape of the steamer Nash ville from Beaufort, N. C., is much to be regretted. But as it is believed that she was heavily loaded with cotton, she will probably seek rather to deliver it safely in England, or at some port from which it can be safely transhipped to England, than to prey upon our commerce. It is scarcely possible she will ever again attempt to return to our coast, as the "rat holes" have nearly all been effectually

his cause from political and partisan motives.

OCCASIONAL.

"A New Sartor Resartus." Reed's scurrilous and querulous assault upon Mr. Seward. It is entitled "A New Sartor Resartus." and is a searching analysis of the ex-Ambassador's pamphlet. Its author is a young gentleman of talent and information, and he attacks Mr. Reed with searching sarcasm The record he makes upon the placid politician is an unenviable one. We trust it will have a wide circulation.

GUNPOWDER, CANNON, AND PROJECTILES .- W. take pleasure in calling attention to the lecture of Prof. R. A. Fisher, of New Haven, on Monday evening, at Sansom-street Hall. For months past subject has the public been so deeply interested as in the implements of modern warfare We have heard of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns; of the Dahlgren and Parrott; of columbiads. howitzers, and mortars; of rifled cannon and other projectiles; the Sawyer, James, and Hotchkiss shells; but few among us have even a general idea of the difference in these formidable engines of war. Prof. Fisher's lecture gives just such information as is wanted. It is historical, scientific, and practical; the subject being digested, and, in a single evening, information obtained that could be only had from a military library after prolonged study and research. We hope he will be received here, as in New York and other places, with a large audience.

Public Amusements. Mr. Murdoch will give a final reading to-night, and will example his high didactic and dramatic powers in some of the best and most versatile selections of which our literature can boast. The natural capacities of Mr. Murdoch for public recitation are assisted by long experiences in the rendition of every variety of character He has been a student of human nature in all its manifestations, and has rendered both its serious and comic phases with equal success. His Hamlet is a fine, intellectual and physical impersonation, and he excels in the lighter characters of the sterling comedy, as in the lead-ing parts of the plays of Morton, Colman, and Sheridan. places, a close student of man as the creature of circumstances, and the thousand incidents of his active life have been applied to the perfecting of his powers of imitation and have made him kindred with the most gifted American ofevery profession and degree of genius. He is, therefore, appreciative and experienced beyond many of the most

set saide, and ease, grace, and ability are less easily recognized than their absence. Thousands of people who never patronized a theatre have attended the readings of Mr. Murdoch, and all have been charmed, interested, and instructed.

The series of views of India, exemplifying the Sepoy insurrection, will be exhibited at the Assembly Buildings, this afternoon and evening. Ladies and children will find this entertainment moral, novel, and interesting.

Navigation in the Southwest. Sr. Louis, March 28 .- General Halleck has issued an order that; in view of the rapid extension of steamboat pavigation into the loyal States, and the importance of ving the boats engaged in such navigation controlled by loyal citizens, it is ordered that all licenses to pilots ment, shall be revoked on and after the 15th proximo. from the supervising inspector, who will only grant them to persons of approved loyalty, or, in case of doubt, will

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY NEXT. See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues, issued to-day, for next Tuesday's sale, comprising, also, a list of public sales 8th, 15th, and 22d inst. They sell regularly every week.

FROM WASHINGTON A CAVALRY SKIRMISH NEAR DUMFRIES.

TEN REBEL PRISONERS CAPTURED. The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS IN THE TAX

Health of the Army of the Potomac. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY TO BRITISH SUBJECTS. Bayard Taylor Offered the Secretaryship Legation to Russia.

THE DEFENCE OF THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1862. The Tax Bill-Gas, Coal Oil, Vinegar, Sugar, Candy, Tobacco, Etc.

The House resumed the tax bill to-day. The tax of gas, twenty-five cents per thousand feet, was first con ered at great length by the members, who displayed much knowledge of this particular subject; but the amount named was agreed to. So with crude coal, petroleum, or rock oil, which was left at five cents per gallon, illuminating oil being ten cents per gallon. The tax on vinegar, which was fixed in the bill at five cents per gallon, was stricken out. On ground coffee, and all preparations of which coffe forms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substi-

pound to three mills. Ground pepper, cloves, gluger, and all imitations of the same are retained at one cen The tax on refined sugar, whether loaf, lump, or granulated, or pulverized, was raised from two mills to one cent. Sugar-candy and all confectionery, made wholly r in part of sugar, is taxed at two cents per pound Checolate and cocoa (one cent), salieratus (five mills),

tute for coffee, the tax was reduced from one cent per

and starch (six mills), were left as in the bill. The tax of three cents per pound on tobacco, leaf stem, (unmanufactured,) was stricken out, the commit-tee desiring to tax all tobacco as a manufactured article; but tobacco, cavendish, plug, twist, fine cut, and manu factored of all descriptions, was increased from five to ten cents per pound. Prepared smoking tobacco is taxed at three cents. Cisars not valued at five dollar per thousand are taxed ten cents per pound, and all vaued over five dollars per thousand at fifteen cont per pound; over ten dellars per thousand, twenty cent

Gunpowder remains unchanged, (one and five center ner th...) while the tax on printer's ink was stricken out. Broome, ready-made clothing, pails, straw-hats, caps, bonnets, and hoop-skirts, which were taxed specifically were altered to three per cent. ad valorem; and pins brellas, parasols, five per ceut. ad raloren After changing the tax on printing paper from three mills per pound to five per cent. ad valorem, the House adjourned.

New Bill for the Abolition of Slavery. Mr. WRIGHT (Democrat) introduced a bill in the Senate, to-day, (making the third one pending,) abolishing slavery in the District of Colu in many respects from the pending bills. The first section provides that no person not now within the District of Columbia, nor now owned by any person resider here, nor hereafter born within it, shall ever be held in slavery in its limits or without it, if born in the District: Provided, that no officers of the Government being citizens of slaveholding States, coming into this District on public business, and remaining only so long as may be reasonable, may be attended into and out of said District, and while here, by the necessary servants of themselves and their families, without their right to hold said servants in service thereby being im The following section provides that all children born of slave mothers within this District; shall be free afte the first day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1862, but shall be educated by their parents, and serve as apprentices in return therefor till the age of 21, when they shall be entirely free. The corporations of Washington and Georgetown are em-

wered to carry into effect this provision The fourth section enacts that all persons held as slaves in this District, or owned by persons resident within it, shall remain such at the will of their respective owners; provided, that any such owner (or legal representative of his or her slave, upon which such slave shall forthwith shall be a board for determining the value of such slaves as their owners may thus desire to emancipate, and hold ions on the first Monday in each month. The fith section empowers the corporations of Washington and Georgetown with efficient powers to arrest

The sixth section submits this bill to a vote of all white male persons (on April 1) above 21 years of age, the President is to announce the fact by proclamation The corporate limits of Washington and Georgetown are extended by this bill to the District for the purpose of enforcing this act.

The Defence of the Censor. The report of the House Committee on the Judiciary on the censorship of the press, as heretofore in force i the Washington telegraph office, has been the subject of the Washington telegraph omce, has been the subject of must comment, pro and con. I understand that a pub-sicion will shortly appear in defence of the censor, based the following grounds: First. That the committee present as suppressed

despatches those which were actually approved and pub-Second. That despatches of a serious character tha were supplessed are not made public. Third. That the committee omit the evidence of the censor showing that one executive department issued an order allowing one journal the exclusive privilege sending any matters that it chose to.

Fourth That the committee omit to state that it was in evidence before them that the Associated Press, the French minister, and others, were permitted to send by telegraph that the *Trent* affair was amicably settled hus removing the charge of stock-speculation Fifth. That while the committee personally abuse the engor, they omit the evidence of eight out of ten repreentatives of the papers before the committee, that they llame, if any, rested elsewhere.

were entirely satisfied with his course, and that the Sixth That the New York journal which instigate the investigation has the largest record of suppressed military despatches. Refunding Duties on Fire-Arms.

The following bill passed the Senate to day:

Be it enacted, dc., That the authority given to the etary of the Treasury to refund and ramit the duties and imposts on all arms imported into the United States by or for the account of any State. as provided in the act to which this is an addition, shall and only to arms for which orders or contracts were made prior to the let day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: Provided, That said Secretary shall have satisfactory proofs exhibited to him that the said arms were actually purchased in a foreign country for account of a State, and that the price paid for the same by the State was cally the first cost and the usual and customary charges attending the purchase and importation of the same, exclusive of duty.

New Law on Pension Claims. The following House bill passed the Senate to-day, without amendment, and only awaits the President's Be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act no claim for a pension, or for an increase of pension, shall he allowed in favor of the children or other descendants of any person who served in the war of the Revolution or of the widow of such person, when such person or his widow died without having established a claim to a

This law is believed to be very detrimental to the inrests : f claim agents. The Health of the Army. This morning, public attention was called to a long string of four-horse ambulances, bearing to the railroad spot, for transit North, some three or four hundred sick rienced and mischievous persons here, who sympathi with the rebels, have stated that much disease had been endered by recent exposures of the troops to cold and rain; but it seems that the mortality and the pres sick list is small indeed. Probably, more disease is enendered in close tents and huts than by sleeping on the cold, wet ground. NAPOLEON never used tents for his soldiers in campaigning. The Philadelphia Zouave Re

giment has lost only seventeen men, thus far, by sick-The Re-Establishment of Southwestern

Trade. Secretary CHASE means to carry out the principle h announced some time ago, that commerce shall follow the flag, and has accordingly issued instructions to the treasury agents, collectors, and surveyors, on the Ohio and Mississippi, dispensing with applications to the Secretary for licenses to trade, and authorizing the shipnent of all goods not intended for the aid of the rebellion to all places occupied by our troops in the Valley States. Applications for permits can be made henceforth direct to the collectors or surveyors of the different ports.

Bayard Taylor. Mr. Minister CAMERON is in town, making arrangeents for his departure to Russia. He has tendered BAYARD TAYLOR the position of Secretary of Legation

is thought will accept. The Proposed Tax on Crude Oils, &c. At the suggestion and earnest solicitation of Ropresentatives McKnight and Patton, of Pennsylvania, and FENTON, of New York, who represent mostly the etroleum or rock oil region, the Committee of Ways and Means have consented to the striking out of the proposed tax on crude oil and rock oils, leaving the tax of eight cents per gallon on the refined article, with a draw back when entered for exportation.

Executive Clemency to British Subjects The President has unconditionally pardoned two subjects of Great Britain, who were convicted, three year ago, by the District Court of Florida, and sentenced to imprisonment in the District of Columbia Penitentiary, for resisting and preventing the master and pilot of an American vessel in the free and lawful exercise of their authority and command on board thereof. The President, in his proclamation to Marshal Lamon, says the convicts, it now appears, were guiltless of criminal in-tent, and that Lord Lyons had caused a special inquiry to be made into the merits of their case, and besough him to extend to them the executive clemency.

Steam Communication Between Wash-ington and Fortress Monroe.

Arrangements are nearly completed for establishing a line of steamers between Washington as d Fortress Monroe so as to secure a daily arrival; the trip to be made,i nine hours. The proprietor will extend the facilities for carrying the mails, and it is more than probable that the Post Office and War Departments will encourage the en-

terprise. New Treasury Notes. Nearly a million of the new legal-tender notes reache the Treasury to-day, and will be paid out immediately The signatures are printed on them, but the precaution against counterfeiting are even more effective than with the present notes. By the middle of April, the Departent hope to have at least half of the one hundred and fifty millions for issue.

The Railroad to Manassas. The cars are now running to Manassas, and the road is open four miles beyond.

The Tenth Legion of New York. This afternoon, a splendid flag was presented to the Centh Legion (the Fifty-sixth Regiment of New York volunteers), by Major Monton, of New York, who reerred to the great issue of the present struggle, and to he patriotism of the section of country from which the Legion came, the birth-piece of DeWitt Chinton and Wm. H. Seward, and the headquarters of Washington uring the Revolution. Colonel VAN WYCE, in response, assured him, in the name of his regiment, that the banner should never be trailed in dishonor. They might fail,

out falter—never ! The determination for all time of a republican governnent was now staked on the wager of the battle. Bette perish the whole army of the Union than imperil the reedom of mankind and the principles of constitutional government. The army was invincible, because they ealized the great issues at stake, and were pauting fo

The Nashville and Louisville Railroad. The Post Office Department is advised that the Nash-ville and Louisville railroad is now open, and that the trip through is made in eight hours. The Baltimore and

Ohio railroad is to be opened by the 1st of April. The Farmers of Fairfax County. A meeting of farmers of the upper part of Fairlan n association for mutual defence, so that they could lant crops without great expense. They also agreed o co-operate with each other in building fences, &c.

Captured Prisoners. Five rebel prisoners, consisting of Lieutenants Har ob and Wyvill, of the signal corps, and three prirates, were captured to-day, and brought here The Episcopal Clergy.

Two Episcopal clergymen of this city refuse to obe

hurch orders, directing the reading of thanksgiving ser their parishioners, and should subject the offenders to riers at the instance of Mr. Seward The Steamer Pensacola.

Reports have reached here that the steamship Pensaola, which has gone to the Gulf, does not promise much fficiency on account of the bad work of her engines. which were built as an experiment. They "cut off" at a quarter of the stroke, and the foundations are said to Contractors.

There are a large number of mail contractors from the North in this city just now. The contracts are nall, and worth little as compared with years gone by Still, the old stagers keep their "hands in" as if for the fun of the thing, as well as of coming periodically to Washington The lettings grate he announced on Man The United States Ship Vermont.

Latest news from the ship-of-the-line Vermont, which s now drifting about the ocean, is to the effect that her iding out of a severe gale is chiefly attributable to the skill and coolness of Lieut BICHARD L. LAW. son o Ion. John Law, of Indiana. It is an interesting fact that the grandfather of Lieut Law was a member o Congress, from Connecticut, during the war of 1812, and ils great-grandfather was a member of the first Congres I the United States. Release of State Prisoners.

The following named prisoners were to-day released by the commission relating to State prisoners: O. Nor-RIS BRYAN, A. J. MICHAEL, and WM. B. BRYAN, on ir written parole. F. P. Ellis was discharged on taking the eath of allegiance. E. P. BRYAN, H. A. STEWART, P. W. COOPER, and W. J. RAISIN, WETS TS-THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

List of the Killed and Wounded

WINCHESTER, March 28 -The following is a mor complete list of the killed and wounded in the battle of last Sunday.

EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA. The following is the surgeon's return of killed and wounded in the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment:

Killed.—Colonel Wm. G. Murray, Captain Patrick
Gallagher, Second lieutenant Charles Reem, privates
Paul McLeng, Job Miller, John Gilmore, Aaron B.
Wayght, James Myers, Leo Keech, Wm. Fowler, John
Kelly, Jeremish Gates, Thomas Hancoff, Simon
Kertcher, Joseph McClaren, Jacob Wainwright, James
Graham, and Daniel C. Smith.
Wovnybel.—Privates Wm. S. Davis (mortally), Thos.
Ravenhill, Daniel McLane, Peter Miller, Samuel Burk,
Adam Frank (slightly), James Barn (mortally), Michael
Forney (severely), First Lieut. Samuel Byron,
Corporals Peter Lines, John Shadden, Alfred
Crague, Charles Patker, F. S. Simmönä, Mack Saxton,
Alexander Warn (slightly), Private Reuben Killiam,
James Kurtz, Terrence Kinney, Isaac Johnson, Abran
Hertzler, Jacob Spidle, John Jennings, First Lieut. B.
Morrow, (slightly.) Sergeant Henry Fink, (serionaly.)
Corporals James M Price, Charles Munny, T. C. Foyler, (slightly.) Privates C. D. Dowers, Wm. Prosser, J. younded in the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment Corporale James M. Price, Charles Munmy, T. C. Foyler, (slightly.) Privates C. D. Bowers, Wm. Prosser, J. C. Tester, J. S. Wheeler, Jay Holcomb, (slightly.) Sergeent Philip Smith, (slightly.) Corporal Emanuel Brubaker, (seriously.) Alexander Taylor, James Gallagher, (slightly.) Privates P. R. Hawkins, Thomas Gorn an, slightly; Corporal Shureaker, slightly; Privates John Tolbert (seriously.) Daniel Beitler, Sergeant Franklin Houston, Privates Henry Strickler, (slightl), William Cassidy (mortully.) Chistopher Smith, (seriously.), John Lacree, Abraham Hertzler, slightly.

SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO REGIMENT, Killen.—Sergeant David Brecker, Corporal J. H. Lantz, Privates L. P. Smith, McMaster, Henry Coifels, Edwin Mercer, Captain H. G. Ford, Lieutanant Wig-gins, Privates Robert Norris, John Fox, Nicholas Ger-sler, Robert Pearc, John H. Greene, Adam Sutton, P. Gallagher, Sergeant David Brecker.

FOURTMENTH INDIANA. FOURTEENTH INDIANA.

KILLED.—Corporals Jacob Fust, L. W. Keller. Privates Edward Herkt, Peter Shaffer.

WOUNDED—Captains J. H. Martin, J. H. Kelly.
Sergeauts Weggs, Mayborf, Dalzei, J. M. Mitchell.
Thomas Kidd. Corporals C. W. Smith, Weisner, J. T.
Mull, Alexander Putnam. Privates C. T. Warren, F.
Brown, John A. Marks, Edward J. Waldron, James
Quillian, W. Kapper, Henry Harter, Frank Feldman,
Jacob Ottinger, Wm. Ottinger, James Jolly, J. B.
Spaker, Howard Jespakes, Howard Senor, Peter Nalley,
Mike Prater, Wu. Neice, Mike Mutville, John G. Conley, T. H. Burnett, Harrison Anderman, Jefferson
Thames, Wallace Hooker, Cornellus Obeam, C. W. Mears,
Drummer, Elijah Barret, Sevens S. Crump, Wm. McLipt,
J. H. Rosser Howard, Laner Keiggs, J. Rober, P. F.
Barret, A. Wesle, T. Wilbert, Wm. Miller.

WASHINGTON NEWS

SECRETARY WELLES CONGRATULATES LIEUT. WORDEN.

WASHINGTON, March 28 -The Hon. Mr. Stanton, o Kansas, served notice to-day on the parties interested to the effect that he intended to contest the Senaturial eat of General Lane Nothing has as yet been heard of any offensive movement of the rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimac. General Cameron visited the Senate this morning. The Treasury Department to-day received from the egal-tender notes.

ant Worden, is published by authority:

NAYY DEFARTMENT, March 15, 1862.

SIR: The naval action which took place on the 10th instant, between the Monitor and Merrimac at Hampton Boads, when your vessel with two guns engaged a powerful armored steamer of at least eight guns, and after a few hours' conflict repelled her formidable antagonist, has excited general admiration and received the applause of the whole country.

The President directs me, while earnestly and deeply sympathizing with you in the injuries which you have sustained, but which it is believed are but temporary, to thank you and your command for the heroism you have displayed and the great service you have rendered. ant Worden, is published by authority:

orreu.
The action of the 10th, and the performance, power, and capabilities of the *Monitor*, must effect a ratical change in naval warfare.
Flag-officer Goldsborough, in your absence, will be furnished by the Department with a copy of this letter of thanks, and instructed to cause it to be read to the meers and crew of the Monitor.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, Lieutenant John L. Worden, United States Navy Commanding United States steamer Monitor, Wash

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Cavalry Skirmish near Dumfries. WASHINGTON, March 28 -Two squadrons of the Firs New Jersey Cavalry, under command of Col. Windham. yesterday surrounded a company of rebel Texas Ran-gers, near Dumfries, twelve miles below the Occoquan I few shots were fired on both sides without injury, excepting that one of our men was slightly wounded in the wrist. Ten prisoners were taken and brought to Wash ington. Our troops have captured a number of wagons, oaded with wheat, but owing to a want of horses, were enabled to bring off only four of them to their camp.

SKIRMISH NEAR STRASBURG.

WHEREABOUTS OF JACKSON. ETRASBURG, March 28 .- The rebel Ashby, with four mns, appeared near Strasburg, yesterday, and threw

several shells into our camp, killing or wounding one of His position was such as to prevent any attempts to cut him off, but our guns drove him away.

General Banks reconnoitred all the positions within eral miles of the camp, returning after dark. Jackson is supposed to be keeping very quiet below

broughout the war and are so still. An agent of the Manassas Railway Company, who has en hiding in the mountains for weeks to avoid Jack. on, has returned and given much valuable aid to Gene Many of the inhabitants have been re ceks in the mountains and cares. All is quiet to-day.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC. CONTRABANDS AND REFUGEES ARRIVING.

rived at the navy yard last night, from an expedition She reports that, on Monday morning, two boats' crews of the Yankee landed at Shipping Point to remove the guns left by the rebels: by they wer so engaged, a squadron of rebel cavalary, said to be the Dumfries Cavalary, numbering fifteen hundred, made their appearance on the bill. Our men immediately pulled off, after securing two guns—one a 9-inch Dahl-gren, and the other a long 32-pounder, both being smooth-bore—which were brought up to the yard, and found to be double-shotted. The Yankee fell out into the stream at the at parance of the enemy, and had trained her guns, but the cavalry or the enemy, and her teamer and guile, but the cavary retired, and kept out of range. The Yankee brought up, in addition to the two rebel

guns, one hundred and sixty 9-inch shells, loaded, and four hundred 6-inch shells, unloaded, which were taken from the rebel batteries.
At Evansport the rebels have left the saw mill untouched, and there is sufficient lumber at the mill to make quarters for several thousand men. Two deserters came off from Acquis Creek a few days since, who state that large numbers of robel troops are congregating at Rappahannock, where they will make a

Contrabands are coming daily to the flotilia. Thirtysaven arrived in one day, lately, from the vicinity of Dumtries, and were sent over to the Maryland share.

White refugees also find their way to the flotilla from day to day. Among the latter is Dr. Eastman, a New Yorker by birth, but who has resided near Dumfries for several years past.

Carro, March 28 .- (Special to the Chicago Times) .-An arrival from Island No. 10, yesterday, reported the the effect of our fire on the rebel batteries was very seriour, and the upper battery was entirely silenced. Sixtynine men have been killed, and twenty or thirty me killed on the Island,

The rebels continue to fortify. Steamers can be seen continually running up and down etween the Island and mainland. There have been no tidings from General Pope. EXCITEMENT IN BURLINGTON, N. J.

BAPTIST CLERGYMAN ATTEMPTS TO DE LIVER AN ABOLITION LECTURE. UPROAR AMONG THE AUDITORS.

HE IS THREATENED WITH TAR AND FEATHERS.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 28 .- The Rev. Samus Aaron, a Baptist preacher of Mount Holly, New Jersey, attempted to deliver an Abolition lecture, at the City Hall, last evening. He commenced by denousing the inistration, and avowing himself opposed to the manner in which the war was conducted, whereupon the crowd commenced hissing and pelting him with eggs. This produced much excitement, especially among the ladies in the audience. Several of them jumped out of the windows. In the meanwhile the crowd was crying "kill him," "tur and feather him." The mayor o the city was present, and endeavored to stop the confusion, but did not succeed. Finally, Mr. Aaron with drew, and was taken away by his friends. No one was hurt, so far as is known.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Bombardment of Island No. 10. CANNONADING HEARD AT POINT PLEASANT.

THE BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE SUCCESSFUL.

St. Louis, March 28 .- The Democrat's Cairo desnat says that heavy firing and rapid cannonading at Point Pleasant was heard at the fleet, night before last. Point Pleasant is on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, about seven miles below New Madrid. It is occupled by Gen. Pope, who has erected batteries for the purpose of preventing the rebel transports and gunboats from passing to and from Island No. 10. Captain Maynadier and Col. Bufort, who accompnie rofessor Steiner in his balleon reconnoissance on Tues day, discovered that the shells from our mortars had ge The elevation of the mortars and the charge of powder have both been too great. This will be remedied imme

diately, and greater execution may be expected here

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 27 .- The work on the arte sian well, inside of the Fortress, has been recommenced for the season. It has now reached a depth of three hun ired and eighty-five feet, the last one hundred feet of which have been through fine clay.

The steamer Atlantic arrived from New York this norning, on the way to Port Royal. The arrival of several paymasters this morning is the ccasion of much joy to the soldiers. A flag of truce was sent out to-day, but no news was

The Case of General Stone in the Massa chusetts Legislature. Boston, March 28.—The resolution instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to petition the President to cause General Stone to be immediately tried was almost unanimously voted down in the House to-day, as being an uncalled-for interference with the military au-

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DIS-TRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A NEW BILL INTRODUCED. REMISSION OF DUTIES ON STATE ARMS.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

If Efficient, Mr. Stevens to be Refunded its Cost. THE TAX BILL ASSUMING SHAPE. ADOPTION OF FURTHER AMENDMENTS

Appropriation for Iron-Clad Vessels and

Heavy Ordnance. WASHINGTON, March 28, 1862. SENATE.

Petitions Presented. Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, presented the cition of citizens of New Jersey against further traffic tax on spirite. Pensions to Revolutionary Survivors. Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to prevent the allowance of pensions hereafter to the widows and children of Revolu-tionary solding, whiless their claims are established.

Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. MORBILL (Rep ), of Maine, presented the resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maine in relation to the reciprocity treaty. Referred.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine; presented the resolution of the same Legislature in relation to internal revenue. Befored. A Question of Privilege.

A Question of Privilege.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, presented a petition that the New York Caucasian, and other papers, be allowed the same privileges in the mails as the Aboli-

Mr. WRIGHT (U.) introduced a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Appointment of Brigadier Generals.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, moved to take up the resolution in relation to brigadier generals. The resolution provides that there he no more appointments to this office, unless as a reward for gallantry in action, &c. He said there were already a hundred and eighty brigadier generals appointed in the regular army, and he thought it safe to say that the expense to the country from the appointment of brigadier generals alone would be a million dollars. He thought there was no need of so many brigadiers. We had also twenty major generals. He wanted it understood that he was opposed to the constant aggrandizement of the army. We had brigadiers enough, if each had a proper command, for an army of 730,000. He wanted to know when we were going to stop appointing brigadier generals.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said he believed there had been one hundred and soventy-five brigadier generals nominated. The gentleman should remember that we have a very large army, and have less officers, in proportion, than we had in the Mexican or Revolutionary wars. The army must be well officered to make it effective.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said he agreed mainly with the views of the Senator from Iowa, but he thought the blame was partly with the Senate in allowing so many. There seemed to be a State pride in the matter, each State being anxious to beast of the most generals. We had a large paper presented here yesterday, containing a longlist of recommendations from the aldermen, Common Council, &c., of New York. If men could not rely on their own merits, without the aid of so muchoutside recommendation; he considered it as rather an evidence seainst them. We had now a larger army than Congress ever intended. We have too many men now who look well on review, and will probably fight well if they are given a chance. We have now more men than twe wart. The Senator from Massachusetts contends Mr. WRIGHT (U.) introduced a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

with a quarter of a million more men than they can use.

The Army too Large.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said he agreed with the Senator from Maine. He thought that the army contained 150,000 more men than were needed. The War Department ought to immediately stop enlistments, and also have the thousands of men who are unfit for duty discharged. He thought Congress could unmake generals as easily as it could make them.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, opposed taking up the resolution at present, as the business was proper for consideration in executive session. It had get so now that the President does not nominate, but he presents the name of "A.B." because "C.D." recommends him.

On motion of Mr. KING (Bop.), of New York, the bill remitting duties on arms, ordered by the States prior to the 1st of January, 1862, was taken up and passed.

Naval Appropriation Bill. The naval appropriation bill was taken up, the ques-tion being on the amandment for completion of the Staveni

Stevens Battery. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, offered a provise that ne part of the appropriation be paid until said battery shall have been completed according to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy as fully adequate for the purposes of its construction.

Mr. THOMSON (Dem.), jof New Jersey. proceeded to speak in favor of the amendment. He contended that Mr. Stevens had done all he could in accordance with the contract. He had been obliged to change the plan by the inpreased efficiency of naval warfare. Great in. the contract. He had been obliged to change the plan
by the increased efficiency of naval warfare. Great injustice was done him by the report of the commissioners,
and if the battery was completed it will be the most powerful armament in the world.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of Rhode Island, said that, according to the pamphlet of Mr. Stevens, the guns are to
be exposed and also the gunners. He desired some one
to tell him how the guns or gunners were to be protected. According to the pamphlet, the gunners must
dodge the balls for safety. Let Mr. Stevens finish his
battery, as Ericason did, and then, if it proves satisfactory, the Government will pay him for it.

The Experiment should be Tried.

The Experiment should be Tried.

Mr. WADK (Rep.), of Olio, was in favor of trying the experiment. He wanted to place the navy on the best basis. He knew the experiment was a costly one, but it will not cost as much as the experiments we are trying with our immense army, who seem to be try-ing the experiment of conquering the enemy withou After further discussion, a vote was taken on Mr. Stevens that be repaid the money he has expended in the construction of this vessel, unless it is unsuccessful, &c., and struction of this vesset, unless as a management of the was agreed to—year 24, nays 18.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, offered an amendment providing that the said money shall not be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy is of the relative that it will secure to the public service an efficient opinion that it will secure to the public service an efficient steam battery. This amendment was also adopted—yeas

Appropriation for Iron-clad Vessels. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered an amendment, appropriating \$13,000,000 to enable the Secretary of New Hampshire, offered an Adopted. Henry Ordnance Also, an amendment appropriating \$250,000 for casting heavy ordnance, at the Washington navy yard. Adopted. The bill was then passed.

The Senste adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Acknowledgment to Mr. Ericsson. Acknowledgment to Mr. Ericsson.

Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution declaring it fit and proper that a public acknowledgment should be made to John Ericsson for the enterprise, skill, energy, and forecaste displayed by him in constructing the iron-clad steamer Monitor, which, under gallant and able management, came so opportunely to the relief of our fleet in Hampton Roads, and defended it against the vessel of the enemy, seemingly irresistible to any other vessel of the comment and that the thanks of Congress power at our command, and that the thanks of Congress be presented to him for the great services thus rendered

to the country.

The resolution was adopted Invalid Pensions.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Bep), of Illinois, inquired of the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions whether any action has been taken toward passing a law providing for pensions on account of deceased officers and soldiers of the present war.

The Bombardment of Island No. 10. | Mr. EDWARDS (Rep.), of New York, replied that a bill for that purpose had already been reported. The Tax Bill.
The House resumed the consideration Illuminating Gas.

An amendment was adopted that when the manufacture of illuminating gas shall not be above five hundred thousand cubic feet per month five cents per thousand cubic feet per month five cents per thousand, and not exceeding five million feet, ten cents; above that, and not exceeding five millions, fifteen cents, and when over fitteen millions twenty cents. Gas companies are authorized to add the duty or tax to their collections, any limitation of any State laws to the contrary notwithstanding. The cost oit resulting from the manufacture of illuminating gas; or its re-distillation, is to be exempt from duty.

Coai Oil, etc.

The tax of five conts a gallon on crude coal oil or tar.

The tax of five conts a gallon on crude coal oil or tar and other bituminous substances, used for like purposes, and on crude petroleum or rock oil, was stricken out. Oil renned and produced by the distillation of coal exclusively shall be subject to a duty of eight cents per gallon. The next clause was modified so that spirits rectified and mixed with other material, or prepared in any way to be sold as whisky, shall pay fifteen cents per gallon, and when sold as brasily sill, while, or under other manne, thirty cents per gallon, on the basis of first proof, and so on in proportion for any greater strength. A tax of five cents is placed on wineger, manufactured from materials other than cider, and the tax of nine cents stricken out. The tax on ground coffee, and all preparations of which coffee forms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, is reduced from one cent to three milts per pound. Ground mustard and sngar are each taxed one cent per pound. Tobacco and Cigars.

Tobacco and Cigars.

The committee struck out the tax of three cents per pound on tobacco leaf or stem unmanufactured, and increased the tax from five to ten cents on cavendish tobacco, plug, twist, fine-cut, and manufactured of all descriptions, not including smirt, eigars, and prepared amoking tobacco. The committee increased the tax on prepared smoking tobacco to five cents, and on smift or tobacce ground dry or damp, of all descriptions, except aromatic or medical, to eight cents per pound. Cigars remain as originally reported.

Gunpowder and Explosives. Gunpowder and Explosives.

Gunpowder and Explosives.

Gunpowder and all explosives substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, of a value not exceeding eighteen cents per pound, are taxed five mills; not exceeding thirty cents per pound. Oxide of zinc and sulphate of barytes are taxed twenty-five cents on the fattor, per pound.

Printers' Int. etc. Printers' Ink, etc. The clause "Printers' Ink, etc.

The clause "Printers' ink and all other descriptions, three per cent. ad valorem" was stricken out. Corn brooms, wooden pails and buckets; straw, palm leaf, and gruss hate, caps and bonnets; hats and caps of fine felt, wool, slaved. India rubber, or silk, wholly or in part; sted hoop skirts, or skirts of metal or other material, all three per contum ad valorem.

Heop Skirts.

Mr. WRIGHT (Union), of Pennsylvania, appealed to ir. Horton to show his gallantry by sustaining his mo ion to strike out the clause taxing skirts. It was known hat the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Horton) was not mly a favorite with the ladies, but the best-looking and best behaved man in the House, and he, therefore, appealed to him.
Mr. HORTON (Rep.) replied that, with this tax, the cost of skirts would not be one-fourth the price they were four years ago. The tax would produce half a million of dol-lars. Those who wear hoops would be greatified in dilicent. Those who wear hoops would be greatified in directly sustaining the Government which is sustaining them.
Str. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Ohio, inquired whether this amendment would have the tendency to raise or lower the skirts. [Laughter.]
Mr. HORTON axpressed his surprise that his colleague, of all other men, should have asked this question.
Mr. Wright's motion was rejected.
Clothing, &c.

Clothing, &c.

Amendments were made to the tax on ready-made clothing and pins, to be 5 per centum ad valorem; on unbreliss and parasols, 5 per centum; on iron, from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton, according to its condition of manufacture. nacture. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 28, 1862. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the

peaker. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Martz, of Harrisburg.

Petitions.

Mr. CONNELL, a petition from two hundred and hirty-four citizens of Frankford for the incorporation of he Frankford Railway Company.

Measure NUCLEUS he Frankford Railway Company.

Messrs. NICHOLS and DONOVAN each presented remonstrances against the passage of House bill No. 557,
upplement to the Philadelphia and Delaware River Rail-Mr. DONOVAN, a patition in favor of House bill 143 to prevent the fraudulent use of castings. Mr. CLYMER, a remonstrance against the North Phi-ladelphia Plank Road Company.

Bills Introduced. Mr. BENSON, a supplement to the Fall Brook Railad Company. Mr. McCLURE, joint resolutions relative to tonnage Inties.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, a bill to promote the fficiency of the military of the city of Philadelphia.

Bills Considered, &c. Mr. LOWRY, chairman of the select committee to avestigate the affairs of the Bank of Commerce, a

investigate the affairs of the Bank of Commerce, at Erie, reported a bill of expenses amounting to \$885.96. On motion of Mr. CONNELL the supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, relative to On motion of Mr. Countries. Solid Philadelphia, relative to recording ordinances, was taken up and passed.
On motion of Mr. SMITB, of Philadelphia, the bill On motion of Mr. CLYMER, the bill granting the Supreme Court jurisdiction of a Court of Chancery in all cases of mortgages, &c. On motten of Mr. BOUGHTER, the supplement to rporating the city of Harrisburg was taken ne act months and it is a part of the part of the part of Mr. CONNELL, the bill granting a pension to Henry Stuart, a disabled soldier, was considered nd passed. The bill to incorporate the Chestnut Hill Cometery

Association was considered and passed.
On motion of Mr. STEIN, the supplement to the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company was taken

up and passed.
On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the supplement to the
Philadelphia and Cresson Navigation Company was
taken up and passed to third reading, when it was iaid
over. Adjourned. HOUSE. The House was called to order at 10 A.M., by the Speaker. Payer by Rev. Mr. Cattell.

The appl pristion bill was received from the Senate. with amendments. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, ordered to be printed, and to be reported, not before Wednesday next. Advertising Delinquent Taxpayers. Mr. WILDEY asked that the Clerk read an editorial from the *Inquirer*, in relation to the bill requiring the payment of mercantile taxes to the receiver of taxes, instead of to the city treasprer. The article denounced the proposed change. proposed change.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, read an extract from the Bulletin, favoring the change.

The bil, as it passed the two houses, and was signed by the Governor, it as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after January 1st, 1863, the charge for advertising delinquent ta: he city of Philadelphia shall not exceed fifteen

the city of Philadelphia shall not exceed fifteen cents for all advertising of each name, in any one ward, which shall be payable by the person or persons liable for the tax, nor shall the same be inserted in more than two newspapers; and if the name of any person shall be so advertised, after having paid their tax, the Receiver shall pay the expenses thereof. pay the expenses thereof.

SEC 2. It shall be the duty of the mercantile appraisers of Philadelphia, in making their returns of mercansers of Philadelphia, in making their returns of mercan-tile assessments to the receiver of taxes of said city, 10 make the said returns on or before April 1st, 1862, and each and every year thereafter, and the said receiver be, and he is hereby directed and authorized, in and for the collection of this and all State taxes, to make under oath conection of this and an state taxes, to make under cate weekly returns thereof to the State Treasurer.

Any and all delinquents of mercantile taxes to be proceeded against by said receiver, in the same manner, and within the time prescribed by existing laws, under a penalty of \$50 for any neglect by said receiver; and the said receiver shall be allowed, and shall receive for the Any act or acts hereby altered or supplied, or that are pealed.

Mr. HOPEINS declared that the act had passed the House without due reflection—that it placed an important trust in the hands of an irresponsible officer, and that the second section, while it provides that the receiver shall make weekly returns, does not require that he shall make weekly returns, does not require that he shall make weekly returns, to the State Treasurer.

Mr. DENNIS was glad to find an opportunity to express his hearty disapproval of the act which it was proposed to repeal. He believed that every office-holder during good behavior should receive all the emoluments to which he was justly entitled, and would never vote, no during good behavior should receive all the emoluments to which he was justly suffiled, and would never vote, no matter to which party the incumbent belonged, to take one dollar of such emoluments. Considered as a law, the bill was most permicious, and he trusted that there would be no hesitation, on the part of members on either side of the House, in voting for its repeal. No city member was cognizant of the exact manner in which it had been nassed. passed.
Mr. ABBOT said that the second section was cer-

Az act repealing the above bill was presented by Mr. WILDEY, and passed unanimously. Congressional Apportionment. Extra Session of 1861. An act was passed relative to the tax imposed for the payment of the expenses of the extra session of 1861. The act provides that the special tax of one-half mill on the dollar shall be levied and collected only on such real

Public Bills Defeated. An act giving justices of the peace power to try cases of An act to authorize the settlement of military supplies An act to pay the officers and men of Col. J. W. Mc-Lane and Captain Dick. Sunbury and Eric Railroad.

and personal property as was liable to pay two and a balf mills on May 16th, 1861.

A short but exciting controversy took place upon the bill to repeal the Sunbury and Brie act of 1861. It was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The question was put by the Speaker: "When shall the committee of the Whole Speaker of the committee have leave to sit again?" The 4th of July was named, also April 16 and April 11. All these propositions were lest, and Wednesday next was fixed The following bills were reported favorably by the

The following bills were reported favorably by the various committees:

An act regulating water companies; relieving the widow of John Haney; granting additional powers to the Courts of Common Pleas in the Tenth district; an act reintive to the Pennsylvania Canal; for the relief of George S. Key; confirming the revised grade regulations of the first and second sections of West Philadelphia; relating to Shamokin Valley Railroad Company; to incorporate the Eas on and Iron Hill Railroad; for the relief of the Chester Valley Railroad Company.

The Heuse then adjourned until three o'clock P. M. on Monday next. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, March 28.—We are at length able to make the following reliable announcement, which will be received with interest by mercantile classes East and West:

The engineers and track-layers report that their forces engaged in restoring the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have finished their work, with the exception of three miles only, about midway between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. All the numerous bridges, large and small, are thoroughly completed, and the last rail necessary to reconnect Baldmore and Washington with Wheeling, Parkersburg, &c., will positively be laid on Sunday morning, the 30th inst.

Large quantities of freight for the Government and on private account, from East and West, are loaded, and have been pushed forward to Harper's Ferry on the one side, and Martinsburg on the other, to go through on Sunday and Monday, as soon as the track is ready. The Sunday and Monday, as soon as the track is ready. The first through passenger trains will leave Baltimore, wheeling, and Parkersburg on Wodnesday, April 24, at the contract of the contract o the latest.

The restoration of this great line of communication will certainly be permanent and effectual, as the country south of it is fully occupied and possessed by Government troops in the departments of Generals McClellan, Dix.jand Fremont, respectively.

Renewed life and energy is inspired into the busines community of Baltimore by this happy result.

The New Jersey Legislature. TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—The Legislature have resolved to adjourn sine die this evening. The Central American Transit Company bill was passed to-day. Opening of Navigation. DUNKIRK, N. Y., March 28.—Navigation on Lake Eri is now open to Toledo. A Prisoner Murders his Keeper. HARTFORD, CODD., March 28.—Daniel Webster, the warden of the State Prison at Wethersfield, was murdered by a refractory prisoner, who had managed to secrete a knife about his person, with which he committed the deed.

Naval Items. Boston, March 28.—The U. S. steam sleep-of-war Canandajoug was launched to-day. The gunboats Ge-Canandaioua was launched to-day. The gunerics and Troga will be launched next week.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Death of Mrs. Watson, the Female Slaver-The Mourning Emblems for the Bull Run Heroes...The Hudson River partially Open... Brooklyn Library Association-Trial Trip of a Revenue Cutter—The Homospathists at Supper—A Tremendous Tumor—Dry Goods Market-Provisions, Stocks, &c.

Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, March 28, 1862. Mrs. Watson, the notorious female slaver, who was driven from this, her native city and country, last sum: ner, owing to the pressure brought to bear upon the gentry engaged in the slave trade, by United States Marhal Murray, recently died in Cadiz, under the most wretched circumstances. About the time that she left this city three charges were brought against her of having been engaged in the slave trade, by way of fitting out vessels. She did not quit, however, until she learned that testimony was accumulating against her. She was born in Frankfort, between William and Gold streets, in this city, her maiden name being Mary Jane Lackey. Her brother is now a policeman in the fifth metro-politan precinct, and many of her leading transactions have been covered by his name. She was divorced from her husband, and as she had undertaken a business requirius masculine effort, so she contracted many of the perhicious habits peculiar to the stronger sex. Information received by the last steumer states that having heard of several inter failures of her vessels on the state that the state that the state that the state of the state that the state of the this side; that three indictuents were hanging over her lere, and that the registers of the three vessels, which she had chintered at Cadiz had been withdrawn by the consul, it is supposed that site fell back into her old habits, became too familiar with the bottle, and sank in herror. The flags in the city are generally at half-mast to-day

(Friday), in honor of the memory of Colonel Slocum, Major Ballou, and Captain Tower, of the Rhode Island Volunteers, who fell at Buil Rus, and whose bodies are expected here this afternoon from Philadelphia. Tho Astor House Broadway entrance has been draped in

lack. The Huds: n river is still closed from Kingston to Al-

bany. The river has been closed at so late a period but seven times in forty-four years. That was first in 1819, when it opened April 3d; in 1839, April 1; 1826, April 4; 1837, March 28; in 1843, April 13th; in 1847, April 4; 1837, March 28; in 1843, April 15th; in 1841, April 6th; and 18:5, April 4th.

The Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association has just held its fourth annual meeting. The receipts for the last year were \$4,692.64; the expanditure, \$4,692.68.

The number of members is 1,355; the whole number of volumes in the library 15,655. It is proposed to reduce the yearly dues from \$5 to \$3.

The United States steam revenue cutter Lady Merchant left the city yesterdsy at 4 P. M., and steamed down to the narrows. Here this proved to be a perfect success; the speed attained was thirteen knots per hour. She is most elegantly fitted up, and carries four guns. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, Douglas Ottinger; first licetenant, W. Davie; second licutenant, A. Cary; third licutenant, W. F. Holloway.

Dr Hadden, city physician in Jersay City, was called upon yesterday to make a post mortem examination of Dr. Hadden, city physician in Jersay cuty, was cause upon yesterday to make a post-moriem examination of the body of Mrs. Webster, who died at her residence, No 14 York street. Mrs. W. had been ailing about two years, during which time she had been attended by several physicians, but without any apparent benefit, at they were somewhat at a loss as to the real cause of the real cause of the real cause of the storage of the storage was they were somewhat at a loss as to the real cause of final adv. The body in the region of the stomach with the solution of the stomach with the gallons of fluid matter, the doctor opened t stomach, and there found a mass of fatty flesh enclos in a sack, and weighing thirty pounds. The kidne and lungs were somewhat diseased. The primary cause lattice has been somewhat diseased.

f death was dropsy. The Day Goods Market.—In most departments ishing of stocks among the jobbers, and until this B riod arrives business must remain dull. The importer nevertheless, continue to crowd considerable quantitu-of goods into the auction rooms, and for desirable du of goods into the auction rooms, and for desirable descriptions continue to obtain better prices than those obtained last year. Some kinds of the most desirable goods obtain a prefit over cost. Generally, however, the case is otherwise, owing to the amount of old stocks which is offered. There is considerable confidence that the jobbing trade will be better next week, owing to the warmer weather, and the fact that merchants in the country had been heard from as intending to come or and purchase next week. The jobbing trade this week shows some improvements, but its sum total is only to a moderate extent. The following were the sales at the Stock Exchang

ASHES.—The market is without change; sales of Pots at \$5.75 and Pearls at \$5.50.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour is irregular, and the low grades are easier, and in fair request at the close; trade brands are firm, and in fair demand for the trade; the sales are 8,700 bbls at \$5.20@5.27 1/2 for superfine State and Western; 25 30 for unsound extra State; \$5.30@5.40 for goo 25 35 for unsound extra State; \$5.3925.49 for good on, \$5 4525.55 for fancy do; \$5 3025.55 for the low gradus of extra Western; \$5.7525.80 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, which is scarce, and \$6.9525.60

GRAIN.—The market for Wheat is quite dull, and price are irregular; prime spring is scarce and wanted, but winter is neglected and is very heavy; sales of 55,000 but at \$1 18 da 20 for Chnauda Club, \$1.18 for red State, Milwaukee Club on private terms, \$1.37 for red Jersoy, and \$1.42 for white Western.

Phovisions.—The Pork market is lower, and is less active. The demand is moderate for mess. Sales of 11,080 bbls at \$10.37 \times 10.25 or prime; \$12.25 \times 12.50 for Wretern prime mess, and \$12\times 12\times 10.25 for mess.

Reef is steady, and rather more active. Sales of 200 xtra.
Prime mess is firm; sales of 150 tierces Western at 20.50, and 50 tierces India mess at \$23. Beef Hams \$20.50, and 50 theres them have the state of 2,000 bbls.

Lard is better and in good demand; sales of 2,000 bbls.

and tierces at 8@8%c.

Bacon is firm and in demand; sales of 100 boxes, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

· PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1862. But little business was transacted at the Stock Board to-day, and a decline of  $\mathcal{U}$  per cent. was noted upon city sixes, and  $\mathcal{U}$  on Reading and Long Island, while the market was weak on the whole list. A few shares of dechanics' Bank stock sold at 23, and Northern Liberties at 54 : 120 for North America : 106 for Philadelphia 50% for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 46% for Common cial: 27% for Mechanics'; 37% for Girard; 55 for West-Commerce: 40 for City; and 20 for Commonwealth. Schurlkill Navigation closed at 4 bid for the commo and 10% for the preferred stock.

sold at 22 1/4; Spruce and Pine-street at 10; 43 was bid or Frankford and Southwark; 54% for Second and Third-street; 4% for Race and Vine; 53% for Markettrest; 30 for Chestnut and Walnut, and 18 for Arch-The Money market shows little change A slightly increased demand is noted, but it is freely met at pre-Mr. Weaver, of the Seventeenth ward, in the form of a resolution calling for information as to the number and lates of the warrants paid by the City Treasurer. It is reely asserted, and generally believed, that no rotation s attempted to be observed in the payment of the pastdre warrants, and that the door is thus open to the any other member of Councils who is in favor of hone

ssest abuses. We would suggest to Mr. Weaver, o fair-dealing, that an ordinance should be passed Flority of large, just as mint certificates are paid. It ice that warrants, up to a certain date, would be paid on a fixed day, as often as he was in funds for the purpose. We have often urged the honesty and propriety of a regulation for the receipt of city warrants in payment of taxes, but there appears little probability of the enact-ment of such a measure, and it is a matter of rejoicing to find an attempt made to protect the poor creditors of the city from delays resulting from the caprice or cupidi-ty or officials. We hope Mr. Weaver will persevere in the good work he has commenced until a better and fairer system of paying the debte of the city shall be inaugu-

The following is the amount of coal shipped over the

Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Bailroad, for the

week ending Wednesday, March 26, 1862, and since Ja-

nuary 1: Tons. . 5,968 . 2,769 42,591 44,990 Increase..........3,199 The anthracite and b he Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal this week was as follows Railroad, this week in 1860. Canal, this week in 1860..... 1861..... 1862.... road's increase this week ... 9,044 The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphi ing the week ending March 27, 1862, were as fol-

14,720 Messrs. Drexel & Co. quote: New York exchange. par ol -10
Boston exchange. par of |
Boston exchange par of |
Boston exchange par of |
Country funds | 1,0 34
American gold | 1,4 61,9;
7 8-10 Tressury notes par o 2 The stock market is extremely dull to-day, and & and per cent lower on the railroad shares, especially the Western stocks, which are freely offered, owing to un-favorable accounts from Chicago in regard to earnings

favorable accounts from Chicago in regard to earnings this spring.

The market closes heavy, with sellers at the following prices: New York Central, 82%; Eric, 36%; Eric proferred, 60: Illinois Central, 64%; Galena, 67%; Rock Island, 55%; Toledo, 45%.

Prairie Du Chien stock fell 1 per cent. Cleveland and Pittsburg is quoted 17% 201%.

The Border State slocks are weak, especially Virginias and Tennesseer. The former close with sellers at 58. Governments are steady but quiet at 93% 293% for both Registered and Coupon Sixes of 1381.

The Money market is active at 6% 27 per cent, on call, chiefly at 7. The money market is active as NAC. For call, chiefly at 7.
Gold remains almost stationary at 101 % colol %.

Exchange is dull and quite nominal at 111 % colol %.

The Certificates of Indebtedness are selling at 97 colors. The Certificates of Indebtedness are seiting at 9100 7%. These will come rapidly upon the market now that the quartermasters, navy agents, and the various disbursing officers, are prepared to draw their special checks upon the Treasury Department in payment of audited claims. This greatly facilitates the issue of certifica es, as delay at Washington is thus obviated.

The bank-note companies forward to Washington, to-day, their first instalment of new Treasury notes. These are 5s, 10s and 20s.

We have as good as official authority for stating that the carnings of the New York Contral Railroad Company for the first half of March are \$40,000 less than in the same time in February. We see it stated that the company have sold to the Government thirteen locomotives, seventy passenger coaches, and a number of freight company have some to the Government thirteen locomotives, seventy passenger coaches, and a number of freight cars. They are destined for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. sairced. The fulling off in the earnings of the Idinois grain roads The falling off in the carrilings of the litinois grain roads is regarded by some as only temporary; but it is more likely to prove a prominent feature of the business of these lines this spring, as the movement towards the senser class year this time was very active, on account of the large shipments to Europe, white at present Chicage and Milwaukee are glutted with grain, with low prices at the Rastern markets. In referring to our files of last fail, we find another reason for the light earnings, in the following paragraph from the Chicago Tribine, of September, 1861:

"It has been found that the wheat crop does not thresh

Burlington roads the febots are not one as glaciny, out the highest yield we have reported to us is twelve bashels to the acre, or an average, while his some places it is as low as ten bushels." Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales. March 28, 1862.
BEFORTED BY S. E. SLATMAKES, Philadelphis Exchange
FIRST BOABD. 4 Cam & Am R. 123 \( \) 20 Penna R. 45 \( \)
4 Elmira R pref. 15 \( \) 1400 Penna B. 83 \( \)
4 Elmira R pref. 15 \( \) 1400 Penna B. 83 \( \)
4 Elmira R pref. 15 \( \) 1400 Penna B. 83 \( \)
4 Germantown Gas 48 \( \) 10 Green & Cts-st R 22 \( \)
2000 Lehigh Val 6s. 97 14 Penna R. 25 \( \)
200 City 6s. 90 2000 Reading R 6s '70 90 \( \)
2200 Penna 55. 83 \( \) 100 S & Pine-st R. 55 10 \( \)
CUGSING PRICES. STEAD Y. Bid. Asked. 11 S 6a '21 93 22 94 Elmira R wef. 15 \( \) 16 

NINETY-SEVEN NEGROES, of all hues NINETY-SEVEN NEGROES, of all hues between mahogany and ebony, reached this city yesterday, por railroal, direct from Harper's Ferry. The men, of whom there were about sixty, had been employed in Government work upon the Baltimore and Uhlo Railroad. The women were of every conceivable character, and one old woman was said; to have been one hundred and four years old, who had been the mother of twenty-four children. The blacks were taken care of by philanthropic people here, and a number of them will remain in town, and go to work at any occupation that may be open to them. Some of these negroes are said to be slaves of C. J. Faulkner and James Y. Mason.

SLIGHT FIRE. - A large tenement ight families, who were represented as being continually n a state of intoxication, and the first have each time

CITY ITEMS.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Bomberger at Handel and Haydn Hall. On Tuesday evening a large audience assembled at Handel and Haydn Hall to listen to the lecture of Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., on " Our National Religion," given in behalf of Christ (Evangelical Reformed) Church. The subject, though not to be classed with the ordinary topics of the day, was handled in vigorous style. His reason for not speaking upon some theme connected with the Rebellion, the lecturer remarked, was that the latter was being discussed and settled in a more effective

ong maintain its integrity, protecting and preserving the rights of the citizens, upless based upon the conservative principles of pure Christianity. There was, however, a wide distinction between a national Religion and a nasupported by the State, and yet the prominent civil officers might be the most corrupt and debased men, of whom he instanced Henry VIII. the immoral Louis XIV, the cruel, bigoted Philip II, and the unprincipled Lord Jeffrees. There might be a National Church, without a National Religion independent of any national ecclesias

In giving an affirmative answer to the one on: Have

The first, the religious history of the establishment of

our country and government. The firm maintenance of religious principles and great Christian truths had first memorable landmarks in our eventful history. The lecturer contended, elequently, that this religious foundation, so deeply and strongly laid at the first, now enabled the Republic to resist so successfully the com-bined and malignant attacks of fraud, treason, and strongly-armed sedition. Never, since the Jewish Com nonwealth, had any nation been planted by hands so often stretched out in earnest prayer to Almighty God. The Pilgrim Fathers, he said, were noted above everything else for their unvielding plety. So, too, of the Dutch settlers of New York, and the German settlers of Pernsylvania—though these last scarcely had a place in rer, at this point, paid a just tribute to the deeply religi-ous character which marked the early German pilgrims the founders in the New World of the Lutheran, Moraian, and Refer med Churches. Those facts, underlying the settlement of the country, he observed, determined us from the start a people, not of infidels, Mahommedans, or Jews, but of Christians, with a religion, too, pre-emi nently of the Evangelical type. The second source of proof that Christianity is therecognized religion of our country, was the Constitutions and laws of the General and State Governments. The Declaration of Independence avouched the existence of becaration of indepolation as such a document could, a Supreme Being, and, so far as such a document could, the fundamental principles of reyealed religion. So, too, he Constitutions and the laws of the several States proceeded upon the same assumption—that Christianity wasthe legally recognized religion of the land. Lence the laws touching the profession of the land.

Hence the laws touching the profession of the Sabbath, and blasphemous speaking of Almighty God, Christ

Jesus, the Holy Spirit, or the Scriptures of truth.

Hence, too, the prescribed form of oath administered in all our courts of justice, and the law against perjury.

that right, he replied that such religious toleration did not preclude the full and direct recognition of that sysem of religion held by the vast majority of the citizens to be the only true one. The third source of proof that we had a national religion, and that religion evangelical Christianity, was No country had so many church edifices, so many Nowhere was there displayed so much religious activity and zeal; nowhere was there so much voluntarily con-tributed to Christian and benevolent purroses; nowhers were there so many heartily enlisted in the good work of evangelization; and, as a consequence, the masses were morally more elevated than in any commonly-recognized Christian nation. The pulsating heart of the nation, he said, was Evangelical Christianity. In the ten thousand

The lecturer here met the objection urged by unba-

lievers and ultra-liberalists, that civil government is ex-

clusively political, designed only to regulate the affairs of

society. Though this was the primary object of govern-

Sovernment, in all possible ways, to promote the moral

as well as social condition of its citizens. To the objection that the Constitution guarantied to all its sovereigns

rotection to worship God, each according to the dic-

tates of conscience, and must not interfere with or limit

life-blood of revealed religion—that religion which only The next of the series of meetings now in progress in this city, under the auspices of the Young Men's held at the First Beformed Dutch Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7% o'clock. The exercises are to be conducted by the neeting, in connection with the Rev. John W. Kraven, ate chaplain of the First Maryland Regiment, at Winchester: Rev. John Patton, D. D., Rev. John Chambers, Richmond. From the programme, this meeting will oubtless be one of the most interesting of the series. The object of it is most praiseworthy, the proceeds being

voted to the procuring and distributing of religio

A POPULAR RESTAURANT .-- Mr. J. W. Price. proprietor of the popular Restaurant, southwest corner Chestnut and Fourth streets, has demonstrated the problem of "success in business," in a practical way, by lividg his numerous patrons the very best fare at fair charges. His patronage has been steadily increasing, until it has actually become necessary for him to lengthen his cords and strengthen his stakes—not his beet steaks, or they are always long and wide, and plump and tento be commenced on his premises, and adjoining them, that will greatly enlarge his present room. The public literally demand this increase of his dining facilities. DELICIOUS SPRING CONFECTIONERY FOR THE PROPLE.-Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., Second street, pelow Chestnut, the great Philadelphia confectioners

tions, several new varieties of chocolates, rich hon-bons,

and burnt and roasted almonds, of the most delicious flavor and the purest quality. Their store is crowded with customers from Monday morning till Saturday night. Nowhere do people get better value for their money than at E. G. Whitman & Co.'s. LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—The celebrated patent lamps of Mes rs. Witters & Co., for hurning Kerosene Oil, made and sold at their establishment, No. 85 North Eighth street, corner of Filbert, are without a rival, for safety, economy, and convenience They are taking the place of all other lamps in use. A CHARMING ESTABLISHMENT .- The magnificent new store of Mr. A. L. Vansant, manufacturer of French and American Confectionery, southeast corner of Ninth and Chestnut, now presents a tempting spectacle. His confections are a luxury worth enjoying. His Orange Cream Chocolates, and sweet Jordan Rossied

Almonds, are at the present time particularly popular In fruits, we invite attention to his delicious Almeria Grapes. F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.— This medicine enjoys a wide-spread and well-merited popularity for its wonderfully effective qualities. It seeks digestion, cures diarrhora, and is excellent for the sick stomach, and is likewise an excellent and invigorating onic No family should be without it. Also, to hi pure Georgia Arrow Root, which, fortunately for the public, he secured a supply before all intercourse with Georgia was stopped.

LIGHTING UP THE MISSISSIPPI.—The rebels are fearful that some of the Yankee gunboats will work heir way down the river past No. 10, some dark night, their way down the river past No. 10, some dark night, so they get up a nightly illumination of the river, by means of huge bonfires, &c. These illuminations form a scene for a painter. Above, are the low, black hulls of our gunboats, surrounded with their transports, and, at short intervals, sending an enormous shell high up in the darkness to strike in their fortifications, which lay firm and silent, disdaining to reply, while at their very base runs the turbid and turbulent current of the Father of Rivers. So strong is the light, that occasionally the dim outline of a soldier can be seen going around the fire, while our own soldiers have sufficient light to enable them to peruse small print, and to read in their Philadela phia papers the notices of the degant garments made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

Modern Definitions .- Oversight -To leave Your old umbrells in a hall and carry away a new one.

Unfortunate Man—One born with a confeience. Progress of Time-A pedler going through the land

tember, 1561:

"It has been found that the wheat crop does not thresh out anything like the amount expected. In the northment of the State is the yield deficient. Along the line of the Gulena and Cheago Railroad and its branches it will not yield, on an average, quite ten bushels to the acre, while last year the yield was full thirty bushels. On the line of the Rock Island and Rigil Justice—A juror on a murder case fast asleep.

Rigil Justice—Weating a handsome and fashionable
suit of Spring Clothes from the Mammoth Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Cheatnut street, which have never been paid for.