A Line of Steamers to Fortress Monroe.

The establishment of a line of swift river steamer

Northern style) upon the Potomac, to convey pas

and West, who desire to go to Fortress Monroe, or

points beyond, and perchance "onward to Richmond,"

nic matters, such as occupy the minds of business me

Notice to Recruiting Officers,

should they be discharged without such papers, the men

annot receive their pay.

The Press

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1862.

REMOVAL OF OUR OFFICE. The publication office of THE PRESS has been removed from its old location to No. 111 South Fourth street, second door from the corner of Chestnut, (east side,) where adver-

tisers are requested to send their favors.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. A great battle must soon be fought in the extreme northwestern part of Mississippi, clese to the Tennessee border-line. It will be great, from the extent of country embraced, the number of troops engaged, the sagacity and resources of the opposing generals and, let, us hope, great in the glory of a fresh success to our army of the West.

The historic battle-field of Mississippi will probably be Corinth, which is a central point of the rebel line of defence, now virtually extending in a segment of a circle from Island No. 10 to the Gulf. It is situated at the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and is now the headquarters of Beauregard, who is variously reported to have from forty to two hundred thousand men. It is well known, however, that his force is formidable in point of numbers. He is said to have summoned to his councils Generals Evans, Albert Sidney Johnston. Polk (the Bishop), and other military chiefs of To oppose this foe we have a brave, well-fed.

the fullest measure of confidence in a worthy leader-and an army which does not go into action under the depressing influence of a recent defeat. Beauregard is undoubtedly a skilful general, or, at any rate, a successful one. But, however crafty or astute as a strategist, he appears to lack dash and vim (such, for instance, as Sigel and Shields, and a half-dozen more of our generals, have displayed); and he will find an unflinching and zealous antagonist in Buell. Since his hardearned victory at Manassas he has not been lying idle. Having taken the command of the Mississippi department, he has labored persistently to effect a successful reorganization of his troops. We doubt if that task is yet accomplished to his own satisfaction. The inspiration of courage can scarcely have succeeded to the wild dismay which the recent retreat from Nashville, and the previous defeats, had engendered in the rebel ranks. Courage is not a creed, that it can be schooled into the minds of men. There are plenty of Floyds and Pillows in the rebel army yet, as

the coming battle may prove. The shock of legions

is even now impending. The two armies are si-

other, awaiting but a single word from their com-

manders. We may very soon receive tidings of the

lently encamped within a dozen miles of each

conflict. God grant that they be joyful! Upon the battle at Corinth depends immediately the fate of Memphis and New Orleans. More remetely, the issue of the battle will be most important, in hastening or retarding the termination of the war. Beauregard is looked upon through the South as the forlorn hope of the rebellion. It is not improbable, therefore, that his army will give us a desperate fight at Corinth; but, in these days of Union victories, we hope that there, as elsewhere, all the rebel arts will prove unavailing. By the arrival of the steamer Bienville, we have further news from Florida. The people were generally returning to their allegiance to the Federal Government. A couple of launches from our gun- Italian, are more in use than the language boats were fired upon at Mosquits Inlet, and eight | the country. Moreover, he is already known of our men were killed and wounded.

A skirmish between some rebel and Union cavalinstant, during which twenty-five rebel prisoners were captured including their colonel.

We publish this morning a detailed account of the manner in which the dead and wounded soldiers were attended to after the battle of Winchester. The former were properly and decently buried, and the wounded, including both Union and rebel soldiers, were tenderly cared for, everything being done to make them comfortable. The whole loss on the Union side foots up 114 killed, 441 wounded, and 24 missing.

Congress Yesterday. SENATE .- A bill to create a bureau of transporta tion was introduced and referred. The bill providing for the appointment of light-house inspectors was taken up and postponed. Upon the bill providing for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Sumner delivered an able speech, which establishes, beyond question or cavil, the perfect constitutionality of the proposed measure. The speech will be found on our first

House.-The Senate bill removing the imposts on State arms was passed. A resolution was adopted declaring that James S. Beach is not entitled to a seat as a member from the Seventh Congressional district of Virginia. The tax bill was then resumed, in Committee of the Whole, and the items of leather, diamonds and jewelry, &c., wheat, flour, cloth, cotton, organs, melodeons, pleasure yachts, dogs, slaughtered cattle, hogs, and sheep were each amended. The House then adjourned. Legislature Yesterday.

SENATE.-A communication from the president and directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, protesting against a restoration of the tonnage tax, was presented. The act relative to the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Kensington was negatived.

House.—A petition was presented to extend to the five hundred citizens of Pennsylvania now serving in the Second Virginia Regiment the same privileges as volunteers from this State. A bill was introduced to allow city passenger railway companies to run their cars on Sunday. Mr. Duffield introduced an act to extend the sway of the present Board of Control dynasty of this city until 1863, and providing that the controllers shall be annually elected thereafter by the directors of the various sections. It thus seems to be conceded, on all hands, that some change is necessary in the method of electing controllers. It will be hard to convince the public that the proposed method is not more objectionable than that now in vogue. A bill was introduced imposing a tax upon milk-vendors. It is highly probable that said vendors would more than recover the amount of the tax from their patrons by a course of skilful hydropathic treat-

The Foreign News.

The steamship Jura arrived at Portland yesterday, bringing European dates two days later than previously received. The President's emancipation policy attracted great attention, but as it was received but a day or two before the Jura left, the opinions of the press were not generally expressed. The Liverpool Post thinks that it will have an incalculable effect in Europe, and be most favorable to the Federal cause, while the Times states that it is the most important news received since the "split," and that it is the first bid made towards putting an end to the war. The gunboats Tuscarora, Ino, and Kearsage, which at Algesiras. The purser of the Sumpler and the ex-American consul at Cadiz had been sent to Boston in a packet ship. Additional French troops were about embarking for Mexico. The Austrians, fearful of the invasion of their Venetian frontiers, had strengthened all their outposts. The rebellion in the Grecian domains has been short-lived. All the cannon of the insurgents had fallen, into the hands of the royal troops, and the insurgents at Nauplia had asked for an amnesty, which was granted.

THE ABLE SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which is published on our first page, will be read with interest even by those who dissent from his views. The probable passage, in some shape, of this measure, and the late message of the President, will have ortant effect in silencing the Secession emissaries in Europe, who are as ready to as- B. Peterson & Brothers will publish a new novel sert there that the loyal portion of our country is completely devoted to all the interests of slavery as their confederates at home are to accuse the Administration of favoring unconditional and universal Abolition.

The Philadelphia Light Cavalry. We learn that the fine cavalry regiment com manded by Colonel Richard H. Rush, which left our city some months ago, has become very proficient in its difficult evolutions, and that some of the squadrons charge in as perfect a line as the veteran cavalry of Europe. The men are in excellent health and spirits. The following promotions have recently been made : Maj:r C. Ross Smith has been appointed lieu-

cenant colonel.

Captain George E. Clymer, major.
Lieut. Henry P. Muirhead, captain.
Lieut. F. C. Newhall, captain.
Second Lieut. W. W. Frazier, first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Charles B. Davis, first lieutenant.
Sergeant Major A. P. Morrow. second lieutenant.
Commissary Rerosant Harris Graffan second lieutenant. Commissary Sergeant Harris Graffon, second lie

Our Artillery Turned upon Ourselves. The most disastrous battles of the war have been those which our own carelessness or ignorance has precipitated. And while the rebels vaunt their determination of acting upon the offensive, and so invading the North, we inflicting a serious injury upon ourselves by a reckless use of our own weapons. More than seventy Philadelphians were burned, mangled, and killed, on Saturday last, by an explosion, which might have been averted by adopting proper precautions. Four accidents have occurred recently at the Bridesburg Arsenal, three of them entailing casualties and loss of life; and our local columns to-day present a chronicle of five explosions and fires, entailing the ruin of property and the maining and mutilation of human beings. In the same way,

counted by scores, and, worse than all, they were defenders of the Government and on the way to the field. How far the list of calamities will stretch we can but imperfectly conjecture; as long, certainly, as the manufacture of war munitions, the transportation of troops, and the handling of arms, are as loosely conducted as at present. Where is the municipal vigilance which permits a pyrotechnist to warehouse his combustibles in the midst of a dense population, and crowd his close apartments with young and imprudent operatives? When a half-score of victims are dead, and a half-hundred maimed, it is well to condemn; but has any citizen a guarantee that similar magazines are not located in his own vicinity, to destroy his dwell ing and imperil his family? We have reason to believe that gunpowder is now largely stored in our city, and that it is extensively-perhaps carelessly—employed in numerous manuwell-disciplined army, newly clothed and provided factories. Kerosene oil, which seems recently with the most approved weapons—an army with

> Nay, more: this recklessness is not confined manufacturers of dangerous material: it extends to consumers, both civilians and soldiers. Whole regiments march through Philadelphia with ball cartridges in their muskets, and a day or two ago a guard of ten men, detailed to escort some relics from the field of Bull Run, deposited enough cartridges in Independence Hall to slay a whole regiment of rebels. We certainly need no more troubles to admonish us of a necessity for prudence, and it is to be hoped that the terrible event of Saturday will lead to the exclusion of all explosives from the settled districts of the city, as well as the prohibition of all establishments that have not adopted proper regulations to protect their operatives.

> > Bayard Taylor.

It is said that, on the suggestion of Mr. CAMERON, the Secretaryship of our Legation to Russia has been offered to BAYARD TAYLOR, by whom it will probably be accepted. Let us confess that such an appointment would be as creditable to "the powers that be," as, we may confidently predict, it will be satisfactory to the country. Mr. TAYLOR is a Pennsylvanian and a journalist of admitted ability, an author of world-wide reputation, a gentleman, like his namesake, the famous Chevalier BAY-ARD, sans peur et sans reproche. He will owe his appointment to no partisan action or influence, for all that is known of his political feeling is that he is an undoubted Union man, who understands and appreciates the Constitution, and would shed the last drop of his blood in its defence.

BAYARD TAYLOR is a good linguist—no small qualification at the Court of St. Petersburg, where French and English, German and and esteemed in Russia, which his pilgrimfeet have trod. Indeed, although yet a young ry took place at Warrensburg, Missouri, on the 25th | man, (he was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, in January, 1825,) no living man has seen so much of the world as BAYARD TAYLOR. From Siberia to Cape Horn, from Philadelphia to the source of the White Nile, from Turkey to Japan, from the New World to the " farther Ind," and Cathay, he has traversed many lands, and has published such narratives of his journeyings, that the public have eagerly possessed themselves of these records of his enterprise and observation. The proof of his continued popularity as an author is to be found in the fact that, even in these dull times, the new edition of his prose-writings, now publishing by Mr. PUTNAM, of New York,

sells so largely, as already to be remunerative to both parties. BAYARD TAYLOR, too, has fine poetic feeling, and his verses, though not so well known as his prose, have many admirers, and will always amply repay perusal. His friends will part with him only because he can serve his country, and we shall hope to greet him on his return, in a few years, untouched by the cares of office, unspoiled by the proverbial wiles of diplomacy. Every journalist will rejoice, as we do, at the elevation of a so well-known and highly valued brother of the craft to a position so honorable

as that which, it is said, has been tendered to WE UNDERSTAND that a gentleman of high position and cool judgment, who has taken a very prominent part in public affairs ever since the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, recently declared that the small band of Pennsylvania troops, who arrived at Washington on the 18th of April, saved the capital from seizure by the conspirators. In his judgment, if their response to the call of the President had been less prompt, the traitors would inevitably have gained possession of the archives and public

buildings of the nation, and probably of the highest officers of the Government. Sufficient credit has never been given to the brave men who, at the first summons of danger, abandoned their peaceful avocations. There has been no little controversy in regard to the question whether the volunteers of Lewistown, Reading, Pottsville, or Allentown first left their homes. But this is a comparatively unimportant matter. The main fact to which we wish to direct attention is that five Pennsylvania volunteer companies, numbering in all about four hundred and fifty men, reached Washington, after running the gauntlet of insult and opprobrium, at Baltimore, in time to turn back the tide of treason that was about to overwhelm the country; and, as we understand that it is in the power of the State authorities to obtain the names of all these soldiers, we trust that such action will be taken as will se-

cure their publication; so that our sons may be properly honored in the future history of the Republic. AN ANNIVERSARY.—Some 6 contrabands. 13 who recently escaped from Charleston, South Carolina, state that the people of that city expect it will be attacked on the 15th of April by an overwhelming land and naval force; and that thus the anniversary of the fall of Sumpter will be celebrated by the capture of the Palmetto metropolis. This is a pleasant idea

were sent to watch the Sumpter, still continue | for them to dwell upon, certainly, whether correct or not. A despatch from Cairo, dated 28th inst., to a Cincinnati exchange, says:

A steamer, arrived from the flotilia early this morning, reports no change in the condition of affairs at Island No. 10. The bombardment was continued, with but little intermission, but the results are not known. There are no signs of evacuation

are not known. There are no signs of evacuation by the rebels. Rumors were current that the rebel gunboats had passed Gen. Pope's batteries at Point Pleasant, from below, but they can be traced to no reliable source. The story is undoubtedly a canard.

The rebels are impressing the citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee into the service, and arming

them with axes and picks.

Four rebels, armed with "Arkansas toothpicks,"
were arrested near Charleston, yesterday, and
brought to this point. They claim to be refugees
from Tennessee, but their story is disbelieved. They remain in close custody.

General Strong visited the Island to-day.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT.-In a few days, T. by Mrs. Henry Wood, the English authoress who has suddenly become famous. It is a story of domestic life, entitled "The Channings," and is said to equal "The Earl's Helrs" (from the same pen) in stirring interest. Messrs. Peterson print it here from advance-sheets.

MRS. Wood's New Story .- The Saturday Eve ning Post, of this week contains the commencement of "The Channings," bythe author of East Lynne, and the continuation of another new story by the same gifted author.

SALE TO-DAY, STOCKS, REAR ESTATE, &c., at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock. See Thomas & Sons pamphlet catalogue and advertisements. SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.-This morning.

at 10 o'clock, at Birch & Son's, No. 914 Chestnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture.

TRADE SALE OF CARRIAGES .- Annual trade sale of carriages, at Herkness' Bazaar, Ninth and is due to the exertions of Mr. H. Howson, of this Sansom streets, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Catalogues now ready

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1862.

A good way to anticipate the future, and to comprehend the difficulties and dangers of our position, is carefully to read the newspapers published in the loyal States. Profoundly in teresting as are the Congressional debates, the utterances of these manifold organs of American opinion are a thousand times more significant. One text and one truth are made prominent by all their various writers. However they may disagree on other points, they do not differ on the idea that the war should be short and decisive. Not only economy in public expenditures, but economy in the loss of human life, demands that the struggle should be speedily brought to a close. The vision of heavy taxation disturbs the stoutest hearts, we have heard of dreadful railroad accidents, and the approach of the warm season, especialin two or three of which the victims were ly in the far South, suggests many apprehensions to those who are constantly on the qui vire to advise and admonish our statesmen Nothing will do more to fill the people with a self-sacrificing spirit, and to make them willing to bear the burdens of the war, than a continued series of prompt and fatal blows against the rebels. When McClellan has swept Virginia clean, leaving no foothold for the enemy in all its wide domain, the conflict will be transferred to other fields, and the wave of the revolt forced back to the source from whence it came. We shall then be strong enough to hold the capital. and the adjoining States of Maryland and Virginia, with a comparatively small army, and thus effectually try the experiment of reestablishing the Government in the far-off Cotton States. It requires no gift of prescience to say that our columns along the Mississippi must soon be strengthened, and that at least one extended and fearful struggle must take place before we are able to assume complete to have become inflammable, in spite of learned possession of that river, and to occupy the affidavits, is brought into our city by the tun, city of New Orleans. This theory gives to and rectified and boiled in our densest dis-General McClellan's operations wonderful significance. If the hopes of the country are fulfilled, the rebellion will be paralyzed at this point, and the panic will be carried to its extremities. I observe that all the Breckinridge papers are preparing, with great industry, to make capital out of the cost of the war, and that they eagerly look forward to the day when, by means of this clamor, they may defeat the Republicans, and encourage the rebels. Hence it becomes patriotic men to keep always in mind the primary considerations of making the war as short and decisive as pos-

> reason in Nashville as he was in Washington. He does not hesitate, as some of our Northern politicians do, when seeking to find the authors of our calamities. In Tennessee he could safely locate this responsibility upon the Abolitionists and Black Republicans; he could imitate the Breckinridgers of Pennsylvania and other free States by criticising and condemning Republican legislation. Disdaining all such shallow tricks, however, he tells the rebels that it was not Mr. Lincoln and his friends who refused all compromise, but the Secession leaders, and that these latter could have carried the Crittenden proposition if they had not persistently determined to break up the Government, and to dissolve the Union. When the day of reckoning comes-when the public stewards go before the people to render an account, Andrew Johnson's words will drive the plausible falsehoods of the Breckinridgers away, like so much chaff driven by a whirlwind. They will talk against the tax, against the Republicans, against confiscation, and in favor of a dishonorable peace. He, and the millions who believe in him, will assume a high and manly ground—that, as the war was begun by the rebels, they must be made to feel the indignation of the Government they have assailed, and that they are no patriots who, in their sympathy with the rebels, labor only to restore them to power, by embarrassing and misrepresenting the Administration. This will be the ground of Johnson and the honest masses of the United States. OCCASIONAL.

Andrew Johnson is as bold in denouncing

FROM WASHINGTON IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE TAX BILL.

MORE CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. Line of Steamers to Fortress Monroc

to be Established.

TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT FOR ARIZONA. RUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION PROPOSED.

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE BILL. THE LEGAL-TENDER TREASURY NOTES TO BE PAID OUT TO-DAY.

The Tax Bill—Tax Removed from Flou
—Ad Valorem Taxes being Levied. The House resumed the tax-bill to-day, and mad some important changes. The tax on leather was reluced about fifty per cent. from the list named in the bill, while the ten cents per barrel on flour was removed. The duty on cloth, and all woollen and cotton fabrics, was made at three per centum ad valorem. On varnish the tax was changed from twenty-five cents per gallon t five per centum ad valorem. The tax on wine made from grapes was reduced from

ten to five cents per gallon, while that on auction sales remained as in the bill. The section taxing carriages, pianos, etc., was agreed to as follows: carriages valued over \$50 are taxed one dollar; carriages drawn by two herses, two dollars; carriages valued over \$200, five (kept for use), one dollar; silver watches, fifty cents Pianos and organs at various values are taxed from fifty cents to a dollar (churches having musical instruments being exempted). During the debate on plane etc., Mr. Aldrich moved to levy five dollars on the The House will probably finish the tax bill by Wednesday.

Bureau of Transportation. Mr. LATHAM introduced a bill in the Senate to-day (which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), providing for a Bureau of Transportation. The first section provides that it shall consist of one colonel. one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and six captains, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and con

The second section entitles the officers of the Bu o the rank, pay, and emoluments, now allowed by law to affiners of the same grade in the Quartermaster's Department; and the third section provides for the Bureau being under a quartermaster general of the army. Section fourth provides that, in addition to their duties in the field, it shall be the duty of the chief of the Bureau of Transportation, or his subordinate, when directed by in immediate commanding officer, by the Secretary War, or Quartermaster General, to purchase or hire the necessary means of transport for the army, by land o water; also, any needful transportation for its imme diate camp and garrison equipage, and supplies of ever

Section fifth provides that the bureau officers shall be onded, as now required by law for other officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and they shall conform to the regulations established by law for the care and acuntability of property, and to all other army regulations not conflicting with the provisions of this act. Section sixth provides that no officer connected with the Bureau shall be engaged in trade or traffic, and any one found guilty, by a court martial, of being interested in the profits of any business connected with the depar nent, shall be ignominiously dismissed from the servi

by the President. Temporary Government for Arizona Mr. WADE introduced a bill in the Senate to-da which was referred to the Committee on Terr providing for a temporary Government for Arizone The first section defines the present boundaries of th Territory; provides that its Government shall be main tained and continued until such time as the people residing in the Territory shall, with the consent of Congress, form a State Government, republican in form, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and pply for and obtain admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States. The second section provides for the executive (a Governor), legislative (Councils), and judicial branches of

the Government, and also for a marshal and surveyor general, all of whom are to receive the same salaries as rovided for the Territorial Government of Washingto The third section provides that there shall neither be otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the arties shall have been duly convicted; and that, from and after the passage of the act, slavery or involuntary now organized; and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of any organized Territory, establishing regulating, or in any way recognizing, the relation o repealed.

The Extra Tax on Patented Article
Abandoned, There are many reasons why the clause in the tax bill discriminating against patented manufactures may be declared inexpedient. Among others may be mentioned the inequality with which the burden of such a tax would be borne by those who derive a profit from patents; the certainty that it would cost as much or even more to collect the tax than it would amount to; the obstructions it would present to the progress of science and the arts; and the injury it would inflict alike on inventors and on the Patent Office. We understand that the discrimination against patents has, therefore, been abandoned. We have now before us a resolution of delegates of stove and hollowware manufacturers, who were sent to Washington to represent their views to the Committee of Ways and Means. This resolution sets forth that the lelegates on reaching the Capitol found that the Committee of Ways and Means had consented to withdraw the clause discriminating against patented manufactures, and it further states that this result

city, to whose pamphlet on the subject we recently

alluded.

THE LATEST FROM WINCHESTER. THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

engers between this city and Fortress Monroe, is a natter of much importance. Persons from the North WINGHESTER, March 31 .- The report that the wound ed at the late battle were neglected is pronounced, by Surgeon C. C. Keeny, medical inspector United State will naturally, as the first thing, come to Washington, where are now infinitely more celebrities of all kind⁵ army, to be totally unfounded. He was ordered hithe by the surgeon general, to investigate the hospital and than at any other city on the centinent. The trip down the Potomac is perfectly delightful, while that from Balsurgical tents, and, if necessary, remove the to Washington, Baltimore, or elsewhere; but he report that they are well quartered and well treated by the sur historical reflection; presents no beautiful natural as-pects, and excites no thoughts touching politico-econogeons of the division, and generally doing well. He sug gests that it would be inhuman to remove them to other

shape of fisheries and sites for commercial and manu-facturing cities. This fertile valley, now mostly wooded Sr. Louis, March 31.—Gen. Curtis has issued the fo will yet, under the influence of Northern energy, presen HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, ? a picture of business prosperity like that seen along the March 26, 1862. } "Charles Morton, Hamilton Kennedy, and Alexande

An order from the War Department calls attention confiscated, and, not being needed for the public service the very great carelessness shown by many detached offi-cers in keeping the Adjutant General's office salvised of are permitted to pass the pickets of this command north ward, without let or hindrance, and are forever emand their movements and address, and directs the attention pated from the service of masters who allowed them to f officers commanding regiments, and all commander aid in their efforts to break up the Government and th of military departments, &c., to the subject of these returns. The exceeding importance of the information derived from reports and returns, which can in no other The War in Tennessee-False Peports Contradicted. way be obtained, obliges the Secretary of War to rei

terate the existing orders upon the subject, and notify LOUISVILLE, March 31 .- There is no truth in the sp all commanding officers that these orders must, in future. cial despatch sent yesterday from Indianapolis to th Cincinnati Commercial reporting the capture of Colonel C. Pope and a few other United States officers by the be punctually obeyed. Justice to the enlisted men wh are separated from their companies requires that they should have with them descriptive rolls, showing the pay ebels, and defining the position of General Buell's due them, their clothing accounts, and everything which would be required in cottling with the Governmen

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Volunteer and Regular Service. DESPATCHES FROM FLAG-OFFICER DUPONT Frequent applications are made at the War Department for change of position from the volunteer to the regular service. The Secretary of War has established Our Forces at Mosquito Inlet Fired Upon

the war, but that all must seek promotion in their own branch of the service. Surgeon KRENEY has sent the sick to Prederick t nake room for the wounded. General SHIELDS has so far recovered as to be able to start for Strasburg to-morrow. Some firing was heard by officers in Strasburg yester-

Mason in Parliament. The following is an extract from a private letter from London to a gentleman in Washington, describing the lebate in Parliament on the American question: not ar all like the way it went. Members who were near not at an ince the way it went interiors who were near him (Mason) say that he cheered when Mr. Lindsar, in the course of his speech, attacked Secretary Saward. This puts him in an awkward fix. When I remember his tyrannical and insolent bearing in the United States Seate, it was sweet revenge to see him thus solitary and done during the debate. Only one or two men wen

Mr. Forrest as Richelieu. The appearance of Mr. FORREST, to-night, at the new Vashington Theatre, on Tenth street, was an epoch in or local drama. The theatre itself is on the site of the old Baptist church, and was erected by Mr. Forn, of Baltimore, for the purpose of enabling Mr. FORKEST to appear before a Washington audience. There was an traordinary crowd in attendance-the seats having been secured during the day. So anxious, indeed, were the people to see the great tragedian, that after an early hour it was difficult to obtain seats at the box office, and n some cases large prices were paid for seats in the or

hestra and dress sircles. In the performance of the part Mr. Foanssr exhibited all of that wonderful power and finish which characterize his style of acting, and place him at the head of the American stage. His scenes with De Mauprat and Julie were exquisite, and in the more dramatic scenes with Baradas, in the closing acts of the play, he electrified he audience. He was well supported by Mr. McCol-LOYGH and the other members of the company. Among those in attendance were a large number of Senators, Representatives, and high officials. It was a

The Old Mail Steamer Line to be It is stated that the old mail steamer line here are making arrangements to renew operations with boats vi-

men are acting as if rebellion is doomed.

General McClellan. General McCLELLAN was in the city last night, and at a late hour was closeted with the President. Reports have it that the latter was rather abrupt in his treatment of the application for the deposition of Gen.

The naval appropriation bill, with Senate ame viding thirteen millions for iron-clad war vesse and the completion of the Stevens battery, reached the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day, and will be mendments doubtless agreed to. The Legal-Tender Treasury Notes.

The first instalment of the legal-tender treasury note ere received to-day from the engravers. The Depart nent will commence paying them out to-morrow. The Dead at Fort Donelson. C. BUTLER, of Ohio, has procured an order from the

War Department to have our scattered dead, who fell at the battle of Fort Donelson, removed to and buried Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nomina Major William Dulancy, to be colonel in the corps, from the 26th July, 1861. Major Ward Marston, to be a lieutenant colonel in the narine corps, from the 26th July, 1861. Major John G. Reynolds, to be a lieutenant colonel in he marine corps, from the 16th November, 1861, vice Lientenant Colonel James Edelin, placed on the retired Captains Jacob Zeilin and Addison Garland, to he ma-

fors in the marine corps, from 26th July, 1861, vice Duaney and Marston, promoted.

Captain Josiah Watson, to be a major in the marine corps, from the 16th November, 1861, vice Reynolds Captain Isaac F. Doughty, to be a major in the ma rine corps, from the 23d November, 1861, vice Major Phomas S. English, placed on the retired list.

First Lieutenants Charles G. McCawley, George R Lewis, Clement D. Hebb, Philip H. W. Fontaine, Alan lamsey, Philip H. Fendall, Jr., to be captains in the marine corps, from the 26th July, 1861. First Lieutenant John Schermerhorn, to be a captain the marine corps, from the 16th November, 1861, rice Cantain Josiah Watson, promoted. First Lieutenant Charles Haywood, to be a captain in the marine corps, from the 23d November, 1861, vice Captain I. F. Doughty, promoted. First Lieutenant Lucien L. Dawson, to be a cantain n the marine corps, from the 23d November, 1861, vice Captain A. N. Brevoort, placed on the retired list. First Lieutenant James Wiley, to be an assistant quar

crmaster in the marine corps, with the rank of captain from the 26th July, 1861. Second Lieutenants George W. Collier, Geo. P. Hen stein, Philip C. Kennedy, James Forney, Louis M. Goldsorough, William H. Cartter, McLane Tilton, John Hen ey Highee, Frank Munroe, Robert H. Huntington, Wm.

H. Hale, Joseph F. Baker, and James H. Grimes, to be first lieutenants in the marine corps, from the 1st of September, 1861. Thomas L. McElrath, of New York Wm. J. Squires, of New York; Robert Kidd, of New York; Henry A. Bartlett, of Rhode Island; Chas. A. Stillmag, of Conn.: Wm. B. McKean, of New York Horatic B. Lowry, of South Carolina; Sami. W. Mathews f Illinois: Henry B. Hoff, of Pennsylvania: Oscar E Grant, of Pennsylvania; Eugene A. Smalley, of Vermont nd Percival C. Pope, of New Hampshire, to be fire licutenants in the marine corps, from the 26th of Novem

of Pennsylvania; Samuel C. Adams, of Michigan Samuel W. Powell, of Wisconsin; Bichard S. Cullem, o Indiana; Norval L. Stokes, of Virginia; Eugene B sylvania ; Bobert O'N. Ford, of New York ; John C. Harris, of the District of Columbia ; George Heisler, of New Jersey ; William B. Remey, ir., of Iowa ; David M. Sells, of Iowa; and Henry J. Bishop, of Co. be second lieutenants in the marine corps, from the 26th November, 1861. Assistant Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, to be a surgeon

in the navy. Robert T. Edgs. John D. Murphy. Edgar Holden Thomas C. Walton, Denjamin H. Kilder, Louis Zenzen. Gustavus H. E. Baumgartner, John Honaus, Jr., John H. Clark, Granville B. Slough, William B. Gibson, George W. Wood, Adolph A. Hoehling, James P. Allingham, Charles Ellery Steedman, Eugene S. Olcott, William F. Terry, Charles J. S. Wells, Charles T. Hubbard, Frederick B. A. Lewis, William B. Mann, muel W. Abbot, Luther M. Lyon, Charles H. Giber son, Charles H. Perry, Thomas Hiland, Douglas B. Bar aan, David F. Ricketts, Joseph A. Bubier, Samuel N H. White, George T. Shipley, Isaac H. Hazleton, James H. Mears, Benjamin F. Peirce, Newton H. Adams, Edward Kershaw, Stephen J Clark, Charles Carter, Thos N. Penrose, Josiah H. Gunning, Watson C. Hull, George B. Brush, Heber Smith, Edward B. Dodge, Ira W. Brage. George D. Slocum, John B. Ackley, John T. Luck, to be esistant surgeons in the navy. William C. Wheeler, Francis C. Dade, William S. Stamm, William J. Lamdin, Mortimer Kellogg, Andrew J. Hiersted, and John A. Grier, to be chief engineers in

Stephen S. Harding, of Indiana, to be Governor of the Frank V. L. Eno, of Missouri, to be assistant adjutant Abraham T. Nye, of California, to be register of the and office, at Stockton, California. William Slade, of Ohlo, consul at Nice Miscellaneous.

Guerilla, or robber bands, seem to be springing up in rear of some of our advancing columns. The people in of thing must be expected for a time, but the bands will speedily disappear when the main armies of the rebels are A small breech-loading cannon, with an iron breast

work, so arranged upon the carriage as to protect gunners against musketry, was drawn along the Avenue today by a party of regular soldiers. L. C. BAKER, who has been for some time connected with important interests of the Government, was to-day appointed by the War Department a special agent to take charge of all abandoned rebel property in Virginia. The A story was current that a squad of rebel cavalry sahed into our lines near Langley's (within seven miles

of this city,) yesterday, and captured several Union la-dies. The story is utterly untrue, having no foundation Information received here from the vicinity of Rappa hannock river states that the rebels do not appear to be building fortifications in that region.

The commissioners appointed by the Government to examine into the cases of State prisoners go North to at-

tend to their duties, this week. The House is to-day adhering to the ad valorem prin ciple in the tax bill. During last night, a Government ambulance here took fire, and was burned. Two teamsters, who were asleep inside the vehicle, were burned to death.

MR. BEACH NOT ENTITLED TO HIS SEAT. The Tax Bill on the Advance.

month and have descented upon its conscitios in the Gen. Curtis' Emancipation Order.

Lewis, colored men, formerly slaves, employed in the rebel service, and taken as contraband of war, are hereb.

the rule that no transfers of this kind will be made during Official Despatch of Flag-Officer Dupont

sent the following despatch to the Secretary of the Navy sent the following despatch to the Secretary of the Navy:

Fl. as Shif Walbert, 197 Mosquitte Inlett, 1

Sin: I have to report to the Department some casualties that have occurred to the officers and men belonging to two of the vessels of my fleet—casualties as painful as they were unexpected. But the loss of gallant lives has expiated the error of judgment which an enthusiastic zeal had induced.

The Department was informed, after the capture of Fernandina, that so soon as I should take possession of Jucksonville and St. Augustine, I would give my attantion to Mosquito Inlet, fifty miles south of the latter, which, according to my information, was resorted to for the introduction of arms transhipped from English ships and steamers, at the British colony of Nassau, into small yessels of light draught. ay, apparently in the rear of Jackson's rendezy

and steamers, at the British colony of Nassau, into small vessels of light draught.

I accordingly ordered the Penguin, Acting Lieut. Commanding T. A. Budd, and the Henry Andrew, Acting Master B. W. Mather, to proceed to this place, the latter to cross the bar, establish an inside blockade, capture any rebel vessels there, and guard from incendiarism the large quantities of live-oak timber on the Government lands, cut and ready for shipment, to which the Department called my attention.

On reaching here myself, on the 22d, I was boarded by the executive officer of the Penguin, and informed that Lieutenant Commanding Budd, with Acting Master Mather, had organized an expedition from the two vessels, and had moved southward through the inland sels, and had moved southward through the inland passage leading into the Mosquito lagoon, passing Smyrna with four or five light boats carrying in all

Smyrna with four or five light boats carrying in all forty-three men.

As the other boats came up they were also fired into, and suffered more or less. The rear boat of all had a lowitzer, which, however, could not be properly secured or worked, the boat not being fitted for the purpose, and could, therefore, be of but little use. The men had to seek cover on share; but as soon as it was dark, Acting Master McIntosh returned to the boats, brought away the bid of one of the crew, who had been killed, all the arms, ammunitien, and flags, threw the kowitzer into the river, passed close to the rebel pickets, who hailed but elicited no reply, and arrived safely on board the Heary Andrew. Henry Andrew.
Soon after this report, which I heard with anxiety, the

Soon after this report, which I heard with anxiety, the results were developed. It appears that after going some fifteen or eighteen miles without any incident, and while on their return, and in sight of the Henry Andrew, the order of the line being no longer observed, the two commanding officers, quite in advance, landed under certain earthworks, which had been abandoned, or were never armed, near a dense grove of live-oak, with underbrush. A heavy and continuous fire was unexpectedly opened upon them from both these covers, and Lieutenent Commanding Budd, and Acting Master Mather, with three of the five men composing the boat's crew, were killed. The remaining two were wounded and nade prisoners. crew, were killed. The remaining two were wounded and nade prisoners.

On hearing of this untoward event, I directed Commander Regers to send off the launch and cutters of this ship to the support of the Andrew. The boats crossed the bar at midnight, and the next morning the vessel was hauled up to the scene of the late attack, but no enemy could be discounted. The bodies of Lieutenant Budd and Acting Master Mather were received under a flag of true, and the commanding officer, a Capt. Bird, who had come from a camp at a discauce, made some show of courtesy by returning the papers and a watch found on the bodies, as if ashamed of this mode of warfare; for these were the very troops that, with sufficient force, means, and material for a respectable defence, had force, means, and material for a respectable cerence, na-ingloriously field from St. Augustine on our approach. I enclose a copy of my instructions to Lieutenant Com-manding Budd, the original of which was found on his person, and was one of the paper preturned by the rebel officer. Lieutenant Commanding Budd and Acting Masster Mather were brave and devoted officers. ter matner were brave and devoted omcers. The former commanded the Penguin in the action of the 7th of No-yember, and received my commendation. The latter, in the prime of life, was a man of uncommon energy and daring, and had no superior, probably, among the pa-trictic men whe have been appointed in the many from the mercantile matne.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Flag Officer Commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
To Hon. Gibron Welles.

FLAG SHIP WABASH, OFF St. Augustine, Fla., March 25, 1862.

OFF ST. ACGUSTINE, Fls..

Sin: The following casualties occurred in the attack upon the boat expedition under acting Liout. Budd: Acting Liout. T. A. Budd, of the Fenguin, killed. James Marian, (O. S.,) co., villed. Walter Burch, (O. S.,) do., killed. John Dennis, master's mate, do., wounded in the shoulder. Wm. Twaites, (O. S.,) do., wounded in the hand. Acting Master S. W. Mather, commanding the Henry Andrew, killed. Lewis Delos, (O. S.,) do., killed. John Bates, (S.,) do., killed. Jas. Arnold, (S.,) do., killed. John Bates, (S.,) do., killed. Jas. Arnold, (S.,) do., killed. Wm. K. Brown, (O. S.,) do., killed. A. W. Kelsey, acting assistant paymaster, do., wounded in the hand. Walter Bradley, acting third assistant engineer, ditto, wounded and a prisoner. Henry C. Bick, (O. S.,) ditto, wounded and taken prisoner. James P. Allen, (O. S.,) wounded in the thigh.

I herewith sent Dr. Clymer's report of the wounds received by Lieutenant Budd and Acting Master Mather. Very respectfully, &c.,

Very respectfully, &c.,
S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer.
To Hon. Gideox Welles, Secretary of the Navy. Remarkable Steam-Boiler Explosion. BALTIMORE, Narch 31.—A most remarkable steams boiler explosion occurred this afternoon at the Baltimore House of Refuge. The boiler in the boiler-house attached to the bake-house, two hundred and fifty feet from the to the bake-house two hundred and fifty feet from the main building, was blown up fully two hundred and fifty feet in the air; tien, taking an easterly direction and exploding again h the air, passed in a straight line two hundred and fiftyfeet north, and fell directly on the roof of a school-building, carrying with it the slate-roof, rafters, beams, and plaster, and crushing into the school-room where there were nearly seventy boys in school. Although the enter floor of the room was covered with the ruins, only two children were killed (two brothers named Myers) and seven wounded, including one seriously. The est, with the teacher, escaped entirely unharmed. All agree that there were two explosions, one occurring in the air, which changed the direction of the boiler.

Funeral of Colonel Slocum. PROVIDENCE, March 31.—The display at the military funeral of Col. Slocum, Major Bellou, and Capt. Tower, was very imposing. Business was generally suspended west of the public and private buildings, being in mourning and all the lags draped. Bishop Clark read the barial service, and a military salute was fired over the

The United States Sloop-of-war Constel lation. New York, Match 31 —The ship St Helena, which arrived this evening from Bristol, England, roports having spoken on March 16th, in latitude 30 deg. 12 min. longitude 66 deg. 44 min., the United States stoop-of-war

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. BAITMORE, March 31.—The last rail completing the track of the Baltmore and Ohio Baitroad, was laid ton miles west of Herper's Ferry, on Saturday hight last. Since which, four hundred loaded cars have passed through the lastly-disturbed district, east and west. Nearly two hundred cars of Western produce, loaded at the Ohio river lastweek, reached Baltmore to-day, being, the first since April last. The first through passanger train leaves Baltmore to-morrow morning direct for Wheeling. Wheeling.
With the increased precautions of the Government

there is no fear entertained here that this valuable route will be again interrupted. The Government supplies for

by the restoration of the road. Public Amusements. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-If the inaugural night of a new play has my significance, the Irish drama of "Crohoore-na-Bihoge" will have a long and brilliant success. The piece requires a little curtailn occupied, last night, upwards of four hours in performance; but the interest seemed unflagging, and the audience remained in their seats to the last, applicating the scenes. The scerery was fresh, bold, and imaginativesome of the best indeed, that we have had-and the parformers individualized their several rôles, so that we had a series of ine impersonations, with scarcely an excentional incompetency. The incidents of "Cro are highly exciting. We reserve an extended notice of WALRUT-STREET THEATRE .- Mr. J. S. Clarke, owin to a sudden indiposition, did not appear at the Wal-nut-street Theatr last night. Edwin Adams, however,

and the capable took company of the place, compensated, in part, forthe "Star's" non-appearance. Tonight, Mr. Adams will personate Middleton, in the "Drunkard," and William, in "Black-eyed Susan." Miss Alice Grey appears in both pieces. We were in error as to the proposed re Jones' old hotel knilding. That edifice has been per-manently leased by a New York manager named Burtis, ompany gives nightly Ethiopian entertalisments A fine female ballet is the leading attraction of the

AT THE recentreview of Gen. McDowell's division, among the epectators present were Col. Lyon and Capt. Gordon, of the British army, stationed and Capt. Gorden, of the British army, stationed in Canada, accompanied by Lord Lyons, whose invited guests they were. After the various division evolutions were over, these gentlemen spoke in terms of unqualified apprehation of the general appearance of the troops, not only in point of discipline but of physique, and, in addition, remarked that they had never seen a finer body of men in any army. They also spoke in the highest terms of Gen. McDowell.

THE Memphis Appeal of the 20th says the New Orleans Vigilance Committee have passed a resolution denouncing all who trade in money, to the injury of Confederate notes, as traitors; and such a course is urged on the Mobile Committee of Safety, also. The effect in New Orleans was to check the demand for coin, and the last sale was at 20 per cent less than a week previous. nent, less than a week previous. COLONEL EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, who has Just been condemned in St. Louis to be shot for violating his parole and killing Unionists last fall, in Pettis county, is a brother of Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky. General Halleck has approved the sentence.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.—General and Madame Fremont reached Wheeling, Va., yesterday morning, and stopped at M'Lure House. General Fremont is accompanied by a portion of his staff, including Major Zagonyi, N. Dunka, E. Glyka, and Albert Tracy.

GEN. WRIGHT, commander of the Department of the Pacific, has instituted martial law in San Fran-cisco, and has issued an order dated February 2, by which Major Hiram Leonard, of the United States army, is appointed provest marshal.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. A BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION

THE IMPOST ON STATE ARMS REMOVED. The Representation of the Seventh

Amendments to the Leather Clause. AD VALOREM TAX ON DIAMONDS AND JEWELS THE FLOUR CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT COTTON TO BE TAYED ONE CENT A POUND

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1862. SENATE. In the absence of the Vice President, Mr. Foot (Rep.), f Vermont, was chosen President pro tem.

Harper's Ferry Armory:
Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, presented the petion of the workmen in the late armory at Harper's Ferry, asking the re-establishment they may be furnished with work. Emancipation. Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, presented several pe-titions in favor of emancipation. Smithsonian Institute

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, from the Committee on the Library, reported the joint resolution of the Honse, appointing Theodore D. Woolsey, of Connecticut, a Regent in the Smithsoniau Institute, vice Professor C. C. Felton, deceased. Passed The Engagement with the Merrimac. Mr. NESMITH (Dem.), of Oregon, offered a resolu-tion, requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the Se-nate with a copy of the report of Brigadier General Jo-seph A. F. Mansfield, relative to the late engagement with the Merrimac. Adopted. Bureau of Transportation.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, introduced a bill occase a bureau of transportation. Referred. Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of Chiffornia, introduced a bill to create a bureau of transportation. Referred.

Light-House Inspectors,
On motion of Mr. CHANDLEH (Rep.), of Michigan, the bill for the appointment of light-house inspectors was taken up. The bill proposes to transfer the light-houses to the revenue service, under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, opposed the bill. He considered it an unwise policy to change a system which has been found to work well after long experience. ICO. Afther further discussion, the bill was postponed. Government of Arizona.

Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Chio, introduced a bill to pro-ide a Territorial government for Arizona. wide a Territorial government for Arizona.

Emancipation.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Maine, in relation to extending the sid of the United States in favor of emancipation; cordially approving of the President's message; declaring that Maine will cheerfully furnish her quots of he amount; and asking her Senators to vote for the aboution of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Slavery in the District. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up. [The speech of Mr. Sumner will be found upon our first ige.] On motion of Mr. WBIGHT (U.), of Indiana, the bill on motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Duties on Imported Arms. The House passed the Senate bill removing the impost luties on arms imported, either by the States or con-ractors for the supply of States. Seventh Virginia District,
Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution which was adopted, declaring that S. J. Beach is not entitled to

ressional district of Virginia. The Tax Bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the further con-sideration of the tax bill

The leather clause of the bill was amended as follows: On patent or enameled leather, five mills per square ot. On patent Japanned splits, used for dasher leather, four on patent or enameled skirting leather, 1% cents per quare foot. square toot.

On all sole and rough or harness leather, made from hides imported from eastward of Cape Good Hope, and all damaged leather, five mills por pound.

On all other sole or rough leather, hemlock tanned, sith will the recorder. eight mills per pound. On all sole or rough leather, tanned in whole or in part on all finished or curried upper leather, except calf-skins, made from leather tapped in the interest of the parties finishing or currying such leather, not previously taxed in the rough, one cent per pound.

On hend, butt, and hames leather, one and a half cents er pound.

On offel leather, five mills per pound.

On tanned or oil-dressed leather, two and a half cents
per pound.

per pound.
On tanned calfskins, 6 cents.
On morocco, goat, kid, and sheepskins, curried, manufactured or finished, 4 per centum, ad valorem: Provided, that the price at which such skins are usually sold shall determine their value. On doeskins, tanned or undressed, \$1 per dozen.
On deerskins, dressed and smoked, 6 cents per pour
On horse and hogskins, tanned and dressed, 4

On American patent caliskins, 5 per centum ad va-On patent or enameled cloth, 3 per centum ad vaorem. The following amendments were also agreed to: On wine made of grapes, 5 cents instead of 10 cents per On varnish, 5 per centum ad valorem. Furs of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, 5 er centum ad valorem.

Mr. SPAULDING (Rep), of New York, offered a pro-iso, which was agreed to, that no duty shall be collected on furs till the expiration of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain. He took occasion to say that we have lost thirteen millions of dollars by this treaty, owing to The committee adopted an amendment taxing diamonds, emeralds, and other jewelry, 3 per centum ad

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the clause taxing flour manufactured from wheat ten cents per barrel, and in like proportion for less or greater quantities, put up for sale in sacks or other packages: Provided, That flour made or manuother packages: Trounce, That hour made or manufactured at any mill for customers, for their own consumption, and not for sale, shall be exempt from duty. Such a lax, he said, was erroneous, and affected all classes. It would be discriminating against our own people, for the benefit of those who send the article into the United States from Canada, under the reciprocity

Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. WICKLIFFE (U), of Kentucky, moved an amendment that the proposed tax shall not go into effect so long as the reciprocity treaty continues in force.

Mr. SPAULDING opposed this, because it would create a class of men who would interest themselves in keeping this edious treaty in operation, in order that their flour may not be taxed. He intended to take stops at an early day for abrogating this treaty, by introducing a resolution requesting the President to give the required notice for its termination.

The flour clause was stricken out.

Cloth and Textile Fabrics.

"On cloth and all textile fabrics, 3 per cent. ad valo-em." Cotton.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, offered a now paragraph, "that on and after the first of May, a tax of one cent per pound shall be charged on all cotton held or owned by sny person or corporation." This, he said, would make the fax about 10 per centum, and was the only way by which the South could be burdened with travetion—cotton heigh really their element of strength. taxation-cotton being really their element of strength. Piano Fortes, etc.

Mr. BLAKE (Rep), of Ohio, moved to tax dogs of any kind a dollar each. Adopted
Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, moved to except pointers, setters, lap, poodle, and all other valuable dogs.
Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Pennsylvania, suggested a proviso, that the tax shall not take effect till after the brogation of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain

Laughter.] Both Mosses, Mallory and Wright's amendments were Slaughtered Cattle, Etc. An ineffectual motion was made to strike out the entire section relating to slaughtered cattle, hogs, and sheep. It remains as originally reported. The next section was amended by adding a provise, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may make further rules and regulations for ascertaining the accurate number of cattle, hogs, and sheep slaughtered and liable to tax under this bill.

The committee then rose, and the House adjurned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1869. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock.

Mr. CONNELL presented a polition in favor of the act to incorporate the Frankford and Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. NICHOLS, a remonstrance against the supplement to the charter of the Fifth and Sixth-streets Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. Shiffth, a communication from the president and directors of the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company protesting against the restoration of the tonnage tax. cesting against the restoration of the tonnage tax. Bills Introduced. Mr CONNELL read a bill to incorporate the Wissa-nickon, Roxborough, and Plymouth Railroad Company. Also, an act relative to the collection of taxes in the

gage upon railroads.

Bills Passed An act extending the time for certain railroad compa-nies to avail themselves of the provisions of the tonnage tax bill was taken up and passed.

Also, an act changing the name of the Good Intent Also, and the Company.

An act relative to the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Kensington was voted down.

The bill to incorporate the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company was postponed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House assembled at three o'clock.

Petitions Presented.

Mr. SHANNON presented a petition asking that the five hundred citizens of Pennsylvania now serving in the Second Virginia Regiment, shall be granted the same benefits as the volunteers from this State.

Messrs McMAKIN, HOPKINS, and WILDEY, presented partitions in favor of the act to prevent the collecsented petitions in tayor of the act to prevent the conection of gas bills from landlords.

Mr. UOCHRAN, a remonstrance against the passago
of the supplement to the charter of the North Philadelphia Plank-road Company.

Mr. DONNELLY, a remonstance, numerously signed,
against the laying of railroad tracks along Master street,
in Philadelphia.

Bills Introduced. Mr. McMakin introduced a bill granting the city passenger railway companies the privilege of running their cars on Sunday.

Mr. McMakin and to reduce the width of Fifth street, beyond York street, to sixty feet.

Mr. Gaskill, a bill requiring the banks of other States, transacting business in this Commonwealth, to pay the same tax as the banks of this State.

Mr. Dennils, an act authorizing the dovernor to appoint persons to keep a roll of honor of the volunteers from Pennsylvania.

Also, an act allowing landlords to issue a process to recover possession of property when the rent is defaulted.

Mr. Deffield, an act act and the term of the Mr. Deffield, and the same of the market state and the market state. faulted.

Mr. DUFFIELD, an act extending the term of the present Board of Controllers of the public schools until 1863, and providing that the directors of the various sections shall elect the controllers annually thereafter.

Also, an act for the vacation of Culvert street, in Philadelphia.

Philadelshia.
Mr. OOCHRAN read a bill for the relief of the North-ern Liberties Odd Fellows' Hall Association.
Mr. BEX, a bill imposing a tax upon venders of

milk. Mr. GREENBADK, an act for the vacation of Vina-

Bill Passed. The act authorizing the Governor to appoint persons of keep a roll of honor of the Pennsylvania Volunteers satisfies up, considered, and passed.

Adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE. THE STEAMER JURA AT PORTLAND.

The President's Emancipation Message ITS EFFECT IN ENGLAND. PORTEAND THICK DIT The stoamer Jura, from Lieverpool on the 20th inst., arrived at this port at six

o'clock this evening.

The steamer Eina from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th. ool on the 20th.

The steamship *Hibernian* arrived out on the 19th.

There was a heavy fall of snow in England on Thurs The steamsing Program arrived out on the 19th.
There was a heavy fall of snow in England on Thursday night.
President Lincoln's emancipation message attracted much attention in England. There had been but little time yet for messages comment upon it.
The Liveepoct Post says there can be no doubt but it will have an inculculable effect in Europe, and that effect will be most favorable to the Northern cause.
The London Times, in an editorial on the subject, says: "It is the most important news since the split. The President's avowed object is to recover to the Unidon ties intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition, and is the first bid made towards putting an end to the war. We may hope that others may follow, and that the North may gradually rise in its offers until something acceptable has been put forth.
"The only reply of the South to Mr. Lincoln has been the resolution of the Confederate House of Representatives to burn all flue cotton and tobacco that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the invaders.
"In every point of view the proposal of the President gives great scope for speculation, and, perhaps, songglimpse of hope. But it is for what it may herald, and not for what it is"

The United States guaboats Tuscarora, Ino, and Kearsage were at Algesiras on the 14th.
The lieutenant of the pirate Sumpler, and ex-consul at Cadiz, had been transferred from the Ino to the Harvest Home, which was bound to Boston.
It was said that they were put in irons. It was said that they were put in irons.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Compan was held in London on the 19th The directors' report was adopted, and hopeful views entertained for the future success of the project. Lord Palmerston was to receive a deputation from the company the following week.

FRANCE Additional troops were about embarking for Mexico.

A new brigade was to leave Toulon on the following week. The military camps, at Chalons and Lyons, will be opponed earlier than usual.

The society for the propagation of commercial Fafarm in France has unanimously voted it expedient to repeal all duties on raw material employed in building ships, and assimilate all flags in regard to customs duties.

The Paris Bourse was dull, but rather firmer. Rentes 60f, 65c.

ĬŸĀĽŸ. It was reported that Garibaldi had had another long interview with Batazzi, and had postponed his departure from Turm for a few days.

It was runored that Farini had accepted the Ministry f Foreign Affairs. ILLNESS OF THE POPE. ROME, March 18.—The Pope has been ill for the pas week. His strength is much prostrated, and he has sus-pended his audiences for the present. AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

Great precautions were being taken by the Austrian Government to guard the Venetian frontiers from invasion. The savanced posts had been doubled, and the garrison augmented. Troops had also been posted along the line of the river Po.

The Emperor had gone from Venice to Vienna.

A captain and two officers of the Austrian fleet had been arrested at Mantua, on suspicion of being partisans of the Italian cause. of the Italian cause. PRUSSIA.

The Democratic press of Germany were denouncing most bitterly the appointment of Prince Hobentole as President of the Prussian Council, owing to his retro-GREECE. All the cannon of the insurgents had fallen into the hands of the Royal troops. The small garrison at Syra had been captured and order restored there. The rebels at Nauplia had asked for an amne ty, and had been

granted an armistice for twenty-four hours.

A corps of observation composed of 20,000 Turkish troops were despatched to the Grecian frontier. THE JAPANESE EMBASSY. A Japanese embassader extraordinary to the various countries in Europe arrived at Suez on the 20th. countries in Europe arrived at Suez on the 20th.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds on the 19th were dull and ½ per cent. lower. Discounts were easy. The demand was light. Gold flows to the Rank of Englard in large quantities, and there was some expectation of an early reduction of the bank minimum.

Funds were rather firmer on the 20th.

Funds were quoted to the firm yesterday. United States fives are quoted at 76 \u03c477.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence. Foveign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 21.—The sales of the week amount to 20,000 bales, including 4,250 bales to speculators, and 1,000 bales to exporters. Prices have advanced ½ ax ½d. The sales to -day are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and for export, the market closing firm, but unchanged. The stock of cotton in port amounts to 403,500 bales, including 150,000 bales of American.

BREADSTIFFS —The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market is quiet but steady, excepting for Wheat, which has a downward tendency, and the quotations are barely maintained. Provisions are steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols are quoted at 93%94. Erie Railroad 33%. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £521,000 during the

THE LATEST. Paris, March 21.—The Bourse has advanced to 691. the Emperor, with nine dissenting votes.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. iews from Demerara—Arrival of a French Frigate-The American Tract Society-Our New Reservoir-Distinguished Foreigners in Town-A Destructive Fire-The City Mortality. Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, March 31, 1862.

Captain Kinsley, of the bark Princeton, from Dema ara, arrived to day, and brings dates to March 10. Then husiness was duil. Money matters were very tight, that the troubles should speedily be arranged. A large number of apprenticed Coolies had arrived during the previous two months, and had been distributed among the different plantations. It was confidently expected that a large amount of sugar would be produced this year. The lately-appointed United States Consul, T. D. Edwards, Esq., had arrived, and has a pleasant office in a prominent part of the city, and is giving his whole atadvocate of his Government, and has, no doubt, exerted a good influence in favor of the cause the United States Government is now engaged in.

a good influence in fayor of the cause the United States Government is new engaged in.

The French frigate Gannada, Commander Bostaing, arrived at an early hour this morning, from Vera Cruz via Havana. She mounts six guns and has a crew of one hundred and sixty-two men. She lies off pier No. 3 North river.

A meeting on behalf of the American Tract Society was held last night at the Church of the Pilgrims, at which it was stated that \$20,000 had been expended for the publication and chemiston of tracts and small books for the army.

The new Croton reservoir in the Central Park will be ready for the reception of water about the middle of May. It is a great artificial basin, covering a space of one hundred and seven acres, and will contain, when filled, a depth of thirty-eight feet of water—enough to accommodate and float the entire navy of the United States, even if thrice its present size, and sufficient to supply the entire wants of the city with water for thirty of forty days.

The Earl of Drummond, attached to the British army, from Montreal, and Colonel Lysons and Captain Gordon, of H. B. Majesty's service, stationed in Canada, are at the Clarendon Hotel. The Earl of Drummond leaves in the next stramer for Havana, to make a short stay there and return. During a short stay at Washington, Colonel Lysons and Captain Gordon, who were the invited guests of Lord vyons, witnessed with toat gentleman the late review of General McDowell's division. After the review these gentlemen expressed the highest grafification at the appearance of the troops, not only in point of discipline, but physically, and said that they had never before had the pleasure of reviewingas fine a body of men attached to any army.

A fire broke out in Wall street, this morning, about three o'clock, by which property was destroyed and damaged to the amount of upwards \$30,000, mostly covered by insurance.

The number of deaths for the week ending March 31, in this city, was 408, being 11 less than last week, and the same as a contract of the cou

The number of deaths for the week ending March 31, in this city, was 408, being 11 less than last week, and the same as in the corresponding week of last year. Of these, 70 were men, 86 women, 119 boys, 122 girls. The deaths from acute disease were 231; from caronic disease, 138; and frem external and other cutses, 37. Of these, 63 died in the public institutions.

I understand that a catalogue is now making of the library of the late Dr. John W. Francis, with reference to its disposal at anction, by the Messrs. Bangs, at an early day. Studentis, and imaketus in avery walk of science or literature, will find in this event a rare opportunity to carich their Shelves.

The stock market continues very inactive at the prices The stock market continues very inactive at the prices Governments are quiet at 98,00% for both issues of e Sixes of 1001.

There is a rise of it per cent, in gold, sales taking acc at 101%, and that bid for more.

wing were the sales of atocks at the second

board to-day : 5000 U S 6s '81, Reg. 93% 20000 Amer Gold... THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

Ashes — The market is unchanged, the demand limited; \$5.50 for Pearle, and \$5.75 for Pots.
FLOUR AND MEAL.—The inquiry for Western and State Flour is fair, particularly for the medium and better Arades; these are irmer, and the low grades are held with more steadiness, although quiet; the demand is mainly for the West Indies and the British Provinces.

The sales are 9,100 bbls at \$5.20x5.25 for superfine State and Western; \$5.30x5.35 for extra Btate; \$5.40x5.55 for fancy do; \$5.75x5.80 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra thie, ard \$5.90x6.55 for frace do; \$5.75x5.80 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra thie, ard \$5.90x6.50 for trade brands do.
Canadian Flour is firmer; the demand fair; sales of \$50 bbls at \$5.80x6.60 for trade brands do.
The west Indies; sales of 1,270 bbls, at \$5.50x6 for for the West Indies; sales of 1,270 bbls, at \$5.50x6 for for extras.

Post the west Indies; sales of 1,270 bbls, at \$5.50x6 for extras. extras.

Rys Flour is in fair request, and is steady; sales of 270 bbls, at \$3504.25.

Corn Meal is in fair request, and firm; sales of 600 bbls, at \$2.8002.85 for Jersey, and \$3.10 for Brandy-

bbls, at \$2.802.2.50 for Jersoy, and \$5.30 for Interview where, on pier.

Whisky — The market is dull and rather easier; sales of 300 bbls at \$21.26 for State and Western; the amortinent is poor, and orders for expert cannot be executed to ment is poor, and orders for expert cannot be executed to any extent; the inquiry is mainly for shipment; the sales are 13,000 bushels at \$1.30 for red detay with the sales are 13,000 bushels at \$1.30 for red Jersoy, on the dock; \$1.35 for prime red Western, in store; and Camodian Club on private terms, Barley is quiet; prices are quite irregular; sales of 1,800 bushels State, at the rallroad depot, at 90c.

Barley Malt is steady.
Outs are more active, and better; sales of Western at Barley Malt is steady.
Onto an en more active, and better; sales of Western at OTX 4730 to 5 and State at 40c.
Rye is in fair supply; sales of 3,700 bush at \$1c, delivered.

Corn is better, but is not active. White is scarce, and wanted at higher prices. Sales of 26,000 bush at 57 m Corn is better, but is not active. While is better, but is not active, while is better, but wanted at higher prices. Sales of 26,000 bush at 57 s 55e for Wastern mixed, in store and delivered; 57 1/2 for good yellow; 60c for fair round white; and 70e for white Western.

PROVINCES.—The Pork market is lower; the offerings are larger; the demand is mainly for future delivery; are larger; the demand is mainly for future delivery; sales of 5,706 bbls at \$12.97519 for new mass: \$13.20 10.12% for Western prime mess; and \$10.20.50 for rime. Included in the sales, are \$1000 bbls mess for June de-Included in the sales are \$,000 bbls mess for June delivery at \$13.

Beef is steady but quiet; sales of 160 bbls at \$12.013 for plain mess, and \$12.76014 25 for Extra. Beef Hams are salesble at \$17.017.50.

Bacon is firm; sales of 75 boxes at 7%c. for short-ribbed Western, 7%c. for do clear. Out Mests are in fair demand at \$1.06 kg for Hams, and 4%05% fo Shoulders. Lard is firm, and in good demand; sales of 1,300 bbls at 7% \$28.60.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sincular Cause of Death.—It is stated that Capt. Slaymaker, of the Iowa Second, and formerly of York county, Pa., came to his death at the battle of Fort Donelson in a singular manner. A bullet struck his pocket-knife in his left pocket, shivered it to pieces, and drove the blade into his body, so that it and not the bullet severed the artery, the rupture of which caused his death. Pieces of the knife were found in his wallet.

The CASTALTIES OF THE WAR.—The Boston

1,000 muskets. | count ships and steamers.
FREMONT AND ZAGONYI.—The assignment of
Jen. Fremont to a new command reminds us of a
tory related to us by an eye-witness concerning the
ast meeting of Fremont and Zagonyi, in St. Louis.
The General was diving with some of his staff, when the gallant Major was annuaced. He was immediately invited to take a seat at table. Fremont filled a glass for him. Zagonyi was much affected, especially when the General announced the sentiment: "Well, Major, here's—not to another Springfield, but to another field in the spring.—N. Y. Independent.

Independent. CONTRACT BY TELEGRAPH.—A short time ago a CONTRACT BY TELEGRAPH.—A short time ago a question was raised in one of the law courts at Berlin as to whether a merchant who had ordered the purchase of shares by telegraph could refuse payment of them, afterwards, on the plea that there was no written contract. The court decided that the telegraphic order constituted an obligation equivalent to a written contract. FISHING IN THE SUSCIEDUANNA ... A NUMBER OF the citizens of Lancaster county, Pa, are about taking measures to compel the Tide Water Canal Company to alter their dams so as to permit the free passage of fish up the Susquehanna river. Able counsel have already been retained for the

ARCHRISHOP HUGHES.—The New York Metro-politan Record states that letters have been re-ceived from Archbishop Hughes to the effect that his health has been much improved, and that he will remain in Roma till after the Easter Day, the will remain in Roma till atter the Easter Day, the period appointed by the Pope for the coronation of the Jananese martyrs.

Breadstuffs at Milwaukez.—On Monday morning last there were stored at Milwaukee 116,-659 barrels of flour, and 3,211,452 bushels of wheat, a larger quantity than is at any other point at the West. HEAVY ROBBERY .- Mr. D. M. Barbour, a flour

merchant of Pittsburg, was robbed in that city of \$2 800 on Wednesday evening last. He had just returned from Washington, and had received the money for flour furnished the Government. A QUANTITY of snow from the roof of a rear building fell into the news room of the Chicago Times, on Friday last, and demolished the tables, cases, racks &c., throwing them into the job room below. Three small presses were destroyed, and a large quantity of type thrown into pt.

SERGEANT MAJOR WALTER FLOCKHATT, of the Reval attllage was prograting down the stellage. Royal artillery, was proceeding down the stairs of Mr. Rook's saloon, in Montreal, on Tuesday, when one of his spurs caught in the woodwork and he was precipitated to the bottom, fracturing his skull in the fall. He died the same evening.

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE THE RECENT EXPLOSION—DEATHS AT THE HOSPITAL .- Yesterday afternoon, two more of those burned at the recent explosion, named John Logue and Diana Norrett, died at the hospital. The remainder of those burned were doing as well as could be expected, up to a late hour last evening, although by no means are all of them out of danger. Yesterday afternoon, over two thousand people, all claiming aomic relationable with the wounded, made application at the hospital gates for admission. Such a

BENEFIT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS. We are authorized to state by Mr. John Toy, the lessee and manager of the exhibition of India and the Sepoy Rebellion, that the proceeds of Thursday evening next will be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers by the recent disaster in the First ward. This is indeed. good and worthy move, and will, without doubt, be at-

rush to this institution was never before known.

LECTURE ON PROJECTILES -Last evening, Professor B. A. Fisher delivered his popular lecture on "Gunpowder, Cannon, and Projectiles," at the sansom-street Hall. The room was well filled by a highly-intelligent audience. The north end of the hall vas covered with diagrams. The Professor is a young man, of good address. He referred to a military treatise. nardo Da Vinci, and now deposited in the Imperial engineers of his time. From his work we care a good dea of the earliest firearms. The lecturer said he would not go over, step by step, all the improvements made in engines of war during four handred and fifty years. The Professor made some patriotic allusions, which were outly cheered. He said he only wished to enable his loudy cheerest and ne only wished to the bat-hearest to read understandingly the accounts of the bat-dles of the present rebellion. The invention of gunpow-der is attributed to Bartholomew Schwaftz, a German Zionk, and alchemist. But more than a hundred years before his time Roger Bacon had published the composi-tion of gunpowder. It is claimed by some that a comtion of gunpowder. It is claimed by some that a com-position similar to gunpowder was known as early as the Some experiments were performed showing the com-position of sodium and potassium. Crude saltpetre often contains 25 per cent. of impurity, but the saltpetre used for the finest sorts of sporting powder is so refined that it contains only an inpure part in 50,000, or about half an ounce to a ten. In this country, the English process of making gunpowder is fol-lowed. The composition of war gunpowder of different

renments is as follows:

Wire.

U.S. war powder 79 12.5 12.5

Busslan 73.8 12.6 13.6

Prusslan 75 11.5 13.5

75 10 15

powder should be just consumed as the ball leaves the gun.

It has been ascertained, by experiment, that the pressure exerted upon the breech of the gun by columbial powder is 20,009 pounds to the square inch.

Chlorate of potassa is so much more explosive than gunpowder that it cannot be used without danger. Gun cotton is made by soaking ordinary cotton in nitric acid. It will never come into general use on account of its producing gases which will corrode any gun in which it may be used.

The weight of the Napoleon gun is 1,220 pounds; of the mountain howitzer, 220 pounds; and of the Cohorn mortain, 164 pounds. Rodman's 15-inch columbiad weighs 49,099 pounds. Projectites for rifted cannon are either flanged as Sawyer's and Sigourney's, or expanding, ay James', Hotokkiss', Dyer's, and Heed's.

To show the value of Capt. Rodman's plan of casting large guns, it was stated that two 15-inch guns had been cast at the same time in Pittsburg. The one which was cast solid, and than bored out, burst on the seventy-fifth round being fired. That which was cooled in the aside by a stream of water before becoming solid, was fired fifteen hundred times, and did not then burst. The Armstrong gun is fifty-seven times more accurate than the predipary amonth-burd cannon. strong gun is fifty-seven times more accurate than the rdinary smooth-bored cannon, The English Government now use shells filled with molten iron, but refuse to use a composition made of phosphorus, on account of its inhumanity! The fecture was concluded by the burning of a Secession flag. As it

dropped to pieces the "Star-Spangled Banner" arose, as LECTURE BY A COLORED LAWYER.-LECTURE BY A COLORED LAWYER.—
Last evening, a lecture was delivered in the Shiloh Baptist Church, Clifton and South streets, by John S. Bock, Esq., a colored lawyer of Boston. The subject selected was "A Plea for my lace," which was handled in a masterly manner. The lecturer did not enter into any lengthy discussion of slavery, but merely alluded to the present condition of the colored race, and the part they are destined to act in the future. He spoke of the colored people as fighting side by side with the whites during the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. He made mention of the late message of President Lincoln touching emancipation, which, the speaker thought, showed that he was on the way to salvation. The lecture was both interesting and instructive, and was listened to with deep attention by those present.

COLONEL LYLE'S REGIMENT.—This the regiment, now full, made a street parade about six a lelosk last evening. They left their encompanent at Nicetown in the afternoon, took the cars and came to the city, where, after parading through a number of our streets, they proceeded to the Befreshment Salons, where they were handsomoly entertained. The streets were througed with the friends of the men composing the regiment, which presented an unusually fine pagazanes. DEATH OF AN OLD AND WELL-KNOWN

CITIZEN —Last evening John M. Coleman, an old and respected citizen, died at his late residence, at 1008 North Fifth street. The deceased was, several years since, beceiver of Taxes, and was well known. He sas in the enjoyment of apparently good health yesterday afterneon, and had just returned from a carriage drive, when he was taken sick and expired. His disease have been apoplexy. ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—Yesterday afternoon, a man by the name of Gharles Young was arrested by Officer Joseph Enocks, of the Twenty-first ward, on the charge of picking pockets, at the camp grounds of the National Guards. Young was chased a considerable distance by the officer and a gentleman on horseback before he was cantured.

horseback before he was captured. JAW BROKEN .-- A boy named Martin Boweer, aged sixteen years, was run over by the German-town Bose Carriage, at Manayunk, about eight o'clock last evening and had his jaw broken and was otherwise injured. He was taken home.

A BRIGHT LIGHT was seen in a westerly direction, about half past seven o'clock last evening, which lasted over half an hour. The man in the State House steeple described the burning as being that of a SERIOUSLY INJURED .- Yesterday eve-

ning, John Conover was seriously injured, at the New York depot, Rensington, by being jaramed between a post and a crate, while assisting in unwaking. This is the second accident that occurred at this depot yester-Philadelphia Cattle Market, March 31 The receipts of Beef Cattle are smaller than usual thi eck, only reaching about 1,100 head. The market is moted. The following are the particulars of the sales:

petter, and prices fully 2c fine 100 is inglier than quoted. The following are the particulars of the sal 45 Carin & Carr, Ohio, \$8 \$5.50, 30 kimble & Kirk, Bucks county, \$3 \$9.43 Kennedy, Lancaster county, \$3 \$9.17 B. C. Baldwin, Chester county, \$3 \$9.10 Morrillen, Lancaster county, \$3 \$9.10 Mooney & Smith, Ohio, \$4 \$9.10 Mooney & Smith, Ohio

About 60 Cows sold during the week at the Avenue \$40 \$ head for Cow and Calf.

Drove Yard, at from \$15 to \$28 for springers, and \$20 to The arrivals of Sheep reached 4,350 head this week. selling at from 5%c to 5%c W to, as to condition.

1,380 Hogs sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 85 75 0 8 40 100 lbs net The arrivals of Fat Hogs at H. G. Imhoff's Union WORK on Vassar Female College, at Poughkeep-sie is to be commenced on the 1st of April, and the roof is to be put on before the season closes the net.