## THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1862.



Removal of "The Press" Office. As we briefly announced yesterday, the office of THE PRESS has been removed from its old location to No. 111 South Fourth street, below Chestnut. During the past year, notwithstanding the general stagnation in almost every branch of business, our circulation steadily increased, with a rapidity rarely equalled in newspaper history, and a demand for a large number of copies of THE PRESS has spring up in nearly every town and village of the country.

Subscriptions to our daily, tri-weekly, and weekly editions have poured in with every mail. Our list of agents, and the extent of their sales have greatly increased, and all the signs which mark an establishment of permanent, growing, and substantial interest to the public have thickly clustered round us.

A daily journal, to keep pace with the times, requires the outlay of an amount of money, and a combination of mental and mechanical labor, which few, not familiar with the business, can appreciate. Important intelligence must not only be collected, with marvellous rapidity, from all parts of the world where exciting events are transpiring, but it must be arranged, printed, and distributed in newspaper form with great promptness. New facilities are constantly called into requisition, many of which we will materially increase in our new location.

During the past year, we procured one of HOE's lightning cylinder presses, and made numerous other improvements; but in our new establishment, we trust to be better able to satisfy the expectations and wants of the public, and, with "Excelsior" as our motto, we shall spare no pains to improve every department of THE PRESS SO thoroughly that every reasonable expectation of its patrons will be gratified.

The exciting events of the past year have created an unprecedented thirst for newspaper intelligence; and a habit of being daily posted up in the miniature daguerreotype of the world's history that is furnished by a first-class journal, has been formed in thousands of families who will never relinquish it. No taste of equal value and importance can be so cheaply gratified, and this large and growing class of our citizens will ever find THE PRESS worthy of the favorable consideration with which they now regard it. Though we shall not seek to enter the lists of sensation journalism, we shall promptly furnish all the reliable news that can be procured and published without detriment to the public interests. Without making a JACKSON. vain attempt to satisfy all parties, we shall endeavor to frankly and freely discuss all great public questions, and to sustain the true interests of the country in the midst of the great struggle in which it is involved.

For the generous patronage that has heretofore been lavished upon us we are profoundly grateful. We shall strive more carnestly than ever to deserve the confidence and regard of

WE HAVE not recovered from the shock of last Saturday. Death is never more terrible than when it comes at noonday along the highways. It takes away all sense of security.

We cannot be prepared for it-we cannot meet it. Sudden, appalling, destructive,like an unseen agency of nature,-an earthquake or a whirlwind, tearing down houses, twirling fences like feathers in the air, shattering streets and roads, utterly obliterating all traces of life in its human victims,-a thigh upon the street, a head upon the roof-top, an arm in the distant gutter, blood over the doorway! This is the horrible story, told in sober English, by unfeeling newspaper-men. We have read few narra!ives more terrible in their details. It is not simply death. We had death at Winchester and Newbern, and at the mouth of James River. More souls were dismissed-more hearts were saddened-there was more personal pain. It is death at home -in broad daylight,-more sure than the

deadly cannon. It is death in the parlor, dining-room, and kitchen-violent, horrible death. "Mrs. CURTIN was standing at the door, conversing with Mrs. JACKSON, and was blown across the street against the prisonwall." "Mr. BAILEY is known to have been in the building at the time of the explosion ' -" the head found on Passyunk road is supposed to have been that of Mr. BAILEY." All this in less time than we have occupied in writing this paragraph, in a great city, on a

quiet day in spring. been known to spend thousands on a proposed

dured everything but death. He has been wounded-he has lost all he possessed in the world. From poverty he has slowly and energetically toiled up again to competence only to sec it pass away amid death and disaster, and himself poor and sorrow-stricken once more. This last calamity is the most terrible of all. He was again upon his feet; had a large contract from the Government ; was in a fair way of making a great deal of money; his business was becoming valuable. Again he has lost all. Among those who suddenly perished was his own son. Among those who were wounded and now linger in agony were two of his daughters. The cup of affliction is large, but no one drinks more deeply than SAMUEL

to welcome graves at last-we cannot theorize and speculate. It is not a question of chemistry nor of natural phenomena; it is one of safety and self-preservation. "A scientific chemist is of the opinion that the gaseous vapor an enlightened and appreciative community; from the collodion found its way to a distant to enlarge the circle of our usefulness ; and to fire." "The ignition was caused by friction merit a continuance of the support that has in the moulding machine, or in the evolving of latent heat." The tendency of surrounding objects toward the centre of the explosion is noted as a philosophical fact. Take facts and phenomena to men of the schools and academies-for to us there is one overshadowing and grief-laden disaster-for us there several Union regiments, started from Island No. inhabited street-no more masked batteries to open fire upon our homes, our children, our friends passing along the highway, our women talking at the door. We must terminate this business of Mr. JACKSON, and the business of every man who fashions powder into toys or weapons or elements of war. We do not intend to reason about the matter-we are not Southwest continue to be noted; and, as a proof going to argue it-we want no debate, nor do we make any suggestions. It must be done. This accident is one of the most fearful ever

LETTER FROM "OUCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, April 1, 1862. Congress is evidently in no mood to pass

radical confiscation bill, or to adopt the project of reducing each of the secended States to a Territorial condition. Some of the most trusted of the Republican leaders entertain strong objections to both these measures, founded alike upon policy and the absence of constitutional power. Should Andrew Johnson succeed in establishing his Government in Tennessee, one, if not both, of these difficult questions will be satisfactorily solved. The rebels have an easier way of disposing of their troubles. They began the war by defying the Federal Constitution, and followed this act of treason by establishing a Constitution or Government of their own, adapted to all the exigencies and requirements of their situation. We, on the other hand, started to punish

place :

and forwarded by one of my friends at that

INTERROGATORIES

them; not alone because they had violated the Constitution, but because, obeying it ourselves, we resolved that they should be forced to render it the same obedience. Our care must be, that in seeking remedies to chastise them, we do not imitate their lawless and revolutionary example. As an evidence of the manner in which they had arranged the whole machinery of Secession, and another proof of the charge that it had long been contemplated, I lay before you the following document, found in the Receiver's Office of the so-called Confederate Government, at Nashville, Tennessee,

Then comes the sad story of the responsible man. SAMUEL JACKSON is a familiar name, in newspaper chronicles. He seems to have been the victim of misfortune. This is not his first calamity-we are very sure it is neither the third nor fourth. He has been wounded and ruined and bowed down with griefdeath has been in his laboratory before. Men have died at his side as suddenly as they died last Saturday. He is an honest, well-meaning citizen, anxious to earn a living-to raise his family, and be a respectable man. He has

> pyrotechnic exhibition: the rain falls, and his Maltese crosses, and candles, and rockets became a saturated mass of powder and paper. Again he has spent thousands on a proposed pyrotechnic exhibition : a match-a sparkfriction-something sudden and inexplicablehis fireworks become a mass of smoke, and hissing powder, fragments of pasteboard, money wasted, labor lost, and dead men lying around. These calamities do not spare him : if he has not been suddenly slain, he has en-

or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, held, owned, possessed, or enjoyed for or by an alien enemy; or in, orito which, any alien enemy had, and when, since that time, any right, title; or interest, either directly or indirectly? 2. If you answer any part of the foregoing in-terrogatory in the afirmative, then set forth speci-fically and particularly a description of such pro-perty, right, title, credit, or interest; and if you have disposed of it in whole or in part, or of the profit, or rent, or interest accruing therefrom, then state when you made such disposition, and to whom, and where such property now is, and by whom held.

We have theories about how this disaster occurred-very ingenious and startling theories -but they amount to nothing. In the presence of so much death, and pain, and desolation-of agonies hidden in the grave, and ago-

nies which may linger on through many years gated. S. R. COCKEIL, Receiver C. S. A. Norg. —The garnishes in the foregoing interrogatorie is specially warned that the Sequestration Act makes i the duty of each and every citizen to give the information asked in said interrogatories. [Act of 30th of August section 2.] mies—for to us there is one overshadow-ing and grief-laden disaster—for us there is misery and pain, and death, and a great waste of property—for us there is a want of security and danger. We do not upbraid the bereaved and ruined man whose son has gone to the grave, and whose business and wealth are in cinders and smoke along Passyunk road. We think of our unfortunate fellow-citizens, and demand that an accident like this shall never again occur. We must have no powder magazines in an inhabited street—no more masked batteries to araon fire unyon our boungs our children our the authority vested in him, under the löth section the authority vested in him, under the löth section the law : the authority vested in him, under the 16th section of the law: RULE-GARNISHERS, to whom written or print-ed interrogatories are addressed, may make ap-pearance by filing written answers, sworn to be-fore a justice of the peace, or other competent officer, unless specially ordered by the court to ap-near in person. pear in person. Endorsed as follows : Confederate States vs Gar. D. P. Byrn. Issued 17th December, 1861, service acknowledged this day of December, 1861. From this it will be seen that the enemies of the Republic have had a perfect system of confiscation in its most odious forms.

little but garrulity. Mrs. Stoneall renders a beldame and Mr. Dubois the murderer, Doran. Mrs. John Drev played the heroine, a pretty Irish girl, whose beauty had

carly proved her bone, and Mrs. Henri, a peasant girl, that mang the callad, and gave John Drew opportunity o pun while the machinery was being arranged. The scenery and the music of this piece are perfections. The dances are spirited, and all the supernumeraries are mart and suple. The cataract scene has not been equaled in this city-perhaps not on this continent, EMATINER -The Matinee of Music and Art, at the

Assembly Buildings, to be given this afternoon, should not be forgotten. Some choice musical pieces will b harformad.

## FROM WASHINGTON The Rebel Steamer Merrimac.

GEN. MANSFIELD'S REPORT CONCERNING

HER TO BE DEFERRED. Capture of Four Federal Officers Near

the Rappahannock.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE TAX BILL. THE TAX ON LIQUORS

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE COAST OF

GEORGIA. COMMODORE DUPONT'S OFEICIAL REPORT.

RELIEF OF THE CUMBERLAND'S CREW

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON April 1, 1862. Delegations on the Tax-bill.

District Court of the Confederate States of America, for the Middle Division of the District of Tenn. To DAVID BYRN, executor of Robert Kirkpatrick, Delegations continue to arrive here, remonstrating against certain features of the tax-bill, and soliciting im portant changes. The Committee of Ways and Means Creeting: You are hereby commanded to appear at the said District Court, at the court-room at Nashville, on the 1st Monday of January, 1862, then and there give these delegations an audience each morning, before the meeting of the House, and in most instances suggestions of an important and practical character are pre-sented, beneficial alike to the Government and the to answer, under oath, what property or effects of any alien enemy you had at the time of the service tax-payers. Already many features of the tax-bill have any alten enemy you had at the time of the service of this garnishment process, or since have had un-der your possession or control belonging to or held for an alien enemy; or, in what sum, if any, you are and were at the time of the service of the gar-nishment, or since, have been indebted to any alien enemy; and also to answer the interrogatories con-tained in the schedule hereto annexed, and such other onestions as may be put to your touching the been greatly reduced, and in other cases raised, so that an equilibrium in taxation is generally obtained. The committee adhere very strictly to their original declaration, to tax nothing but manufactures. The bill will pro bably be finished this week, and an effort made to have it printed and ready for the Senate by the commencemen of next week. Hundreds of minor amendments hav other questions as may be put to you touching the property and effects of alien enemies; and further to abide by and perform such orders and decrees as may be made in the premises. Herein fail not, under the penalties prescribed by peen made, and the printer will have a severe task to put it into shape, with the amendments included in the or

#### ginal bill The Tax on Advertisements.

iw. a testimony whereof, I, JACOB MCGAVOOR, Clerk An interesting debate took place on the section o of said Court, have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Seal of said Court, at office, this 17th day of December, 1861. JACOB MCGAVOCK. the bill taxing advertisements five per centum. The Ways and Means first reduced this tax to three per centum (which was adhered to) on the gross receipts of all advertisements-the original requiring a tax on the gross receipts received and charged. The committee To be propounded to, and answered by garniexempted all papers from the tax whose receipts from ad-1. Have you now, or have you had, in your pos-session, or under your control, since the 2d day of July last, (1861.) and if yea, at what time, any land or lands, tenement or tenements hereditament or vertisements are less than one thousand dollars per an-num, and whose circulation is less than two thousand. This last amendment is for the benefit of the country papers Mr. COLFAX took the ground that the customers of no

other business were taxed—the receipts of hotels, etc., were not—while the material of other manufactures, such as tobacce, were not. He contended that the papers were taxed four times already, and that the ad valorem tax of three per cent. on paper, instead of three mills per pound, was greater in the West, where printing paper was eleven cents per pound. Mr KELLOGG (of Michigan) was opposed to the tax, for he thought that the papers of the country would be needed to explain this bill to the people so that it could be put in force. Mr. COLFAX'S proposition to omit all taxes on advertisements was lost, as also his amendment to reduce it from 3 to 1% por cont. So the tax on advertisements in papers over a circula 3. Were you, since the 2d day of July, 1861, and tion of 2,000 remains at three per centum. Provision i made for adding to the price of legal advertisements th tax paid from their receipts. Harbor Defences-Gen. Halleck's Work.

if yea, at what time, indebted, either directly or in-directly, to any alien enemy, or alien enemies? If yea, state the amount of such indebtedness, if one, and of each indebtedness; if more than one; give the name or names of creditor or creditors, and the A large portion of Gen. HALLECK'S work on " Military places of residence ; and state whathe Art and Science," (written in 1845,) is devoted to the and to what extent, and also the time and manner ( discussion of the relative capacities of forts and ships for 4 Do you know of any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chat-tel or chattels, right or rights, creditor or creditors, within the Confederate States of America; or any harbor defence. The great idea suggested and substan tiated, proved by facts as existing up to that period, was, that guns afloat could not contend with guns ashore. Operations at Island No. 10 are to the same effect, for which the content table States States of Aliberton, of alloyed, right or interest held, owned, possessed, or enjoyed, directly or indirectly, by or for one or more alien enemies since the 2d day of July, 1861, or in or by which any one or more alien enemies had since that time any claim, title, or interest, direct or indirect? If yea, set forth, specifically and particularly what though the guns of the rebels may not be casemated they evidently have bomb-proof, which afford some shell ter to gunness from the bombs of our vessels. Nor would things probably bo much different if our vessels were fully iron-clad, instead of partially so, because it is 11 yes, see forth, specifically and particularly what and where the property is, and the name and resi-dence of the holder, debtor, trustee, or agent. 5. State all else that you know which may aid in carrying into full effect the Sequestration Act of the Soth of August, 1861, and state the same as fully and particularly as if thereunto specially interro-gated. Norg — The constraints in the foreastic interaction stated that obstructions have been placed in the True, such things have not hitherto amounted to much, but they may hereafter, and, in fact, the only apparent way of stopding iron ships from coming into harbors. is ent (yet to be devised), whereby the na by some expec vication may be temporarily impeded, but restored at

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI. AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE LAND

FORCES.

The Rebels Driven from Union City, Tennessee.

CAPTURE OF HORSES AND STORES. CHICAGO, April 1.- A special despatch to the Journa

from Cairo says: Col. Buford, yesterday, accompanied by the Twenty-seventh and Forty-second Illinois, part of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, from near Island No. 10, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hickman, under Col. Hege, made a descent upon Union City, and, after a forced march of thirty miles, fell upon a reencampment at seven o'clock in the morning. dispersed the entire force, stationed there under Clay King, both cavalry and infantry. They fled in every lirection, several being killed and a number taken prisoners. A large amount of spoils was captured, includ-ing 150 horses, commissary and quartermaster stores, etc. Our loss was one killed from an explosion in a burn-ing tent. The rebel force numbered 700 infantry and be-

ween 700 and 800 cavalry. FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

#### NEW REBEL BATTERIES ERECTED ABOVE THE ISLAND.

CANNONADING AT NEW MADRID.

CHICAGO, April 1.- A special despatch to the Times dated at Island No. 10, yesterday, says that the river is failing at the rate of several inches daily. The rebeis have crected a large entrenched camp in bend of the river, directly opposite our gunboats. An embankment, half a mile long, has been thrown up on the shore, behind which guns are mounted. Large numbers are masked, but as yet we have no means of

ascertaining what artillery they have had posted at this point. Several batteries, however, are plainly visible. The entrenchments extend from the centre of the bend to the upper point of the island. They are constantly busy, both with steamboats and men. The mortars were fired yesterday and to-day every

fifteen minutes, with what effect we are unable to decide. The shells are all thrown on the island. The rebels make no answer except an occasional shot at the transports.

through during the night was lost. My object was to ge into the river, so as to make a dash up to Darien by early daylight. We however, worked hard that day and by twelve o'clock got through this last obstruc-tion. Between the two obstructions midway, a bat eery had been built of mud, with the seeming object Occasional firing is heard in the direction of New Madrid, caused by engagements between the batteries, which are placed on opposite sides of the river below that place We get no news from there.

Appearance of Two Thousand Rebels near Strasburg, Virginia. STRASBURG, Va., March 31 .- About two thousand

bels made their appearance two miles beyond our pickets to-day. The nearest regiments drew up in line f battle, and awaited an attack, declining to go beyond our lines. The rebels did not make an attack.

Yesterday, the rebels threw several shells into the camp of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, but were bsequently driven off by the appearance of an ad ance. Captain Savage, and a companion of the Twenty- second

fassachusetts, yesterday, in riding out, passed beyond our lines, by accident, and came upon a party of rebels, who fired upon them. Captain Savage was thrown from his horse, and took to the woods. They finally found their way back to the camp during the night,

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, March 31 -All remains

hèré. Captain Seaver, of the Aeronautic Department, makes a balloon reconnoiseance this afternoon, the first of the kind made since last summer. A boat, containing five well-known Secessionists, was

saptured on the James river, above Newport News, yesterday, transporting produce and other stores for the rebel army. Concentration of Rebels to Defend Mem-

phis. ROLLA. Mo., April 1.-Letters from our army in the

Fouthwest say that the rebels under Price and Van Dorn are moving toward Memphis in response to a call from auregard for help, and all the rebel forces in the West are ordered to concentrate in Western Tennessee for a great and desperate struggle.

> Naval Operations on the Coast of Georgia. OFFICIAL REPORT OF COM. DUPONT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.-The following despatches have

een received at the Navy Department

ings as might he supposed to contain public pro-perty, and a careful survey was had, I visited the town, and then directed the command to return to the ship, having posted a notice, urging the inhabitants to return, and promising protection to all property for all good citi-zens. I enclose Licutenaut Baich's report of his land-ing, &c. Nothing in the place was touched by the land-ing party, and such houses as were not open were not even entered. I sincerely hope that at least some good citizens may be found willing to resume their homes un-der my public notice, and I shall not allow the place to be visited, except on dury. He would prefer to consider these, but could not be alowed his preference. It was proposed to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Finding this measure before Congress, and

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant. B. W. GORDON.

B. W. GORDON, Commander and Senior Officer. Flag Officer S. F. DCPONT, commanding South Atlanti Blockading Squadron.

U.S. STRANER MOHIGAN, } ST SIMON ISLAND, MARCH 16, 1862; } Started in the homor to report that on the 13th inst., started in the *Potoriska*, accompanied by the *Pocahon-*as, with the launch and ho vitzer of this ship, in charge f Lieut. Miller, in tow, and proceeded through the in-and passage toward the Altamaha river. I had heard be three areas on two reheld the mark areas and

Ind passage toward the Altamaha river. I had heard that there were one or two rebel steamers at Darien, and I hoped that I might get possession of them, about five miles from the anchorage at this place, and when I had left the Mohican between the batteries, we found, as I had heard from contrabands, that the river was staked entirely.across We reached the spot at low water, and found a double row of heavy piles with their heads just shove water. I at once got to work with both vessels, and in a few hours hauled enough out of each row to allow a passage for both vessels, say forty feet; and here, for the first time, I learned that about five miles beyond aucher obstruction of the same kind

ive miles beyond another obstruction of the same kind had been placed. We reached the second difficulty a

midnight, placed our hawser as the tide was rising, but unfortunately, the hawser disengaged itself from the pile, and in the night, with the rising tide, we could not find them to go on with the work, and my hope of passing

Columbia. Finding this measure before Congress, and not exactly agreeding with the specific provisions presented by other Senators, he had offered a bill of his own. That bill was not of his own creation. A bill similar had been offered by President Lincoln when a member of the House of Representatives. It contained one or two essential features which Senators were inclined to overlook ar ignore, and among others, that nice, just, and beneficent prin-ciple-the gradual emancipation of alayery. His own citizens may be found willing to resume their homes un-der my public notice, and I shall not allow the place to be visited, except on duty. The fire we noticed was the work of retiring sol-diers, and proved to be the railroad depot and wharf. The lenses belonging to the lighthouses were not found. The channel buoys for the river are in the river, but out of place, and the lighthouses destroyed. The town is closely surrounded by woods, is gene-rally well built, and extends over a considerable space. Several contrabands have come on board. Boldiers are said to be in the woods not very distant, and most of the inhabitants are said to be about fourteen or sixteen miles back, encamped. I have eant the Fo-lowish and Pocahonias up the river as far as they could go, to reconnettre. There is a schoomer of con-siderable size on the stocks, anfinished. Fires have been burning about us, but I believe it is the brush being consumed; nor have I noticed, as far as the poo-ple are concerned, that they are willing to follow the ad-vice of Differstr. Toombs and Colb, by placing the torch in the hands of the children to consume their property. All that is done in that way seems to be done by the order of military commanders, who, having no local in-terest in the neighborhood of the command, have the heroism to consume the property in which they have no immediate inferest. behavior were normal working working a working and a sub-among others, that hice, just, and beneficent prin-ciple—the gradual emancipation of slavery. His own native State of Pennsylvanis had carried into effect the proper polloy for dealing with this question of slave-ry. In illustrating the course of that State, he quoted from Berjamin Franklin to show what the opinions of that billoworker and statemen were upon the outering from Bei jamin Franklin, to show what the optimions of from Bei jamin Franklin, to show what the optimions of of emacripation. They possessed a remarkable applica-tion to the present time. Although Pennsylvania at that time had a half million of white population, and but four thousand slaves; although a sudden abolition of slavery would have been easy and expedient, yet they passed a law declaring that altere should be free when twenty-eight years of age, and all born after the passage of the act should be born into a state of Insedom. Pennsylvania did not deem it proper to attempt a sudden emaccipa-tion. She followed a more gradual and practical method, and the wiedom of her course time has shundantly proved. The history of the world is full of instances of men running into extravagance, and rushing along in violation of every wise precedent. These instances only teach us the propriety of taking things as we find them, and of chaing with facts and events as they developed themselves.

Several amondments were made to the above section, icluding a tax of 14 per cent. on the gross receipts of ridge corporations. Trust Companies. endment was adopted including trust companies banks, savings institutions, etc., paying the Insurance Policies.

he proposition.

Therefore Resolved, That the Joint Senate Con

Therefore Resolved, That the Joint Senate Committee on the Conduct of the War be requested to inquire whether the said order of Gen. Hocker is not e viola-tion of the seventh article of war, passed by Congress and approved by the President, concerning the action of the army in the Freiden of fugitive slaves, and to  $\bar{r}_{e-}$ port such remedy as, in the judgment of the committee, will prevent the issue of similar orders, which, while they outrage the feelings of loyal officers and men, ne-cessarily tend to demoralize the army. Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, before the reading was completed, objected to the introduction of the proposition.

The Tax Bill.

Immigrant Travel

An amendment was adopted scempting from taxation under the railroad, omnibus, and steamboat section, all foreign immigrants travelling at a reduced rate of fare tub the interior of the country, a distance of over one bundred miles from the seacoast. During the proceedings, the House found itself with-out a quorum, and much time was constitued in securing one.

Bridge Corporations.

Advertisements,

The Advertisement Tax Amended.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the

Petitions.

Petitions. Mr. CONNELL, a petit on from 200 citizens of Rox-boro', for the incorporation of the Wissahickon, Box-boro', and Plymouth Railroad Company; also, a petition in favor of the military education of youth at the Poiy-tochnic College of Philadelphia. Messre. SERRILL and SMITH, of Montgomery, each Messre. BERRILL and SMITH, of Montgomery, each

presented a petition in favor of an appropriation to the Polytechnic College. Mr. BEILLY, petitions for the passage of a law to re-

strict the Delaware and Hudson Caual Company, and other corporations, with reference to mining privileges. Mr. BENSON, from the Finauço Committee, reported

as committed, the joint resolutions recommending a uni form tax upon lonuage.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. CONNELL, a supplement to the act for the more effectual preservation of life and property from explo

effectual preservation of the dividing line between the slots of gluspowies, Also, a bill relative to the dividing line between the Seventh and Ninth election divisions of the Twenty-fourth

Resolution,

HARRISBURG, April 1, 1862.

opinion, but he thought

The House then went into Committee of the Wholeon he state of the Union, and took up the tax bill.

violation of every wise procedent. These instances only teach us the propriety of taking things as we find them, and of dealing with facts and events as they developed themselves. If he was permitted to amend the bill before the Senate by the adoption of his own substitute he would vote for it. If that course was not followed he would vote against the bill, and for various reasons. In the course of the debate allusion had been made to the course of John Quincy Arame, and his opinions were quoted for the pur-pose of influencing the minds of the Senators. He would recall the fact that there was no recorded opinion of Mr. Adāms in fakvēr ôf the äbolition of alvery in the District. In 1837, when Mr. Adams was before the House on the question of presenting anti-slavery puttions, he cited words adverse to abolishing slavery in the District of Co-lumbia. If at that time Mr. Adams was adverse to t abolition to be his disciples were so eager for its immediate abolition now. In 1837, when Mr. Adams suppoke upon the subject, slavery was far more offensive and oppres-sive than it is now. Then there were slave pens and slave mrkets.—He slave population was double— its condition was more unfortunate. He would leaver it to the friends of Mr. Adams to coconcile this inconsilsency. Since his day the system of slavery had been ameliorated. In 1850 slave pens and slave markets wore abolished, and so entirely had the upleasant and unjust features of this system sour the operation of natural laws—of social opinion—of the example and precept of wise and caim mon. If these friends of humanity would not undertake to hasten islave markets, wore abolished, pend social meno. If these friends of humanity would not undertake to hasten islaver the citizen, had become obsolete. In this we own the operation of natural laws—of social opinion—of the example and precept of wise and caim mon. If these friends of humanity would not undertake to hasten islaver ythan they concer bashe to do. There was nothing more uttarly propostarons and nn-sou A new section was added, "that on and after May next, there shall be paid for, and in respect to every in-surance policy which may be made, renewed, or contin-ued, or every endorsement on an open policy, a duty of ten cents for every hundred dollars insured for one year," Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, moved to airlike MF. CULFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, moved to strike but the section levying a duty on advertisements. Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Pennsylvania, thought the ress ought to come up to the mark. Mr. COLFAX was of the same opin Mr. CULFAX was of the same opinion, but he thought that by this bill, without taxing the advertisements, pub-lications were taxed more than they ought to be. They pay more than their proportion of the articles used, and are taxed for paper, telegraphic messages, gas light, &c. We night as well impose a tax on boarders at a hotel, or on lawyers for every criminal or civil suit. Mr. WRIGHT said that persons engaged in every branch of lusiness, merchanics, as woll as mochanics, were not taxed less than newspapers, which ought to been bridded less than newspapers, which ought to bear their just proportion. Mr. STKVENS replied that in England a large income ms. STRVEAS replied that in England a large income was derived from the tax on idvortisements, as well as the newspaper stamp. The committee, he thought, had already made largo concessions hy reducing the tax on princip paper, and striking out that on ink. Mr. COLFAX said that experience had shown that the English (ax on newspapers and books was a tax on knowledge, and that the people had demanded and se-curd a reform in this particular.

The Advertisement Tax Amended. The committee disagreed to the motion of Mr. Coltare to strike out the advertisement section, which was finally amended as follows, and then retained in the bill: The tax is to be assessed only on the amount received, not on that charged, and it is reduced from five per cent to three per cent. Newspapers with loss than two thou-sand circulation, or with less than one thousand dollars receipts from advertisements, are exempted from paying any advertising tax. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

through during the negative times. Aff observes the second during the construction of the second during the construction and except version of the second during the construction and except version of the second during the construction and except version of the second during the construction and except version of the second during the construction and except version of the second during the construction and except version of the second during the construction and except version of the second during the construction and except version of the second during the construction and except version of the second during the construction and except version of the second during the construction and except version of the second during the construction and except version of the second during the construction of the version and the second during the construction of the version of the second during the construction of the second durin

Seventh and thin choice a seven a seve **Mr. FULLER** offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to examine into all institutions to which the State appropriates money, and report the amount of appropriation necessary to each, with power to examine the officers of such institutions under oath, and report the result of their investigations to the base

the Government from all connection with slavery. I dces not follow that the Republican party intend to d

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Mr. WASHBURKE (Rep.) of Illinois, presented the memorial of the Illinois (constitutional Convention in favor of the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Cunal, and gave notice that he should ask and early con-sideration of the bill to that end, it being a matter of great notional and milliper importance. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Milli-tary Affairs.

Pacific Railroad Bill.

The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was fur-her postponed till Tuesday next.

Resolution of Inquiry-General Hooker.

Mr HUTCHINS (Rep.), of Ohio, asked leave to intro-

Mr HUTCHING (Rep.), or once, and duce the following: Whereas, Brigadier General Hocker, commanding the army of the Usited States on the Lower Potomac, Mary-land, on the 32th day of Ma. ch, 1862, issued an order, of which the following is a cony: "HEADGRARTERS GEN. HOCKEN'S DIVISION, ). "CAMP BAKEN, Lower Potomac, "March 28, 1862."

tary Affairs.

Legislature. The resolution was adopted.

Bills Cousidered, &c. The bill to charge the name of the Good Intent Hose Company, No. 2, of Philadelphia, came up in order on third reading and passed finally. On motion of Mr. STEIN, the bill to incorporate the Farmer's Raitroad Company was taken up and passed. On motion of Mr. REILLY, the bill confirmatory of conveyances of real estate was considered and passed. conveyances of real estate was considered and passed. On motion of pir, PENNKY, the bill to incorporate the Tyrone and Clearfield Express Company was taken up and passed. On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, the bill to promote the efficiency of the military of Philadelphia Was taken up discussed and fould reformed to the Fipromote the efficiency of the military of Philadelphia Was taken up, discussed, and finally referred to the Fie Man takin the unsubscription many frequency of the name of Committee. On motion of Mr. IMBRIE, Senate bill 449, supple-ment to the act anthorizing a loan and providing for the arming of the State, providing for the payment of officers and men of the volunteers from the time of their carol-ment, was taken up, discussed, and finally committed to a select committee for revision. Adjourned,

Mr. SMITII, of Philadelphia, made a motion to recon-sider the Nellis divorce bill, which motion was postponed for the present. Bills Cousidered, &c.

rewarded and cheered our past labors.

## THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent, speaking of the new rebel battery at Sewall's Point, says : " This battery covers the entire route of our steamers to Newport News, and you can expect to hear of an attack on these boats with great effect. if not actual lors of a large number of lives. The erection of this battery, under the guns of the fort and gunboats, has been well known to every one here, but the officers of the navy profess to be able to shell the rebels out in half an hour at any time."

We learn from Cairo, that Colonel Buford, with 10, on Monday, and made a descent on Union city, Tennessee, dispersing the rebel force, consisting of infantry and cavalry, stationed there, taking several prisoners and capturing a large amount of commissary and quartermaster's stores, and also 150 horses

Preparations for the approaching battle in the that the rebels fear the worst, we may note, on the authority of a despatch from Rolls, Mo., that Beauregard has called upon Price and Van Dorn for reinforcements, and that all the rebel forces in the West are ordered to concentrate in Western Tennessee for a desperate struggle.

From Island No. 10, we have the intelligence that the rebels have crected an entrenched camp on the bend of the Mississippi, directly opposite our gunboats, an embankment having been thrown up along the shore for a distance of half a mile. Several of their batteries are visible, but many others being masked, we have no means of ascertaining their effectiveness. The entrenchments extend from the centre of the bend to the upper extremity of the Island, and are constantly being fortified. Our mortars were fired at intervals of fifteen minutes yesterday and the day before, the shells all being labor is indispensable, and the staple thrown on the Island. What effect, if any, has been products of the Southern States in great deproduced by them, is unknown. The rebels do not deign to answer, except by an occasional shot at the not in any way of the slightest value to civilitransports. We have no news from New Madrid, zation. "They toil not, neither do they save that firing has been heard in that direction.

About two thousand rebels made their appearance in the vicinity of Strasburg on Monday. Our prove their wickedness, not their necessity or regiments were at once drawn up in line-of-battle to await an attack, but the enemy discreetly retired.

Our forces on the Rappahanock river are continually having skirmishes with the enemy. Major Van Steinhouren, and Captains Beltticher, Camp, and Newstadter, of the Union army, have been taken prisoners by the rebels.

Commodore Dupont's official report of the occu. pation of Brunswick, Georgia, by forces from his command, will be found in another column. The expedition was under command of Capt. Gordon, of the Pocahontas, who carried out, in every respect, the orders of the flag officer.

#### Congress Yesterday.

SENATE .- Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to collect evidence of the barbarous treatment of our troops by the enemy. The question of abolishing slavery in the District coming up, the amendment of Mr. Pomeroy, providing for an equitable settlement with master and slave, was rejected. An amendment of Mr. Trumbull, that no payment be made for any slaves to any person who has borne arms against the United States, or in

any way given aid to the rebellion, was adopted. House .--- Mr. Hutchins asked leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry concerning an alleged violation of the seventh article of war by Gen. Hooker. which was objected to by Mr. Wickliffe. An amendment to the tax bill was adopted, exempting from tax foreign immigrants travelling over 100 miles inland at reduced fare; also, taxing the gross receipts of bridge corporations one and a half per

# \_\_\_\_\_ Legislature Yesterday.

a lesson and a warning, and let us so follow it that such a calamity can never again come upon our people.

recorded in the history of our city. Let it be

THE SOUTHERN CONSPIRATORS, who propose

to destroy all their cotton and tobacco crops, to revert to the vassal condition from which seem to imagine that the whole world will be terribly injured by their brutal incendiarism. we sought to rescue them. Until this is done. Claude Melnotte, in his anger at the scorn all legislation, save that which is immediately heaped upon the hewers of wood and drawers necessary, will be postponed, from present of water, expressed a wish that they might be indications, by the disagreements among the swept away, so that the world might learn most earnest friends of the war. So long as their worth by their loss. The destroying we recognize our primary duty of restoring fiends of the rebellion are animated by the Union, and of securing to the people of a somewhat similar notive, but in their all the States a republican form of governblind desperation they forget that while ment, it may be essential to wait until the restored loyal constituencies of the South shall be present, with their representatives, to parmand, the active spirits of the rebellion are ticipate in the acts of Congress which directly concern themselves or their respective communities. This would also be consistent with spin." They consume, but they do not create. the President's first war proclamations and with By burning cotton and tobacco they only subsequent almost unanimous declarations of

usefulness. They demonstrate their temporary power to injure, but not their ability to serve mankind. The marts of commerce and the swarming hives of manufacturing industry, could flourish, even admitting that cotton is

war.

prostration.

abundant constitutional power to pass the bill

abolishing slavery in the District, and the reso-

lution offering the aid of the Federal Govern-

ment to all States which may desire to free

their slaves. The House has already passed

this resolution, and the Senate will adopt it by

a large vote. An effort will be made to amend

the bill abolishing slavery here, but this will

The heavy burdens of taxation that will now

Public Amusements.

ADOR.STREET THEATRE .- The Arch-street Theatre

OCCASIONAL.

indispensable, without the existence of such men as are now applying the torch to the warehouses of Southern plantations. The moral of the lesson they are teaching is, not that they must in future be permitted to do in all things as they please, but that their capacity for mis-

chief should be diminished. EXPLOSIVE AND NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS .--- In our article yesterday, upon dangerous explosives, we

were inadvertently made to designate "Kerosene" as an inflammable oil. We would here state that the term "kerosene" is simply a trade mark, used

probably be defeated, and the bill sent to the by a few companies in the United States to desig-House, where it will be easily concurred in. nate coal oils that are purified under a certain patent, the peculiarity claimed for it being, that it have to be borne by the loyal people will make is thoroughly free from benzine, which constitutes them restive, unless some steps are taken to the dangerous ingredient in many of the coal and make the seceded States feel and carry their petroleum oils that are now flooding the market. full share of these burdens. This expectation It is due to the public, as well as manufacturers of is not lost sight of by our statesmen. But, the "kerosene" article, to say that we are not after all, the best economy and the surest road aware that a single accident has ever occurred from to a complete vindication of the Government, its use. is a series of bold and prompt blows at the

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL SALOONS .- As W traitors-a series of victories over the comanticipated, the new enterprise of Mr. Stevens, in adding the new and chastely elegant ladies' remon enemy, and his complete and lasting freshment saloon, and splendid gentlemen's cafe and restaurant to the attractions of the most complete and perfect hotel in the world, has met with the brilliant success it justly merited. The department for ladies, either alone or attended by gentlemon, elicits, and justly so, their unqualified admiration, whilst the approval of the gentlemen. for their restaurant and cafe, is best manifested by

once reported to these headquartors. "By command of Brig, General Hooker. "JOIN DICKERSON, "Arojatant Adjutant General." And whereds, By direction of Brigadier General Daniel R. bickies, a report was made in relation to the said order of General Hooker, of which the following is s com. gance, refinement, and luxurious case are displayed held over for future presentation. rived from carrying passengers. The incidents of "Crohoore-na-Bilhoge" (pronounced SENATE .- Mr. Connell introduced a supplement the prices must be correspondingly high. On the contrary, they will be found strictly economical: Nomination of General Cadwalader. to the act for the more effectual preservation of life Croohoor-na-Billa) are familiar to readers of the General CADWALADER has been nominated as Briga. Speech of Mr. Wright, of Indiana, on the o'Hara takes. An outlaw, provoked by jealousy and hate, murders an ancient couple and bears off their child. and property from explosions of gunpowder. The thus placing within the reach of all the advantages dier General of Volunteers. ylvania Railroad from obstructing certain public roads n Chester county. A surplement to the act incorporating the Mahoning Abolition of Slavery in the District of Co-Miscellancous. It appears from an official correspondence that, toward the close of last year, a letter written by a Dr. HOPKINS came into the possession of the State Department. It was therein stated that an organization had been formed by which the members of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" were to rush into the army and haval service of the Federal Government, and thus gain influences and positions for carrying out their treasonable schemes, and further, that ez-President PIERCE, enclosing an extract from it, asying, "Your name is consected with a secret league, the object of which is to overthrow the Govern-ment. Any information on the subject will be accepta-ble." Ex-President PIERCE, in reply, expressed his surprise that even a seeming credence should be given to the the gradence is the secret and the guest for the secret that even a seeming credence should be given to the inter the secret and the guest for the secret that even a seeming credence should be given to the inter the secret and the guest for the secret that even a seeming credence should be given to the inter the secret and the guest for the secret that even a seeming credence should be given to the inter the secret at the Potomaska still higher, and her gues commanded the railroad beyond the town. The fol-towing morning I sent the Potomaska into the provide the railroad beyond the town. The fol-towing morning I sent the Potomaska into the secret at the railroad beyond the town. The fol-the provide the town. The fol-the provide the railroad beyond the town. The fol-the town to the secret the railroad beyond the town. The fol-the provide the ra bill to promote the efficiency of the military of this of the most renowned hotel and restaurant, in this Miscellaneous. said order of General Hooker, of which the redowing is a copy : "HEADQUARTERS OF THE SECOND REGEMENT BECELLION ENTRODE, "CAMP HALL, March 27, 1882. "GAMP HALL, March 27, 1882. "Game HALL, March 27, 1882. "Game LA. Scielles, to report as both occur-rence st this camp on the afternoon of the 26th inst., I begieave to submit the following: "About 3.30 o'cl.ck P. M., on March 26, atmission within our lines was demanded by a party of horesmes- (cirilian) numbering, perhaps, fiftees. They presented the distribution of the submitted. A for-der stating that nine men should be admitted. A for-dered that the balance of the party should remain, with-out the lines, which was done. Don the apparame of the others, there was individed and the additionand or the lines, which was done. Don the apparame of the others, there was individed and the additionand considera-be mencurying amongst the soldliver, to so graat HI 83. mencurying the soldliver, to so graat HI 83. how the laws. The dead is charged anon a half-witted mhia. city was referred to the Finance Committee, and Railroad Company A supplement to the act incorporating the Oitizens' Passenger Railway Company of Pittaburg. An act to incorporate the Journeymen's Union Manu, or any other country. Another great and novel Mr. WEIGHT, of Indiana, (Union Democrat), in persecuted by the girl's lover, and finally surprised, tried, opening his speech, disclaimed all idea of interfering with any of the embarrassing questions which had been unnecessarily pressed upon the attention of Congress. inally passed. feature is the arrangement Mr. Stevens has made Housz.—The act to reorganize the Board of for supplying families, at moderate prices, with finally passed. and sentenced. A series of revelations made in the finale discover the real murderer and establish the strange rela-School Controllers of this city was negatived. The packed, pott facturing U(mppeny, An act to authorize the trustees of the Society of Friends in West Cain township, Chester county, to all ted and preserved meats, poultry, game, ionships of the leading characters of the drama. These So far as these ultra questions were concerned, he had no An act to authorize the Friends in West Caln towns act relative to the Board of Health passed, with fish, fruits, &c .- luxuries of every clime, sauces, are the main staples of a play, located in a wild district, difficulty in presenting and representing the views of the people of Indiana. There was no State in the Union. Friends in West finin township, Chester county, to GRL arts in real relate. An ast to prohibit the Philadelyaka, Wilmington, and Baltimore reliroad from running hoomotives in thicking of Philadelybis was performed. A samultion for the payment of expenses of the com-misse on the contested election case of Ches. F., abboit was voted down. Altjourned. among a rude peasentry, and affording in its oddly-contrasted scenes opportunities for the grotosque, the the proviso that it shall not apply to the First and rare condiments-in such quantities as may be required, thus enabling them to improvise an epiward. more loyal-none more devoted to the principles of the. Constitution and the principles involved in this war. If unione and the exciting. Crohoore (translated " Corcurean dinner, or supper, at the shortest notice. The ice cream and confectionery departments of the nclius") is, of course, the absorbing interest of the The Tax Bill. he consulted his own feelings on this subject-if he was. pieco. His flight and its attendant adventures, his terri-The House of Representatives is busily enladies' saloons are of the most recherche debly intense agony, his ferocity and fear, are matters permitted to suggest what appeared to him to be the proper policy for dealing with the affairs of the nation, he gaged in considering the tax bill. A subject scription. that need but tolerable powers of portrayal to insure ass. Mr. Frank Drew is the renderer of Crold put these questions to the one side, and exclude The Case of Jackalow. of considerable interest to newspaper proprie-TRENTIN, April 1.— The United States Offenit Court has decided not to pass sestence of death on Jackalow, but directed the marshal to take him back to the Mount Holly jail, there to remain until further adders. He will: probably be discherged before long. LEVER'S MILITARY NOVELS .- Peterson & Bros. heore in this case, and his impersonation, or "make-up," from Congress everything but what was necessary to tors and to the business community was under the others, there was viscous unsertance on and consumption ble manouvring amongst the soldiers, to so grait an ex-tent that I almost feared for the safety of the slavehave issued "Tom Burke of Ours," by Charles is wonderfully and weirdly impressive. There are leaps across fearful cataracts and perilous assents of steeps strengthen the hands of the Government in the prosecuconsideration yesterday. Mr. COLFAX pro. Incost island, the Fotomska still higher, and her guns commanded the railroad beyond the town. The fot-lowing morning I sent the Patomska into the branch opposite the town; neither this ship nor the Pacahonicar can well ges in, as at high water only twelve fect was found in the bulkhaad, and between the wharf and Buzzard Boost Island the river is but about four hundred feet wide. With the Patomska Eleat. Balch took charge of a landing party, consisting of twen-ty-five marines from this ship, and the Pocadonics and the two 12-pounder guns, with forty rifermen from the different vessels, landed and hoisted the flag. The pisce was described, and most of the furniture of the houses removed. Still, there was much pivate pro-perty about, some in soows on the wharf, reedy to be tion of the war. He found questions of a sectional na-Lever, the fourth volume of the series. It is a (i) that a monent deneral Sickles opportugaly arrived, and instructed me to order them outside of the camp, which I did smidst the boat cheers of our soldiers. "It is proper to add, that hafore onsering our lines, and when, within seventy-five or a hundred yards of our camp, one of their number discharged two platol-shots at a segre who was running past them, with an exident in-tention to take his life, and this justly surged our men. At of who he servertfully submitted. posed to strike out the tax on advertisements. that even a seeming credence should be given to the ture, and in reference to slavery, crowding almost every well constructed tale, with the incidents partly that require in Crohoore as much gymnastic as dramatic charge. He appealed to his general course as a complete bill before the attention of Congress. He found bills on his table in reference to the elective franchise in the Disin Ireland and partly in France. The French part embraces the Consulate and the first Empire. The After some discussion it was decided that all power. He has been as markedly peculiar and satisrefutation of the slander, and remarks that he never The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. journals which have a circulation of less than factory in this melo-dramatic character as he has prebelonged to any secret lengue, society, or association, and further objects to the form of the note. Secretary triot ; the government of States as Territories; the right a so institution of the oracle initial control of the second of the seco riously proved himself individual in comedy and cover of these volumes, each with a different vigtwo thousand copies, or an advertising patronred people to carry the mails; let him tarn which hurleau way be would be met this sectional question. There were other matters of more importance new claiming the atnette, are fine specimens of printing in gold and SEWARD, in reply, explains that the note was written by Mr. John Drew plays the ever-incidental Irishman, age of less than \$1,000 per annum, shall be SRWARD, in repir, explains that the note was written and WILLIAM HUNTER, chief clerk of the Department, and explains the circumstances under which he signed it. He regrets that it gave offence, and offers an apology. The sickness of Representative Conway is much more has colors, by Mr. T. Sinclair, the lithographer. ragged, rollicking, always between a sob and a shindy exempt from taxation. Thus, nearly all coun-All of which is respectfully submitted. "Your obedient servant, "Major Commanding Second Reg't E. B., "To J. L. Palmer, Jr., A. P. A., A. A. Gen." reggeo, routeking, aways between a sob and a shindy, provokingly shrewd and confoundedly stupid. He has not a part in his *reperiore* better adapted to his creative powers. The old men of this piece are numerous. Mr. Wallis plays a *sheef* or wizard, and Frank tention of Congress. There was the confiscation bill-a try newspapers will escape the proposed duty. measure essentially necessary to putting down fhis re-bellion, because it placed in the hands of the army a Arrival of the Kangaroo, PIANOS! PIANOS!!-George Stock (New York) NEW TORK, April 1 - The steamer Mangaroo has are ived. Her dates have been anticipated. Three per cent. of the advertising receipts of makes a Piano-forte which has no equal in fulness serious than was at first supposed. His disease has perty about, some in scows on the wharf, ready to be re-moved. After a careful examination of such buildall journals not thus exonerated is to be paid and richness of tone and beauty of tonch. J. E. most effective offensive weapon for dealing with treason, Gould, Seventh and Chestaut. Lawlor and Fisher acceptable old men, distinguished for assumed the form of pleurisy. to the Government.

### The Tax on Liquors.

Pending the consideration of the section of the tax bill taxing spirits, in the House to-day, the following was finally adopted as a substitute for the section reported by the Committee of Ways and Means: On spirits mixed with other liquors or materials, or prepared in any way, to be sold as whisky, brandy, gin, wine, or by any other name not otherwise provided for, 59 cents per gallon on the basis of the first proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof.

Mr. Ebwarbs moved, as an amendment, the follow-ing: That this tax shall te assessed on all such spirits held by any person or persons for sale at the time this act shall take effect. This amendment was lost, establishing, it was thought, the final sense of the House, as to taxing any article not manufactured at the time the act shall take effect. The Enlargement of the Illinois Canal.

The memorial of the Illinois Constitutional Conven-

tion, concerning an enlargement of the present can between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, has more than local importance. The present war teaches many lessons, and, not the least of them, the necessity of suitable channels for military and naval operations. Legislation on this score should not look alone to present wants, but far into the future. Hereafter, the forts on the rivers of the West that have been erected by the rebels must be kept up, and; perhaps, others constructed at commanding points. Gunboats will be long needed on hese waters, but whether they are or are not, the Mississippi should be the channel, in conjunction with a ship One of the great duties growing out of the

canal across Illinois, through which our gunboats may pass teadily between the lakes and the gulf, as the pubwar will be to support our loyal friends in the lic may demand. On the same principles, Congress should seceded States. Delay in this, or a failure to take steps to create other interior routes to the capital do it successfully, will neutralize the effect of than now exist. many of our victories, and gradually compel

The Alleged Rebel Atrocities. the people to assume the garb of neutrality, or, The resolution of Mr. SUMNER concerning alleged rebel atrocities upon the bodies of dead Federal soldiers will settle whether the reports on that head are all true. That they are measurably so, there is not now any doubt, nor is there a doubt that they have employed Indians who have indulged in these forms of ferocity to the living whom they have encountered on the field or battle, or who have become their prisoners. It is due, however, to the savage to say, that history does not record that they have dug up the bodies of enemies from their graves, and turned their bones to purposes of vul-

gar debauchery. It is but the few in the South that have turned ghouls and hyenas, yet there is not the shadow of a doubt, that the habit of domineering from early life over blacks-of beating them with impunity, or otherwise them to degradation-gives to character types of ferocity that are not generally seen in higher conditions of civilization. Hence, duelling, and street-fights with deadly vespons, &c , &c.

Federal Officers Captured.

A gentleman just returned from the Rappahan Congress as to the objects and purposes of the eports that Major VAN STEINHOUSEN, Capt. BELTTICHER. nd Capt. CAMP, while out on service, were surprised and Less division will be apparent on the subtaken prisoners by the Louisiana Tigers. Lieut. Col. CLAYFISH and Capt. LESSING, ject of the abolition of slavery in the District a rebel acouting force, killed two of the rebel officers. of Columbia and on the recommendation of whose horses were brought into our camp. Capt NEW the President in favor of emancipation, with STADTER was taken prisoner by the rebels. the consent of the people in the slave States.

Shois are frequently exchanged between the pickets of All the Republicans who hesitate as to the scouting parties. ssance was made yesterday, and thirty wagor A reconno other measures referred to agree that there is

oads of forage were secured.

usiness will be transacted.

The Merrimac.

In reply to the Senate resolution calling for General MANSFIELD'S report concerning the rebel steamer Merrimac, that body has been respectfully informed that it s deemed inexpedient with the public interest at present o furnish a copy of the documents.

#### The Naval Bill.

The House Naval Committee had before them to-day the Senate naval appropriation bill, containing the thirteen millions for iron clad war-vessels, and the completion of the Stevens battery. The committee took no action, though it is evident that the bill will be reported

with the Senate amendments, after the House has dis posed of the tax bill. Datil that is disposed of no other

#### Edwin Forrest.

Mr. FORREST, the unrivalled tragedian, will appear tonight as Jack Cade. He is the embodiment, in this character, of the late Judge CONRAD's splendid genius, and, judging from his success as Richelieu, on Monday eve ning, our people will bestow upon him the highest admiration.

Relief of the Cumberland's Crew. Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to give the heirs of those lost on the Cumberland and Congress, in the late engagement, one year's pay. A bill has already been passed compensating those who saved heir lives, but lost all of their property.

The Tax Bill To-Day-Railroads, &c. The section of the tax bill relating to railroads, steam nies, (except ferry-boats and omnibuses,) should pay one mill per mile for each passenger, and all railroads in addition are to pay 1% per cent. on the gross receipts de-

been received at the Navy Department: FLAG-SHIF WABASH, OFF ST. JOUNS, FLORIDA, MARCH 19, 1862 { SIR: I had the henor to inform the Department, in my communication of the 13th instant, that I had despatched a division of my forces to Brunswick, under Commander S. W. Gordon, consisting of the *Pocakonias* and the *Potoniska*. The vessels crossed St. Simon's bar on the Sth instant, and anchored at sundown within two miles of the forts, commanding the channel On the following morning, Commander Gordon with his division moved past the batteries, which he soon discovered had been abandoned, and immediately sent Licutenant Command-ing Balsh, with the armed boats, to take possession of the batteries on St. Simon's Distallend, and Lientenant Henry Miller, of the Molitary, with a suitable force, to take possession of the works on Jekyl Island. On St. Simon's Island were two batteries, consisting of atrong earthworks, and so arranged as to command the ap-proach to St. Simon's Sound. There were two lyre em-brasures and numerous well-constructed magazines. No gues were mounted, but a ten-inch solid shot gun found near indicated the calibre of some of them. On Jekyl Island were two batteries of much greater

On Jekyl Island were two batteries of much greater strength, however. The one furthest seaward, and commanding the main channel, was a bomb-proof work, con-structed of palmetto logs, sand have and bothers, and bothers

manding the main channel, was a bomb-proof work, con-etructed of painstic logs, sand bags, and railroad iron, well supported and braced from the interior with massive timbers. It had mounted three casemate guns-though these, with their caringes and all the ammunition, had been removed. The other battery, five hundred yards landward, consisted of two casemates and an earthwork, casable of mounting four guns en barbette; and a maga-zine and a hot-shot furnace were attached. Both St.

2) fine and a hot-shot furnace were attached. Both St. Simon's and Jekyl Islands had been deserted. After examining the batteries, the vessels passed up the sound to Brunswick, and anchored off the town. A fire was observed near the what', which proved to be the railroad depot and what', the work of the retiring sol-diers. Lieut. Com. Baleh, with a large force, covered by the guns of the Potoniska, landed at Brunswick with-out any show of opposition, and hoisted the American flag on the Oglethorp House. The town was entirely deserted, and nearly all the property which could be reamoved had been taken away. The lenses belonging to the light-house at St. Andrew's, and the destroyed by the rebels), could not, after a careful search, be discovered. The channel buoys which were formerly in the river are still there, but out of place. Proclamations were posted on several public building was removed from any of the houses, the men under Lieutenant Balsh's command carefully abstaining from injuring or taking away the private effects of the inhas-bians. Tenclose a copy of Com. Gordon's interesting report.

pitants. I enclose a copy of Com. Gordon's interesting report Very respectfully, etc. S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer. To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES.

FLAG-SHIP WADASH, OFF ST. JOHNS, FLORIDA, March 21, 1862. SIR: Since my last despatch of the 19th inst. I have Sin: Since my last despatch of the 19th 1mst. I have reactived another interesting report from Commander Gordon, giving the details of a reconnoissance by the Inland passage from Brunswick to Darion, a copy of Which I enclose. Commander Gordon, with the Poca-hordas, Licut. Com. Baleh, and the Poloniska, acting Lieut. Com. Watmough, with the launch and howitzer of the Mohican, in charge of Lieut. Miller, proceeded to onen the interior communication between St. Simon's the Mohican, in charge of Lieut. Miller, proceeded to open the interior communication between St. Simon'. Sound and the Allamaha river. He soon encountered an obstruction, consisting of a doublerow of heavy piles, will their tops justs above the water at low tide. In a few hour a sufficient number were removed, and the *Poca londas* and *Potoniska* passed throngh, but had advanced only five miles further when another obstruction of th same kind was met with. Aftor an unavoidable delay owing to the rising of the tide, this also was removed and both vesselsentered the Allamaha, and as they turne into the river two robels steamers were soon moving of Owing to the reaction of the Allamaha, and as they turned into the river two robel steamers were scon moving of from the wharf at Darien, with a full head of steam rendering pursuit useless, particularly as brasse of the *Potoniska* shaft bearing had broken, in a mes

rendering pursuit useless, particularly as orasses of the Potoniska shaft bearing had broken, in a mea-sure disabling the vessel. Commander Gordon learned from some contrabands who came off from shore that Darien, like Bronswick, was deserted, a company of horsenien caly remaining in the town with the intention of fring the place should the steamers approach it. Owing to the crippled condition of the Potoniska, Commander Gordon did not deem it advisable to push his reconnoissance further, and ac-cordingly returned through the passage he had cleared to the auchorage at Brunswick. He visited a number of plantations on St. Simon's Island, but with one excep-tion all were descrited there. Commander Golon speaks in warm terms of Lieute-neat-commanding Balch and Acting Lieutenant-com-mending Watmongh, as well as the officers and crews of all the vessels under his command, in which I heartily coccur, desiring, however, to add my commendation of the zeal and ability of Commander Gordon himself, in carry-ing out my views in reference to our cocupation of this important section of the coast of Gorgia. Very respectfully, &c., S. F. DUPONT, The officer commanding S. Atlantic Diockad'g Squadron. To the Hon. GIDEON WELLESS

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONICAN,

UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHICAS, } OFF BRUNSWICK, Gs., March 10, 1862. } SR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order of March 5, I left Fernandina on the morn-ing of the 8th, accompanied by the Pocahonica, Lieu-tenant (Commanding Balch, and the Pocahonica, Lieu-tenant (Commanding Balch, and the Potomska, Lieu-tenant (Commanding Watmough, and crossed Fernandina bar with just water enough to comfortably float this ship, made the best of my way to St. Simon's bar, and reached it at dead low water, passing it and getting into St. Simon's channel, through which I carried about seventeen feet, to within two miles of the forts, which could be plainly seen, commanding St. Simon's entrance. Hers, at sundown, I anchored for the night. After dark I shifted the anchorage of the ship to alter the range of any guns that might be aft in the batteries. At daylight made proparations to pass the batteries, and anchored my little force inside and beyond range of the guns, and made signals to land from the vessels. Lieu-tenant Commanding Balch, of the Pocahonizs, with three boats, took possession of the fort on St. Simon's Island, consisting of strong earthworks of considerable extent, and having had eleven guns mounted. Some so-lid 10-inch shot, found in the fort, would indicate the calibre of some of the guns used there. I enclose a detailed report of that battery by Lieutenant Commanding Balch. Lieutenant Miller, of this ship, at the same time occupied the fort on Jekri Ialand, which was, it seems, a much stronger position. It was a sand work, with tive casemates finished, covered with rallroad iron, and very well built, and two unfinished casemates, the ion rails ready to be put up. These two forts commanded the channel for a long dis-tance, ad their free crossed the enteries were passed, they could offer

Fig. Other S. F. DUFONT, Commanding S. A. Block-ading Equatron. Fig. Ship Wabash, { OFY ST. JABRIE, FLA., March 20, 1862.} SIN: I have to inform the Dapartment that I have heard from Commander Gordson of a dastardly and con-cealed attack made upon a boat's crew of the *Pocahon*-tas. As I have informed the Department, Lieute-nant Commanding Balch visited the town of Bruns-wick without any where discovering an enemy. A recombinance had also been made for some miles up Turfle creek with the same results; the rabels appa-rendy field into the interior. On the afternoon of the 11th inst., Assistant Surgeon A. C. Bhoads, of the *Po-cahonics*, by permission of his commanding officer, landed with a boat's crew, near the town, for the pur-pose of procuring some freeb beef for the ships. Having from the beach when they were suddenly fired upon by a body of rebels concealed in a thicket, and I regret to report, that two men, John Wilson, O. S., and John Shuter, O. S., were instantly killed, and seven wounded, one, William Delaney, mortaily, and two seriously, viz: wm. Smith, second first-class forman, and Edwärd Bon-sall, (corswain.) After the rebels had fired their first volley, they called out in most offensive language to surrender, but this demand was refused by Dr. Bhoads, whe, with the assistance of Acting Paymaster Kitchen and H. Kitchen and his wounded load's crew, pulled as rapidly as they could towards the *Pocahonias*, the enemy ontining their fire. In a few minutes as shell from one of the 11-ic figuns of the *Mohican* dropped among them, and quite near to another company of about sixty men, who were advancing rapidly. The rebels scattered and fied in all directions. Several shells ourmending the crew generally, he especially medions are to fired in a bla make for the observed in the distance it is supposed with effect. Throughout this cowardly assault, Dr. Bhoads displayed great coloness and courage, and in his report of the occurrence, whilst commending the crew

tion. Mr. Wright concluded with a beautiful allusion to the old times when peace dwelt over the land-when our great men were in the national councils-when Indiana and Kentucky lived as brothers, separated only by "the and Activity lived as brothers, separated only of "like beautiful river." but still milied in heart and interest. His motto was "Do as little as we can in the way of la-gislation—let time be the great arbiter." He was wil-ling, if the appropriation and confiscation bills passed, to adjourn to morrow. By following these wise and con-siderate counsels, the rebellion would be crushed, the Union restored, the Constitution maintained, and peace would again be assured to our people. No Constitutional Difficulty in the Way. would again be assured to our people. No Constitutional Difficulty in the Way. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said he had pre-sected the resolutions of his State in favor of this bill, and pledging his State for her share of the payment in case the measure becomes a law. A constitutional question has been raised in objection to emancipation, but the resolution proposed by the President simply says that the United States ought to afford ald, and if the States think it their duty they can make the way Main for Congress. The people of his State had made the way plain for think it their duty they can make the way Main for Congress. The people of his State had made the way plain for think it their duty they can make the way Wein choice. He believed slavery to be injurious to the whele country, and, if any part of the people of the States desire to overthrow it, they had the right to give them aid; and, with the best wishes for all the flates, he did desire that a part of the a party, had no force with kim. But, in regard to the ablished for of slavery in the District of Columbia, nobody can claim that Congress has no the constitutional power to legislate for that Dis-trict in any way it may seem best. There never was a time when he would not have voted to abolish alavery in the District. He bad said repartedly that the object of the war was to restore the Constitution, and not to interfere with slavery in the States, and he meant to keep his pledge, but he did not say, and his party did not say, that it would do nothing which might indirectly affect slavery. The object of the Republican party may affect slavery. The object of the Republican party was to free the Government from all connection with slavery. The No Constitutional Difficulty in the Way. are the reports of Commander Gordon, Lieut. Com ing Balch, and Assistant Surgeon Rhoads.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer, commanding South Atlantic Blocksding Hadron, Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

REBEL BARBARITIES TO UNION TROOPS. A RECORD TO BE MADE FOR HISTORY.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE NEW ARTICLE OF WAR.

Bridge Corporations. Trust Companies, and Insurance Policies to Pay a Tax.

THE TAX ON ADVERTISEMENTS AMENDED. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE

DISTRICT. NO COMPENSATION TO BE GIVEN TO DISLOYALISTS.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WRIGHT, OF INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1862. SENATE ...

Indians of North Mississippi. Mr. DOCLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, rela-tive to the Indians of the Northern Mississippi. Or-dered to be printed.

the Government from all connection with slavery. It does not follow that the Republican party intend to do ary thing unconstitutional because they do what is pro-perly constitutional, and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Willey) had no right to say that all the measures brought in are a series of one plan. He thought slavery an evil, and wherever he could worken and injure slavery undor the Constitution he had the right, and it was his duty, to do it. The Senator could not suppose that the Ropub-lican party was going with shut mouths, not to do ar think anything, and could not expect him to lose any opportunity to dissever the Government from slavery. He should be false to all the instincts of nstury if he did, believing, as he did, that slavery is a wrong and a curse, and, within the constitutional limits, he could not be expected to diglect any opportunity to strike a blow at slavery. He believed that the time had come for the abolition of slavery in the District, and he hoped it would be an example to his friend from Virginia (Mr. Carlie) and lead him into the ranks to inaugurate a movement to bring has unparalleled resources, but look at the di-ference! What can be the resone, except that Virginia has the institution and Kew England has not T He never could understand why disting lished Senators exhaust themselves singing hosannahs to slavery, which belittied them and kept them far below the position they were ca-pable of assuming. Rebel Barbarities.

Rebel Barbarities. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a re-rolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to collect evidence in regard to the bar-barous treatment by the rebels at Manassa, of the offi-cers and solidiers of the United States killed in the battle there. We have been disgusted and shocked at the re-ported treatment of the remiss of solders by the rebels. The skull of a brave Massachusetts officer was made into a drinking cup for the Georgis rebels. It is evident that we are in conflict with a people lower in the scale of civilization than ourselves. He wasted a record to be made for lisitory. Mr. HOWABD (Rep.), of Michigan, moved to enlarge the resolution so as to include an inquiry whether the rebels enlisted Indians, who had committed unheard-of atrocities, and how the savage warfare was conducted. If he was commanding general he would make no prisonaake no prison-Indians. The re olution, thus amended, was adopted.

Military of the District. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced bill for the better organization of the militia of the Dis trict of Columbia.

Regency of the Smithsonian Institute. Mr. DIXON (Rep.), of Connecticut, said that a reso-lution was passed yesterday appointing Mr. Woolsey ro-gent of the Smithsoniau Institute. He (Mr. Dixon) had before offered a resolution to appoint H. Barnard, but had received a letter from Mr. Barnard requesting him to withdraw his name in favor of Mr. Woolsey. The latter was tter was read.

The Fortress Mouroe Department. The Fortress Mource Department. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a reso-lution that the Secretary of War be instructed to transmit to the Senste the correspondence of the War Department and General Wool, relative to the movements of the army, or part thereof, since he has been in command of Fortress Marroe

" CAMP BAREN, LOwer Potomac, "March 26, 1802." " To the Hrigadier and Regimental Commanders of this Division: " Messrs. Nally, Grav, Dennington. Dent, Adams Speake, Price, Poeey, and Cobey, citizens of Maryland, have negroes supposed to be with some of the regiments. The brigadier general commanding directs that they be permitted to visit all the camps of his command, in search of their property, and if found, that they be allowed to take poersistion of the same without any interference whatever. Should any obstacte be thrown in their way be any offcer or soldler in the division, they will Ze at has been, since the inauguration of Mrs. Drew as ma-nageress, one of the best conducted establishments in An act to incorporate the Chartriss Constery of Allas pheny county. An act relative to the Board of Health of Philadelphia. [This bill was amended by Mr. Caliwell, so that its pro-visions shall not apply to First ward.] An act to incorporate the Downingtown Constery. A supplement to the act incorporating the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. A supplement to the act incorporating the Western Clinical Infirmary. An act supplementary to as act incorporating the Claveland and Pittehorg Railroad Company. An act to prevent trains of freight cass on the Penn-sylvania Railroad from obstructing certains philic roads in Chester county. Monroe, Mr. Pomeroy's Amendmont. boats, etc., occupied the greater portion of the House to-day. It was decided that railroad and steamboat compa-Mr. Pomeroy's Amendamena The question being on the amendament offered by Mr. Powerey, of Kansas, that an equitable settlement be made with the slave and his master, Mr. POMEEOY spoke in favor of the amendment as a matter of ju-tize. He said he came here last April, and nearly all the loyal men he found living in the District were slaves. He did not believe that any slaves were held here by any right, or any law, and we have no right to pay the masters for slaves to which they have no legal right. cent.; also, including trust companies in the merica. The return of Mr. John Drew to this countr schedule of banking companies; also, taxing in-surance policies; also, reducing the tax on adverhas been additionally fortunate, as he has improved h has been multionary to the source models and copies of European opportunities to secure models and copies of novel scenes, stage effects, and dramas, some of which the extensive patronage they bestow on it. Many tisements. whatever. Should any obstacle be thrown in their why by any officer or soldier in the division, they will be at once reported to these headquarters. "By command of Brig. General Hooker. persons are apt to conceive that where so much elehave been already successfully produced, and others are

The Amendment Rejected. Mr. Pomeroy's amendment was rejected.

The Substitute Called Up. Mr. CLARK (Rep ), of New Hampshire, called up his ubtitute to the bill.

New Amendments Proposed.

New Amendments Proposed.
Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the original bill that persons be permitted to retain the possession of their alayes till the money appropriated be paid them. Rejected.
Mr. DAVIS (G.), of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the virial of \$300 as the average amount to be paid for each alaye. Rejected—yeas 11, nays 30.
Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, said that he found no difficulty as to the constitutionality of the measure. At the various times this measure has been proposed it has never been objected to on the ground of čohátitutionality, but on that of expediency. He had an amerdment suggested by a citizen-of this district who was himself a slave-holder. He moved to amend Mr. Clark's substitute by making the average value of slaves \$500, and providing that one-hall be paid to the measures of loyal, and the other half retained by the bill emigrates to another country, it be paid over to him on ber. Adopted.
Mr. WILLEY (U), of Virginis, moved an amendment to Mr. Clark's substitute, so as to provide for the subminision of the question to the proje of the District bafore it becomes a law. Disagreed to—yeas 13, nays 24.
Mr. TUMBBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, offered an amendment to the original bill, that no payment be made for any slaves to any person who hore arms in the reboliton against the United States, or in any way has given aid thereto. Adopted.

therete, Adopted, After further discussion, the Senate went into exacu-tive session, and subsequently adjourned.

copal Church of Philadelphia. An act to incorporate the Wissahickon and Plymouth Bairoad Company. A supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Orescent Navigation Company. An act te incorporate the Philadelphia and Eastern Transportation Company was defacted. An act relative to the Tioga Ballroad Company was considered and then postponed.

Allo, an act authorizing stock-brokers to make time

An act prohibiting miners from selling coal, through corporations, in Luzerne county, was referred to the Committee on Corporations

Committee on Corporations A motion was made to refer the bill to the Judiciary

Committee, which occasions quite a wirm debate be-tween Measrs. BRILLY and KETCHAM. The motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee finally prevailed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock A. M., by Mr. Grane, who was delegated to act as Speaker in the absence of Mr. Row. The session was set apart for the consideration of bills

The sension was set apart for the consideration of bills of a private character. These were ninety in number, comprising acts relative to roads, forrice, elections, etc., in the interior counties of the State. Those relating to Philadelphia, ör öf interest to Phila-delphinas, which passed a first reading during the morn-ing session, were as follows: A further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia (relating to the Board of Health). An act to prevent the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Gompany from running locomotives in the city of Philadelphia. A supplement to the act incorporating the Cleveland and Pitteburg Ballroad. A supplement to the act incorporating the Mahoning Ballroad Company. An act authorizing the trustees of the Society of Friends in West Caln township, Chester county, to sell certain real estate.

ertain real estate. An act providing for the payment of expenses in the contested election case of Charles F. Abbott. An act to anthorize Bobert Lindsay to change a cer-sin trust create.

An act to substrize mover: Linussy to charge a cer-tain trait cestate. An act for the oppning of Evangelist sireet. Suppliment to an act creating two additional assessors for the First ward of Philadelphia. The following were objected to, viz.: An act relative to the pay per foot for gas pipe in Philadelphia An act to provide for a more accurate assessment of rest estate in Philadelphia. An act relating to a bridge across the Schuylkill at Manayunk.

An act to reorganize the Board of School Control of the

The House was again called to order at three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills Passed.

Bills Passed. The followit g bills were passed: An act to incorporate the Bhenango Valley Coal and Transportation.Company. An act to incorporate the Attoini Academy. An act to incorporate the Standard Petroleum Beflering O unpany of Allezheny county. An act to extend the act incorporating the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Society of Worminsters in Bucks county.

An act to incorporate the Chartriss Cometery of Alles

First school district was negatived. Then aljourned until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at three o'clock. The following bills were passed ; An act to promote the efficiency of the militia of Phi-delphia. aneiphia. An act to incorporate the Divinity School of the Epis-copal Church of Philadelphia.