FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 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 advertisers are requested to send their favors.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The hombardment of Island No. 10 still continues. The effect of our fire on the rebel works is not known. Significant movements of our forces have taken place in that quarter lately. Several boats have been sent down to General Pope, at New Madrid. With these he is expected to cross the river and cut off the retreat of the rebels by land. Their retreat by water is an impossibility so long as our troops hold possession of New Madrid and Point Pleasant. Knowing the energy of General Pope, and the bravery and skill of the efficers and men under him, we feel that this plan will surely succeed. Meanwhile, Commodore Poote has everything in readiness to co-operate with the land forces. He is confident (so our exchanges say) that he can in three hours drive the rebels from all of these batteries, as soon as the proper time shall arrive. Everything betokens a desperate conflict at Island No. 10, and any moment may bring us news of

another Federal victory. We have news from Fortress Monroe that the rebels have fired several shots from Sewell's Point at our transports, but without doing any damage. A reconnoissance in force was made on Wednesday. from Newport News, and a body of three thousand rebels, who endeavored to dispute the passage of our troops, were dispersed. The rebels have reoccupied Big Bethel. The Merrimac has not yet made her appearance but our forces are on the qui vive. The Savannah papers acknowledge that the battle of Pea Ridge was a severe disaster to their cause.

A number of refugees from Richmond have arrived at Washington. All between the ages of 18 and 45 are being pressed into the rebel service, and gangs of men are constantly engaged in hunting for those who hide themselves to escape the draft. All the necessaries of life are selling at a very high rate, and the people have commenced to see the

fruits of Secession. A gentleman from Memphis, who has arrived at Louisville, states that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson has asserted that our forces could outflank any rebel fortification they erected, and that their only chance was in a fair field. The rebels have about sixty-five thousand troops at Corinth, Mississippi, and are determined to burn Memphis before it falls

Dates from Fort Union, New Mexico, up to the 18th inst., have been received. Colonel Canby's command was still penned up in Fort Craig, but it was thought that a sufficient force would be sent from Fort Union to succor him. Albuquerque and Santa Fe are in possession of the rebels, and 1,800 Texans were between the former place and Fort

Congress Yesterday. SENATE.—The bill from the Naval Committee, appropriating \$50,000 for the testing of plans and meterials for floating batteries, was so amended as to reduce the sum to \$25,000, and passed. A bill from the same committee, giving twelve months' pay to the nearest relatives of each of the Cum-

HOUSE, -The business was principally confined to a further consideration of the tax bill. Among the items passed upon were insurances, mortgages, protests, manifests, writs, summons, medicines, cos-

Pennsylvania Legislature. SENATE. -The remonstrance of the Corn Exchange against the incorporation of the Philadelphia and Fastern Transportation Company, was presented. The bill to exempt employees of telegraph offices from military and jury duty was

HOUSE.—The proceedings of the House were un-

The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The passage of the bill in favor of granting aid to the States that desire to abolish slavery, was followed up yesterday by the adoption in the Senate of a law for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The number of slaves who will be liberated by this act is only about fifteen hundred or two thousand, and those who wish to secure their freedom have so many opportunities of escaping from their masters, that a large proportion of the latter will regard the sum appropriated by the law as a liberal compensation for any pecuniary loss it will cause. The discussions of the bill, although they incidentally embraced many points, chiefly turned on two-whether the proposed emancipation should be gradual or immediate, and whether a vote of the people of the District should decide the question involved. It was pointedly urged, in reply to those who preferred gradual emancipation, that no very radical change could be effected in adding fifteen hundred more free negroes to the population of a city which already contains a free negro population of fifteen thousand, and that it was scarcely worth while for the Government, if it really desired to free the capital from the presence of slavery, to postpone to wishes. In reference to the proposition that a vote of the people of the District of Columbia should be taken, Mr. TRUMBULL pointedly remarked. "Why not take a vote of the whole

The passage, in the United States Senate, on Wednesday, of the resolution in favor of co-operation with the Slave States in aid of emancipation, whenever their citizens are willing to abolish slavery, marks an important era in the history of the country. The plan proposed is in strict accordance with the recommendations of President Lincoln. It is entirely free from all constitutional objections. Leaving the responsibility for the continued existence of slavery, where it properly belongs, with the people of the States, it only indicates to them that when they are disposed to abolish it, the burdens of the change will, in part, be borne by the Federal Government. No better proof of its conservative and conciliatory character could be given than the fact that it not only received the support of all the Republican members of the Senate, but that it Mr. HENDERSON of Missouri, Mr. WILLEY of Western Virginia, three Unionists who represent Slave States, and by Mr. Thouson, Demoerat, of New Jersey.

The adoption of this resolution will have a most salutary effect abroad and at home. The Secession emissaries in Europe have, at Foreign Courts, as much misrepresented the sentiments of the loyal citizens of the Union, by attributing to them utter indifference on the slavery question, as their confederates in the rebellious States have misrepresented the people of the North by denouncing them as unconditional Abolitionists. It is, therefore, not only wise and just, but politic, to adopt such a course as will show the whole worldthose who desire the speedy and complete eradication of slavery, and those who dread such an event—that the Federal Government is propared to go as far as it constitutionally can, with the regard to vested rights and the existing the regard to vested rights and regard to vested rights are regard to vested rights and regard to vested rights and regard to vested rights are regard to vested rights and regard to vested rights are regard to vested rights and regard to vested rights are regard to vested rights and regard to vested rights are regard to vested rights. powers of the State Governments-to check stood beside O'Connell with advantage; and in the slavery—and no further. The enemies of the Union are thus convicted of a double falsehood. They will be checked at both points of their game of duplicity, and lose at once all the author of a series of powerful letters to Lord Hawarden. claims to the confidence of the anti-slavery men of England and France, whom they have endeavored to delude, and of the pro-slavery landed at the upper part of Island No. 10,

Besides, it is a well-known fact that a vast majority of the people of this country feel power of the enemy that is not only somethat it would be disgraceful to the spirit of the age and a standing reproach upon the American people to permit a free Republic to maintain forever such a position that it could with any show of justice be accused of complicity and determination, will undoubtedly lead to with slavery to any further extent than existing State laws and constitutional guarantees absolutely require. They wish to say, in all truth and sincerity, "it is not us nor our Goveynment that binds the fetters of the slaves | photographs of George Francis Train, of Captain of America," yet at the same time they do John Eriesson, the projector, and Lieut. Worden, not wish to participate in any unwarrantable the gallant commander of the mail-clad steamer interference with the institutions of the States | Monitor. Also, from a drawing, a view of the against the will of their citizens.

THE PATIENT newspaper press found a generous champion last Tuesday, in Mr. Corray. of Indiana. The question was upon taxing the newspapers, and we had quite a spirited debate. The general idea of a newspaper, among members of Congress, seems to be very indefinite. They look upon it as something vague, mysterious, and inexhaustibly remunerative; a something to be taxed and burdened, and covered with duties. Whisky has been made an example of what taxation may do; the effort of last Tuesday was to make a similar example of the newspaper. The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means was inexorable. He jocosely threatened to make the advertisement tax seven per cent. in consequence of the opposition and criticism of the gentleman from Indiana. He had an idea that

newspapers, as a general thing, paid their owners a hundred thousand dollars per annum; that editors and publishers were possessors of princely fortunes. Our friend from Luzerne, Mr. WRIGHT, sustained the chairman of the committee, by propounding the inrenious theory that the proprietors of newspapers could add their advertisement-tax to he bills of those who advertise, and therefore t would not be felt; a theory which, he must permit us to say, he found more popular in Congress than he will find it to be among his newspaper-patronizing constituents of Penn-To these arguments, Mr. Colfax presented

plain statement. He showed to the House that there were at least four classes of taxes imposed upon the newspaper. That not only the materials used in making it, but the labor of those who fashioned the materials, were taxed: that it was directly taxed in the way of advertising and printing paper, and indirectly taxed in the way of stamp telegraphic duties, an income tax, and a tax upon gas, oil, and candles. This last item will appear trifling unless we state, that as most of the labor on a morning newspaper is done in the night hours, and that in most of the offices, one or two hundred burners are constantly gushing forth their light, from ceders. I mark down the fact for a special dusk to dawn, and even on cloudy days, the cost of gas is a considerable sum. He sustained this by showing that the existence of war, so depressing to every business interest,

was especially depressing to the newspaper; that in the depreciation of business, the advertising had diminished and circulation had increased; in other words, while the influence and importance of the newspaper had advanced, its income and revenue had been materially affected. He might have added the fact that while other branches of labor and business were being reduced to economical principles, the newspaper was compelled to expand and spend more money. The desire for news is so intense that it must be obtained, and as the field of interest becomes broader and more complicated, it is necessary

to make constant additions to the force of correspondents and reporters, which all of the principal journals maintain. As Mr. Colfax remarks, in placing the tax upon advertisements we make an intermediate tax between the raw staple, which is taxed, and the manufactured newspaper, which is also

taxed. This assumes the form of a discrimination against the newspaper interest which no other interest sustains. There is no business, unless it may be that of selling whisky or patent medicines, which is asked to pay this reduplicate taxation, except the business of printing newspapers. Its effect will be very injurious upon papers of limited size and influence. It will not affect the rural newspapers which was hardly to be expected for as each member of Congress has his particular erland and Congress crew, was passed. The bill organ to print his speeches and preserve his for the abolition of slavery in the District of Co- record, any tax upon them would be too persolumbia passed the Senate by a large majority. nal in its application to be permitted. We are ately after the November election, should the sorry the House did not feel the force of the reasoning of Mr. ColfAx. We are very certain its action will not result in those advantages claimed by Mr. STEVENS. We can see many ways in which it will be oppressive; but, metics, playing cards, furs, telegraph, and express | as Congress thinks it our share of the burden, we are willing to bear it.

Michael Doheny. This day all that is mortal of MICHIEL Do-HENY, an Irishman of great genius, pure patriotism, and noble spirit, will be placed in the grave-" ashes to ashes, and dust to dust." Mr. Donexy died, on Tuesday evening, at his residence, in Brooklyn, L. I., after a brief illness, the result of a cold taken at Troy, on St. Patrick's Day, after delivering a lecture there. He has left a wife and daughter in Brooklyn, and two sons in the war. He reached this country in 1848, a political exile, and was soon admitted to the bar of New York. He was a better advocate than lawyer, but his strength lay in his political capacity as a writer

and speaker. The most reliable account of Mr. Doneny is to be found in John Savage's "'98 and '48; the Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland," from which we take leave to copy it. Mr. SAVAGE, himself one of the

men of '48, thus wrote: "The name of Michael Doheny is intimately connected with every movement suggested by the ills
of his country, or projected for its amelioration, for
twenty years. His life is an evidence at once of
the untamable nature of indigenous ability, and of
the cares which unconquerable devotion to an idea
engenders and overcomes. His first twenty years
were as remarkable in their unlettered throbbings,
as the remainder were active in the rostrum, at the
histings, in the journal office. In those latter years,
he was but putting into energetic and eloquent serhustings, in the journal office. In those latter years, he was but putting into energetic and eloquent service the visions and impulses that visited him at the plough. Actually, he was an inspired ploughboy. Doheny was born on the 22d May, 1805, at Brockhill, near Fethard, County Tipperary. His childhood was precocious, and from the age of five to eight years he was noted for remarkable mathematical knowledge, which submerged almost every other branch of the education he at this period received from a "poor scholar" domiciled in his father's house. From a position of comparative independence, Doheny's father fell under misfortunes, and the child was put to guide the plough. The passion for knowledge was upon him, and having a brother at the time being educated for the priesthood, some translations of the classic fell into his hands. Mounted on the horse, he pored into the magic realm of Greek and Roman story, became a creature of another world, until the animal, left to itself, jerked the plough from its intended farrow, raised the audible indignation of the holder, and brought our child dreamer from the classich heaven to his Tipperary earth. "Blair's Compendium" fell in his way, and cearcely ever left the person of fell in his way, and scarcely ever left the person of the boy. It learnt the horse to be idle, it initiated the boy. It learnt the horse to be idle, it initiated rust on the spade; and dispossessed for the time the old hills and the historic links that surrounded him. Nothing could seduce him from the "Compendium," but one thing, and that was—a fox hunt. The sound of the horn, the yelp of the hounds, were to him as the "warlocks and witches" to Tam O'Shanter, they bewitched him; and mounting his "gray mare Meg," away the boy went, helter skelter, over ditch and dyke and gap, as though all the "rigwoodie hags," were chasing him to the Brig a' Doon. Thus the boy grew up to be twenty one years old, when, in company with Pat Daverne, * he went into Limerick in search of education. Meeting a noted scholar named Maher, of Emily, on the road, the three adjourned to a "neighboring alehouse" (as the novelists say) and

of Emly, on the road, the three adjourned to a "neighboring alchouse" (as the novelists say) and the two young men stipulated with the schoolmaster, that for thirty British shillings the latter should, in the course of the ensuing eight or ten months, transfer all he knew in the way of classics to thom. Thus, at twenty-one years old, Doheny went to school—to read, write, and get the Latin; and the fifteen shillings then paid was all that his education ever cost him. He boasts of this. He is proud of it, and looking at the position attained, the speches he made, and the various writings both in prose and verse from his accomplished pen, there are none who can deny the assiduity and energy that must have produced such results. In due time, having wonderful facility and popular power as an orator, he became a lawyer, writing for the London press to defray the expense of putting in his terms in that city; settled in Cashel, became a prominent local politician, and afterwards well-known on the national platform. In '48 he escaped (in the garh of a pig-drover) from the South of Ireland to Bristol, reached London, went to Paris, and finally to America, where he resides, and follows the profession of law. In his course, Doheny has been as the famous yeak appoint as his profession of law. In his course, Doheny has been as true and firm as the famous rock opposite to his house at Cashel. He was, and is, as Mitchel calls him in his "Jail Journal," "a devoted rebel." His great facility for public speaking often puts him forward to bear the brunt of public criticism; but he is fearless, and quite as ready to attack as to de-fend. He rarely thinks of consequences if he has made up his mind that he is right. His honesty of true capacity and action. As an orator, he has

THE COOLNESS OF THE TROOPS Who recently men of the South, whose fears they have ex- during the night, and spiked the six guns of the upper rebel fort, will be universally admired. This is a method of crippling the what novel but very effective. It indicates a degree of strategic skill on the part of those who are now investing the rebel stronghold, which, with their undoubted courage, energy,

its eventual capture. New Cartes DE VISITE .- James S. Earle and Son, Chestnut street, have just issued miniature Monitor and Merri mac in conflict.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, April 9, 1862.

There are none so blind as those who refuse to see. I may be denounced, as indeed I know I am-by selfish and mercenary partisans, who look forward to a reorganization of | Bill for the Reorganization of the Navy the Democracy as one of the methods by which they are to reassume power and to recall the convicted traitors of the Slave States-I may be denounced by such men for insisting that the success of this plan of resurrecting sympathy with treason under the mask of Democracy, would be preparatory to the worst of evils to the country; but such is my fixed and unchangeable conviction. Those who doubt as well as those who denounce this prophecy—those who believe in it and those who will not see it-have only to transfer themselves back to a period less than two years ago, when in this same correspondence I told my readers that the efforts of the enemies of Douglas were preparative steps to disunion, and that the success of these efforts would be, not merely the overthrow of a brave and well-tried statesman, but eventually of the destruction of the Republic. After the work of the conspirators was done at Charleston and

at Baltimore, and all the four candidates for President, Lincoln, Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge, were formally in the field, I con tinued to insist that the latter was the leader of the Disunionists, and that the object of his friends was to break up the Government. There was but one term to designate the principles and the purposes of these men. On the 26th of June, 1860, I said: "Gradually, but surely, the Administration [of James Buchanan] is whipping its adherents into the support of the Disunion-Secession ticket, headed by Breckinridge and Lane." On the 27th of the same month, I said: "The Secession leaders in Baltimore, in and out of the Convention, declared that they preferred to see Lincoln President to Douglas. This was the shout of Yancey and his set from the Gilmore House, and this was the response of the Se-

pui pose." On the 14th of August of the same year, "Occasional" said: "That there is a strong body of men in the South who are bent upon breaking up the Confederacy, is now beyond controversy. That these men have determined to make the election of Lincoln, should he be elected, a pretext for the inauguration of this scheme of Disunion, is as clear to my mind as

the noon-day sun. On the 16th : " One fact ought to be kept constantly in view by the Democratic masses in the present struggle, and that is the complete identity between Breckinridge and Buchanan. The leader of the Breckinridge or Disunion party is the President."

On the 26th of the same month: "The Breckinridge men not only went out of the National Convention when they found they had lost the game, but will go out of the Union if they lose the Presidency, or the Republicans should win it."

On the 12th of September: "Any one at this centre who reads the Southern papers, and hears the Southern extremists, will be compelled to admit that the foes of the Republic in that quarter are resolved to resort to violent courses should their projects in reference to Breckinridge and Lane be defeated in November." Maintaining the same position steadily down

to the day of the election, "Occasional" said on the 24th of October: "The conspirators in the Southern States are actively at work. Undoubted intelligence constrains me to the belief that a wide-spread Disunion movement is in process of secret and rapid formation. and that we shall see the first evidences immediresult prove to be favorable to Mr. Lincoln. All conservative men will ask, why do not the extreme men of the South wait for the overt act? If Mr. Lincoln is elected, is he to have no chance to show his hand? Is he in advance to be proscribed and persecuted?" And in a speech quoted from Sam Houston. delivered in Austin, Texas, before the election, this point was made a text of fruitful comment. "I do not say," he asserted, "that all these Southern constitutional Democrats are Disunionists, but I do say that all the Disunionists are Southern constitutional Democrats."

nouncing the forthcoming speech of Jefferson Davis on the 4th of November, in that city, in which this language is used: "Jefferson Davis will doubtless be the generalissimo of the After the Presidential election, when the drama began rapidly to unfold itself, I said, December 6, 1860: "Well may James Buchanan. President of the United States, employ the language of the great French monarch-After me the deluge!' We are on the eve of

On the 31st of October I quoted an extract

from the Vicksburg (Mississippi) Citizen, an-

a revolution, bloodless as yet, to which he furnished alike the initiative and the stimulant." I make these extracts, not for the purpose of proving the fulfilment of my prophecies, but to remind my readers of the indignation with which the men who supported Breckinridge, and Breckinridge himself, claiming to be De mocrats par excellence, denied the allegations herein set forth, and particularly that which distinctly charged that the result of their movements would be the overthrow of the Union. They claimed that they were the true Union men, and denounced me as a calumniator for persisting in a different opinion. They would not see the consequences of their conduct-would not believe that Mr. Breckinridge was craftily preparing to transfer them to the tender mercies of the Secessionists-and, even after the "Star of the West" was fired into, and when their chosen candidate went over to the public foe, they continued blind to the enormous guilt of the conspirators, and saw in the Republican party alone the real enemy of the Union. I speak, of course, of the politicians in the Breckinridge organization. I have better hopes of the masses. Will they not take a lesson from the page of history here revealed, and now believe me when I tell them that the present attempt to reorganize the Breckinridge party looks to a calamity only second to that civil war produced by Davis, Toombs, and Yancey? Doubtful before, they must now admit that consequences confirmed all my former predictions. Should Mr. Vallandigham succeed in his plan of reconstructing the Breckinridge party, he will undoubtedly flatter himself that the reconstruction of the Union will restore his influence and the influence of his former associates in the national councils. It was well said on a recent occasion that the intellect and power of the late Democratic party are now in arms against the

will have been shed in vain. Occasional.

Republic, and if these elements can be brought

back, the struggle to maintain this Govern-

ment will have been a struggle for nothing,

and the blood shed in defence of the Republic

A Secession Letter. We yesterday received a letter postmarked Bardstown, Ky., redolent with the peculiar beauties that invest Secession literature with so many mark the original style of orthography, the profundity of judgment, the elegance of expression, and the amiability which characterize it. Exclusive of one or two choice epithets, it is as follows: Kentucky March 1862

Mess Editors of Philad Press rule this land —————

LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR CARPETING, MAT-TINGS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is to the large and attractive assertment of 300 pieces English velvet, superior tapestry, Brussels, three ply, and superfine damask Venetian stair and list carpetings, white and red checkered Canton and cocoa mattings, brass stair rods, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

"The Chronicles of Carlingford" in Black wood's Magazine, were regularly reproduced in Littell's Living Age, and the first portion, containing The Executor, The Rector, and the Doctor's Family, has just been issued in book form. T. B. Peterson and Brothers have sent us a copy. The two first stories do not properly belong to the "Chronicles," but Mr. Littell, the publisher, attributes all three to the author of "Adam Bede," on whom, indeed, from internal evidence, we had affiliated them some time ago. Mr. Littell states that he has "received positive assurance of the fact." None other, perhaps, could have created such a decided character as Nottie, the fine Aus tralian heroine.

FROM WASHINGTON TESTING FLOATING BATTERIES.

SENATE APPROPRIATION OF \$25,000. Department.

EIGHT BUREAUS PROPOSED. RESUMPTION OF TRADE ON THE CHESA

PRAKE AND OHIO CANAL. REMONSTRANCE ACAINST THE TOBACCO TAX

RELIEF OF THE CUMBERLAND AND ONGRESS CREWS PROPOSITION TO CREATE A BUREAU OF

CLOTHING. Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, April 3, 1862.

Oath of Allegiance for Americans in Europe. The Senate passed a bill to-day to the effect "that every citizen of the United States in foreign countries before receiving a passport, or any authentication there of, from any representative of the United States abroad shall be required, during the continuance of the present rebellion, to take the eath or affirmation of allegiance, and the oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, as prescribed to persons in the civil service of the United States by the act of Congress approved August 6, 1861; and the representatives of the

United States abroad, authorized to issue or authenti-cate passports, are authorized to administer such oath or Testing Floating Batteries. The Benate passed to day the House Joint resolution in the following form, for authorizing the Secretary o and floating batteries invulnerable: " Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress as-sembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to expend, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of testing plans and materials for rendering ships or floating bat-The original amount named by the House was fifty

Reorganization of the Navy Department. The House Committee on Naval Affairs reported the Senate bill to-day for a complete reorganization of the Navy Department. It establishes the following First. A Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Second. A Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.
Third. A Bureau of Hydrography and Lights.
Fourth. A Bureau of Ordnance. Fifth. A Bureau of Construction and Revair. Sixth. A Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Sevenik. A Bureau of Previsions and Clothing.

Eighth. A Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The remaining important feature of the bill provides or the appointment from the list of officers of the navy, not below the grade of commander, a chief for each of he Bureaus of Yards and Docks, Hydrography and Lights, Equipment and Recruiting, and of Ordnance Bureau of Construction and Repair, (who shall be a skilful naval constructor,) a chief of the Bureau of Steam Eugineering, who shall be a skilful engineer, and be selected from the list of chief engineers reau of Medicine and Surgery, who shall be sechief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, who shall be selected from the list of paymasters of the navy of not less than ten years' standing, each of which chiefe bureaus is to receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and be entitled to the franking privilege. The other portions of the bill relate to the clerical force of the department.

Correspondents with the Army. The published statement that all of the army correpondents are to be sent back is untrue. Modifications f the rules under which they accompany the army have been made.

Bureau of Clothing. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, in the Senate, to-day, introduced a bill to create a Bureau of Clothing. It proposes that it shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenan clonel, one major, and four captains, to be appointed by the President, from the regular army and volunteers. other officers in the same grade in the Quarters ment to provide the necessary clothing and camp and garrison equipage for the army. The officers are required to give bonds, as required of other officers in the Quartermaster's Department, and are subject to existing regulations for the care and accountability of property. No officer of the bureau is permitted to be connected, directly or indirectly, with the purchase or sale of any article intended for or pertaining to this department, upon a penalty of a dishonorable discharge. The bill

was referred to the Military Committee of the Senate The Naval Cadets. Captain A. H. HARWOOD, of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, in reply to a letter of Representative SEDOWICK, says that under the present system of appointment, haddy fifty per centum of the naval cadets graduate. This is because no care is taken in selecting at first pupils who have the rudiments of an education, ignorant, and idle boys, expelled or permitted to resign Captain Harwood expresses a hope that the power to reappoint, after the nomination has once been rejected or cause, will be taken away. of certain suggestions, say that a permanent locality of

the institution is of great importance, and also that another frigate should be attached to the academy for naval practice. The latter improvement has for son time been contemplated by the Navy Department. The State Prisopers. The Commission on State Prisoners will common

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The Government having returned to their respective rade has already begun to revive. Eight or ten thousand barrels of flour are among the first receipts. Excursion to Mount Vernon.

next Monday. After completing their business there

The following has been issued from the office of the Washington, April 3.—Special order No. 343. The steamer Thomas Collyer, under the control of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, will be allowed to resume her trips to Mount Vernon. No other vessel or boat will be allowed to land at that place.

Major W. J. Doster, Provost Marshal C. E. Robinson, Adjutant. The District Emancipation Bill. The bill which passed the Senate to-day for the oman duced by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, on the 16t of December, and reported back from the Committee for the District on the 18th of February with amendments, which, however, do not affect the principles or plan of

emancipation as embodied in the original k The Mails. se Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have agreed to report a bill to secure the speedy trans ation of the Postmaster General. It requires all railroad companies to contract with the Department for this pur pose, and, in case of failure to agree upon the price, the

be final on both parties. Remonstrance on Tobacco Tax. Mr. Krnnery presented in the Senate to-day a me-morial from one hundred and twenty-three tobacco planters of Maryland, remonstrating against a tax of three cents per pound upon the leaf tobacco, when in the hands of the producer, as now proposed in the House tax

Relief of the Cumberland and Congress The Senate passed a bill to-day providing "that the no widow, child, or children, then the parents, and is

officers, seamen, marines, and others in the service who were lost in the United States ships Cumberland and Congress, including captain's clerk, shall be entitled to and receive a sum equal to twelve months' pay of their respective deceased relations aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased as he date of the loss of said Chinese Sorghum.

from it have failed, and the plant, when fed to stock at any advanced stage of its growth, is found to be dan-The Tax Bill. It is not probable that the House will finally act on the tax bill till Monday, and in the meantime the many amendments made in Committee of the Whole on the

Information continually comes to the Patent Office

nade to good advantage from the Chinese Sorghum. It

state of the Union will be printed. A canard of the first water got affeat about the Cabito -day to the effect that the Merrimac had made another attack on our vessels at Fortress Monroe. It is needles almost to say that the Navy Department have no advice

on which to base such a story. A Land Officer Removed. The Secretary of the Interior, upon report of the Con pissioner of the Land Office, has removed a land office in California for enriching himself by charging largely for administering the oath of lovalty to pre-emptors and and the duty in question is not recognized as one entitling the land officer to a fee.

Soldiers' Letters. P. O. DEPARTMENT, April 3, 1862. The Post Office Department deems it advisable that all letters addressed to the officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac, whether now at Washington or moving South, should be mailed to Washington city. From that office they will be properly forwarded on separate packages to the respective corps and divisions, and their Commanders of divisions are requested, as movemen occur, to cause notice to be given to the posturaster as Washington to what convenient point such packages destined to the regiments under their command, shall be

JOHN A KASSON.

First Ass't Postmaster General.

Recruiting Stopped. All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice given to the Governors of States that no new collistments nor new levies will be received until further orders from the War De-The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficien for the suppression of the rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

The Latest from Fortress Monroe. The latest information received from Fortress Monroe to day, by telegraph via Cherrystone, represents all quiet in that vicinity, and this disposes of all cumors and idle

The Events in the West. The capture of Union City by Col. BUFORD, and the capture of the enemy's batteries by the expedition under Col. BOBERTS, are regarded by the War Depariment as very gallant achieven Colonel Van Allen.

Colonel Van Allen, commanding the cavalry known by that name, has been nominated as a brigadier general

THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO. COLONEL CANBY STILL PENNED IN AT FORT

The Rebels in Possession of Santa Fe and Albuquerque. FORT UNION CONSIDERED SAFE.

Et. Louis, April 3.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, under date of Fort Union, New Mexico. March 18, says : Col. Stough's Colorado Regiment of Volunteers, 950 strong, arrived here five days ago. The effective fighting force now here is 1,400, sufficient to defend this de-pot against any force the rebels can bring against us. We have stores enough to last our troops for three months. This fort is the strengest on the frontier, being seven hundred and fifty feet square, with parapets seven feet high, and a ditch very deep and fifteen feet wide It contains well-stocked magazines, and ordnance for the works has been received, and will probably be mounted mmediately.

At the latest advices Col. Canny was still shut up at Fort Craig, which is 250 miles south of here, and the exans, 2,400 strong, were at Albuquerque with twenty leces of artillery. Albuquerque is about half way between here and For Craig. Other accounts say the rebal Colonels Steel and Ray

or, with 1,800 Texans, are advancing on this fort. The Texans hold Santa Fe, where they have organized a provisional government, with General Pelham as governor. If a forward movement can be made without jeopardizing this depot, it will be done, and an exert made Col. Stouch, as the next ranking officer, is in command of this department while Col. Canby is penned up in Fort Craig.

KANSAS Cirv, March 31.—Advices from Fort Union New Mexico, to the 20th, state that the main body of the Texans were camped at Albaquerque and Santa Fe. It is reported that Col. Canby had captured a train of

sixty wagons and four hundred Texans.

Communication between Santa Fe and Fort Union ha An advar ce would be made about the 22d by the troops at Fort Union, assisted by two small batteries, when it is expected communication with Fort Craig will be re All the post-office effects at Santa Fe have been remove

FROM ISLAND NO. 10. DESPATCH FROM COMMODORE FOOTE. MIDNIGHT VISIT TO THE UPPER FORT

THE GUNS SPIKED. WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The following official despatch

Washington, April 3.—The following official despatch has been received from Commodore Foote:

U. S. FLAG-STEAMER BENTON.

OF ISLAND ND. 10. April 2, 1862. 5

Last night an armed boat expedition was fitted out from the equadron and the land forces at this point, under command of Col. Roberts, of the Forty-third Illinois Begiment. The five boats comprising the expedition were in charge of First Master J. V. Johnson, of the St. Louis, assisted by Fourth Master G. P. Lord, of the Benton, Fourth Master Pierce, of the Cincinnati, Fourth Master Morgan, of the Prittsburg, and Master's Mate Seanille, of the Mound City—each with a boat's crew of twenty men from their respective vessels, carriving in all one hundred men, exclusive of the officers, under the command of Col. Roberts.

At midnight, the boats reached the upper or No. I fort, and pulling directly in its face, carried it, receiving only the harmless fire of two sentinels, who ran on discharging their muskress, while the robot wrops in the vicinity rapidly retreated, whereupon Colonel Roberts spiked the six guns mounted in the fort, and retired with the boats uninjured.

The commanding officer represents all under his command, from their coolness and determination, as being ready to perform more hazardous service, had it been required to the fulfilment of the object of the exedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

Ion. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: FROM MEMPHIS.

Sidney Johnston Disgusted with the Rebel Fortifications. LOUISVILLE, April 3 -An intelligent man, who left Memphis a week ago, reports that General A. Sidney Johnston had expressed the opinion that the United States troops could outflank them in any position that they (the

rebels) might take, and, therefore, all their fortifications were useless; and that the only chance for them is an Our informant thinks that Corinth. Mississippi. is their chosen place. He further says that the rebels had about troops on the line between Memphis and Huntsville, Alabama, which were being reinforced, and are suppose now to number from 60,000 to 65,000. The rebels are preparing with tar and rosin to burn temphis when compelled to evacuate. The most promisnent citizens of Memphis say they would yield forthwith

tion by the United States Government. FROM WHEELING. Western Virginia in Favor of Gradual WHEELING, April 3.—The vote in this city, to-day gives 646 majority for the new Constitution, and a ma-

ority of 568 in favor of gradual emancipati The interior counties, as far as heard from, give the From the Outposts of Gen. Banks' Army. WILLOW GLEN, near Woodstock, Va., April 3 .- Al was quiet on our outposts last night. the enemy's scouts on the heights beyond Edenburg. While attempting to cross the north fork of the Sher doah this morning, Sergeant Morgan Richards and Pri-

vate John Cannon, both of Company C, Forty-sixth Re-The Gunhoat Iroquois at Hayana NEW YORK, April 2 .- The Norwegian corvette Nornen from Havana on the 25th ultimo, reports that the United States gunboat Iroquois had just arrived there from St.

The Capture of Union City. CHICAGO, April 3.—A special despatch to the Journal, from Cairo the 2d, states that Colonel Buford's capture at Union City amounted to only seven prisoners, and about forty horses and mules. The Cairo Tornado.

vas very severe at Point Pleasant. valry, and Captain Wester, and several privates of hi CHICAGO, April 3 .- The Journal's special despate from Cairo says that in the gale yesterday morning eight persons were blown overboard from the steamboat Americuz, and drowned. A flatboat, occupied by a poor family, was blown away, and sunk, the family escaping.

From California. SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Every business house in the town of Joya Hill, Placer county, was burned on the 26th inst. The loss amounted to about \$70,000. Arrived 28th, ships Badiant from Boston, James Pea-body from Hong Kong; 29th, ship Lookout, bark Alber-tine from Hamburg, Jumna from Boston.

Arrivals from Hatteras. New York, April 3.—The steamers Fulion and Bricsson, from Hatteras on the 1st instant, arrived at this port to-day. They bring no news of interest. Cotton Arriving from Tennessee. New York, April 3.—Twenty eight bales of cotton rived from Tennessee to day, being the first of a lot of

Major W. H. Polk at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Among the arrivals at the Galtouse is Major W. H. Polk, of Tennessee, on his way to

Honors to Parson Brownlow. CINCINNATI, April 3.—On Tuesday, the Mayors and committees from Chicago, Springfield, Chillicothe, and three other cities, called upon Parson Brownlow and tet dored him the freedom of their respective cities, and begged him to visit them.

Election at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. MILWAUKEF, April 3.—The municipal election, held in this city, resulted in the success of the Democratic can-didate, Horace Chase, for mayor, and nearly the entire

The Steamship Northern Light at New York—Nearly \$1,000,000 in Gold; New York, April 5.—The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult, arrived at this port tonight. She has nearly \$1,000,000 in gold. Public Amusements.

Wateringshippen Treasure _ I S Marka will take s benefit at the Wulnut-street Theatre on Saturday even-ing, the occasion of his last appearance in America, for the present. He was an obscure attaché of one of our theatres six years ago, and has won, unaided, a histronic reputation that will connect his name inseparably with the American stage. Clarke is richly endowed; his face is capable of the most varied expression, and his voice, though never powerful, is always pleasing and distinct. He has great power of eye, and one could almost learn the whole play from it. His walk is the perfection of the ludicrous in motion, and yet in no manner stilted or unnatural. He realizes, in fact, our best conception of the stupid, the eccentric and the keen, and has particularly caught the spirit of American humor, which he dineates to the life in Asa Trenchard, and other domeatic parts. A summary of the qualifications of Clarke will require more space than we can afford at this writing. He should be seen ! for he is to be hereafter our Burton, and perhaps even to lead and overtop that greatest of the humorists. CONTINENTAL THEATRE _The celebrated Irish spectacular drama of the "Macarthy" in the "Peopo' Day," is in active rehearsminst the Continental Theatra, and vill be produced next week with new scenery and fine effects. "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" will be properly effects. "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" will be properly withdrawn. It has nothing to recommend it, either in character, incident, or style. The resources of Mr. Keon's company for comedy and melo-drama are good, and many of the performers exhibit much natural humor

FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, PIANOS, &C .= This morning, at Birch & Son's auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture, one fine billiard table, and three resewood piano fortes.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. AN APPROPRIATION TO TEST FLOATING BATTERIES

The Oath of Allegiance to be Administered to Americans Abroad. The Abolition of Slavery in the

District of Columbia. PASSAGE OF THE BILL BY THE SENATE. TAX ON INSURANCE, MORTGAGES, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1862.

SENATE. The Defences of the River Delaware.

Mr. WILMOT (Rop.), of Panasylvania, avasated the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the defences of the Delaware river and bay, recommending the construction of gunboats, and tendering the credit of the State to the amount of a million deliars for that purpose. Referred.

that purpose. Iteferred.

Floating Batteries.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test the plans and materials to render floating batteries invulnerable, with an amendment, reducing the appropriation from \$59,000 to \$25,000. The bill, as amended, was passed.

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the ships Cumberland and Congress. The bill gives twelve months' extra pay to the widow, child, or nearest relative. Passed. menths' extra pay to the widow, chird, or nearly tive. Passed.
Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin against imposing a stamp tax on newspapers or any interdiction in thair free exchange with sach other. Referred.
Mr. KRNED1 (Dem.) presented a memorial from the tobacco planters of Maryland, against the propose tax on leaf tobacco.

Fugitive Slaves.

Fugitive Slaves.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the Military Committee he instructed to report whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent persons employed in the military service of the United States from aiding in the return, or control over, persons claimed to hefugitive slaves; and to punish therefor. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the supply of the clothing bureau of the army. Referred. The War Not one of Conquest.

The Will Not Bill of Juneary Mr. DAVIS (U), of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring that this war was not prosecuted in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, but to defend the Constitution and preserve the rights of the several States unimpaired and that the United States will prosecute the war till this and matthe United States will prosocute the war till this is secured.

Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to impulse into the condition of the armory at Harper's Ferry, what damage has been done thereto, and whether it is expedient to restore and repair the same and resemploy the workmen.

The Oath of Allegiance to be Administered to Americans Abroad.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of M. sachusetts, the bill to provide for the administration of the oath to American citizens in foreign countries was taken up and passed.

Slavery in the District.

Slavery in the District.

The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, proceeded to speak against the measure. He said he regretted the introduction of all these measures, and thought the character of the discussion on them would not tend to restore the harmony of the Union. He contended that such measures were especially inexpedient at this time, and the Republican party was especially pledged by the President against it. Yet he was opposed to slavery, and considered it a special evil in this District. He was willing to vote for a bill providing for gradual emancisation and a wise system of colonization. nation and a wise system of colonization.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersoy, said he would have much preferred a bill providing for gradual eman-cipation, with a just system of compensation, and the submission of the question to the people of the District. He referred to the views of the President, as expressed him in the debate with Douglas in 1860, and to th pledges of non-interference with slavery given by the Republican party, as reasons why he expressed this prethe question should be passed upon by the people of the District.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, asked what pro-pricty there was in submitting the question, for his or the Senator's constituents, to the few people here, when ther the capital of the nation shall be a free district or not. Why should not the whole people have a yote on this experient. this question?

PMr. TEN EYCK said that slavery had existed here for a long time, but he did not know that the business of Congress was impeded thereby. He also thought that the interests and feelings of the Border States ought to be consulted.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the bill so that, in giving testimony before the commissioners, no witness shall be excluded on account of color. Agreed to—yeas, 20; nays, meeers, Dayard, Carille, Davia, R-medy, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Wiley, Wilson (Mo.), and Wright—10 Wright—10.
Mr. Clark's substitute was rejected.
Mr. Clark's substitute was rejected.
The question-was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Wright, and it was rejected — yeas, Masses.
Bayard, Carllie, Davis, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Sherman, Willey, Wright—10; nays, 27. Claimants to Swear their Lovalty. Mr, CLARK (Rep.) moved to amend the second section

Color no Disqualification of a Witness.

The Amount of Ransom Money per Slave.

The Amount of Ransom Money per Slave.

Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to amend so that the average price be five hundred dollars inatead of three hundred dollars; that one-half be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be paid to the person liberated, if emigrating to another country. He said we should do something more than simply libera's the negro. He did not believe that the two races could live together with mutual advantage. Indeed, with all his horror of slavery, he was not sure but that, if the two races must live together, the best way was to leave them remain in the relation of master and slave.

Mr. BROWNING thought it was the case, why did he not propose compulsory emigration?

Mr. BROWNING thought it was not time to consider that question came up he was perfectly willing to vote for compulsory emigration, and take his share of the responsibility. He did not believe the negro would ever rise to an equality of civilization in this country.

Mr. Browning's amendment was rejected. Yeas—Messrs. Browning, Davis, Harris, Honderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Willey, and Wright—10. Nays, 31.

Noys, 31. Certificates of Manumission. Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, offered an amendment that the owner of persons held to service shall file the name and description of the person to be liberated by the bill within twenty days after making the claim for payment on such time as the Commissioners shall limit, under penalty of forfeiture of the claim, and that the clerk of the court shall issue certificates of manumission to the persons liberated. Adopted.

A Substitute for the Bill:

A Substitute for the Bill.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, offered a substitute for the bill, similar to the one effered by Mr. Wright, providing for a gradual emancipation and compensation, and the submission of the question to the people of the District. Rejected—reas 19, nays 25. Voluntary Emigration of the Slaves. Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, offered an amendment, appropriating \$100,000 to sid in the voluntary emigration of the persons liberated by the bill, and other persons of color in the District, to Hayti, Liberia,

Anthony (Rep.)
Browning (Fep.) Howe (Rep.)
Collamer (Rep.)
Davis (Union) Lane (Rep.), Ind.

Wade (Rep.) Lane (R) Kansas Willey (U.) Latham (Dem.) Wilnot (Rep.) McDougal (Dem.) Wilson (R.), Mass Foot (Rep.) Harlan (Rep.) Harris (Rep) Nesmith (Dem.) | Wilson (U.), Mo. Sherman (Rep.) | Wright (Union.) Chendler (Rep.) | Grimes (Rep.) | Morrill (Rep.) | Pomeroy (Rep.) | Fessendten (Rep.) | Howard (Rep.) | Summer (Rep.) | Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, spoke against the bill as being an unconstitutional measure as well as impolitic, and an unjust act to the people of the District and the people of the States.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem.), of Delaware, conceded the right of Congress to legislate for the District of Columbia. He admitted the constitutionality of the measure, but objected to this particular bill as being unconstitutional and unwise. The bill takes away the property of citizens in violation of the Constitution, and also mixes up the question of loyalty and confiscation with the question of taking property.

Passage of the Bill.

Drowning (Rep.) | Grimes (Rep.) | Hale (Rep.) | Chandling (Rep.) | Harlan (Rep.) | | Hale (Rep.) | Harlan (Rep.) |
Harlan (Rep.)	Harris (Rep.)
Harris (Rep.)	Howard (Rep.)
Howard (Rep.)	Trumbull (Rep.)
King (Rep.)	Wilkinson (Rep.)
Lane (Rep.), Ind.	
Wilson (R.), Mass	
Wilson (R.), Wilson (Union.)	
Saudsbury (Dem.)	
Wilson (U.), Mo.	
Wilson (L.), Wilson (L.), Mo.	
Wilson (Rep.)	
Wilson Chardir (Rep.)	
Clark (Rep.)
Collamer (Rep.)
Dixon (Rep.)
Docolittle (Rep.)
Fessenden (Rep.)
Foot (Rep.)
Footer (Rep.)

The Result Applauded.

Foreign Systems of Revenue.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING (Rep.), of New York, the President was requested, if in his opinion it was not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate any information which may be received at the Department of State chairs the President of State Chairman of Page 1999.

The Tax-bill. The following amendment was adopted in relation to Marine and Inland Fire Insurance. Where the amount insured does not exceed \$1,000, a duty of 25 cents; more than \$1,000, and not exceeding \$5,000, 50 cents; ex-

Mortgages.

Also, as to mortgages, where the amount does not exceed \$5,000, a duty of 50 cents; exceeding \$5,000, \$1.

Exemption from Stamp Duty.

In regard to both of the above, it was agreed that where the value or consideration insured does not exceed \$100, or the mortgage does not exceed the same amount, there shall be no stamp duty imposed.

The following proviso was rejected: "That any such mortgage given to secure the payment of parchase money for real estate shall be exempt from such charge." Stamp Duty on Protests. An amendment was adopted placing a stamp duty of 25 on any note, check, marine, and other specified Railroad Passengers. An amondment was offered, debated, and rejected, imposing a tax of \$1 on each passenger travelling on a railroad extending beyond the limits of the United States.

Manifests, etc., to Foreign Ports.

A proviso was adopted that the stamp duties on man fosts, bills of lading, and passenger tickets, provided schedule B, shall not apply to steamboats plying between poits in the United States, and between these ports are ports in the United States, and I ports of British North America. Writs. Summons, Etc. Also, that no writ, summons, or other process issued by a justice of the peace, in any oriminal case or caulty suit commenced by the United States, or any State, shall be subject to the payment of stamp duty. subject to the payment of stamp duty.

Medicines, Cosmetics. Perfumeries, and
Playing Cards.

The medicine schedule was altered so as to provide
that medicines, cosmetics, perfumeries, by whatever
name the same have been, neware, or shall hereafter be
called or distinguished, shall pay, when valued or sold at
twenty. Five cents, one cent; not exceeding fifty cents,
two cents; not exceeding seventy-five cents, three cents;
not exceeding one dollar, four cents, and for every fifty
cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above encololar, two cents. Playing cards shall pay twenty cents per
pack.

The Income Sections. The consideration of the income sections, which wa passed over yesterday, was now resumed. Telegraph, Gas, and Express Companies— Furs.

An amendment was adopted including telegraph, gas, and express companies or corporations under the in-

come duty. It was provided that the net gains, profits, and incomes only shall be estimated, and that the duffer on incomes shall be payable on or before the 30th of June, 1805, sud in each year thereafter, until and including the year 1865, and no longer. Among other amendments adopted was one that furs of all descriptions, when made up, shall be charged three per centum ad valorem.

valorem.

• All the sections were acted upon excepting the two relating to appropriation and allowance and drawbacks.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, April 3, 1862. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at eleven o'clock by the speaker. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cattell, of Harrisburg. Petitions. Petitions.

Mr. CONNELL, a remonstrated against the supplament to the Fifth and Sixth streets Railway.

Mr. REILLY, a remonstrance from the School Directors of Pottsville, against the passage of any law relative to school taxes in said district.

Also, two petitions from Schuythill county, for the passage of a law to restrict the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and other companies, with reference to mining privileges.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, presented several petitions in favor of the military education of youth. itions in favor of the military education of youth.

Also, the remonstrance of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange against the incorporation of the Philadelphia and Eastern Transportation Company.

Bills Introduced.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. CONNELL, Applifredative to the infantry corps of the National Guard. Irish Brigade, First division Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Mr. LOWRY, a bill to compel the Eric Canal Company to bear its just proportion of public burdens.

Mr. IRICHI, joint resolution extending the time for the final adjournment of the Legislature to the 19th lust, Bills Considered, bit. The bill providing for the narrowing of Fifth atreet, north of York street, in the Nineteenth ward, was passed.

The bill authorizing the opening of Lieb street, Philaelphia, was passed. On motion of Mr. SPRRILL, the bill to repeal a special ect relating to dog-tax in Marple, Delaware con assed.
On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, the Senate On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, the Senate resumed the consideration, on second reading, of the bill relative to foreign insurance agencies, which was amanded, and passed finally

The bill to incorporate the Frankford and Philadelphia Railroad Company was taken up on third reading, and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. BENSON, House bill 117, constraing part of the sixth section of the bill to provide for the expenses of the extra session of the Legislature, was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, the bill recompling operators and others in the employment of telegraph companies from military duty, and serving on juries, was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the supplement to an ast creating two additional assessors for the First and Twenty-s:cond wards of Philadelphia was considered and passed. and passed finally. Adjourned

AFTERNOON SESSION. AFTERAUUN SESSION.
The following bills passed to a third reading, and were then laid over:
A supplement to the charter of the Arch street Passenger Railway Company.
An act relative to the Tioga Railroad Company.
A bill in reference to cleaning the streets of Philadelphia.

Adjourned until evening. EVENING SESSION. A supplement to the act incorporating the Arch-street d Fairmount Passenger Railway Company was taken and passed. The bill authorizes the company to make circuit by way of Second, Third, and Pych streets. Philadelphia Home Guard. Philadelphia Home Guard.

Mr. NICHOLS read a bill changing the name of Philadelphia Home Guard to Pennsylvania Guard, and providing that A. J. Pleasantin, brigadier general, shall rank as major general from the second Monday of October, 1861, and be commissioned as such for five years. All elections in the future are to be conducted under the general militia law. The present organization is divided into two brigades, and two brigadier generals are to be elected for five years, to be confirmed by the Select Council. Select Council.

The bill was passed to a third reading, and was then Second and Third-street Supplement.

The Sente then proceeded to the consideration of the supplement to the act to incorporate the Second and Third-street Passenger Railway Company. The bill provides that hereafter the road shall not be used, oxcept by the Rage and Yine, Green and Coates, and Arch-street Passenger Railway Companies, and also authorizes an venue. The bill was passed—yeas 28, pays 4. Adjourned. HOUSE. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. Private Calendar.

The entire session was occupied in the consideration of the private calendar, containing over one hundred and wenty bills. They were read once, and hald over for had action until the afternoon session. AFTERNOON SESSION. The House reassembled at three o'clock, the Speaker inthe chair.

The following bills upon the private calendar were An act relative to the Orphans' Home and Asylum for the Aged and Infirm of the Evangelical Lutheran Clurch. incorporate the Reliance Insurance and Trust Conny, to reduce the authorized capital of said company An act to incorporate the Union Express Company. An act to incorporate the Benedictine Sisters of E

An act to incorporate the Dime Savings Institution of the House then adjourned until to-morrow morning. LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, April 3 - The royal mail steamship Niagara, from Liverpool on the morning of the 22d, via Queenstown on the 22d ult., arrived at this post this ening, en route for Boston The steamship Eina, from New York, had arrived a GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings of Parliament on the 20th were un-The proceedings of Parliament on the 20th Mr. Baxter important.

In the House of Commons on the 20th Mr. Baxter opposed the expenditure for fortifications in the colonies except at great naval stations.

Sir G. Ö. Serris thought the defence of the colonies was partly a colonial and partly a military questien. At the present moment there were two great nations which liad subject to their rule as large a pertion of the globe as they could govern, viz: Great Britain and the United States. America had adopted the principle of contralization. England took a different course.

It was assumed that England received great benefit from her colonies, and if that was the case she was bound to project them. He thought it impossible to lay down any general rule, and urged the House to be very cautious. After further debate, Mr. Baxter withdrew his propocition.

The London Times, in another editorial on Mr. Lincoln's emancipation incessage, says: "It can hardly be looked upon as anything more than an invitation to discuss the subject in Congress. It is clear that, if slavery is to cease even in the Border States, the change must be accomplished by other means than those at which he points—which means, it is certain, are totally inapplicable to the whole Union."

The Times fears the proposed utopia of compromise will be difficult of access; nor does it believe that it will shake the resolution of the South. As a proposition, however, which may possibly lead to the cessation of the frightful conflict, the Times thinks it worthy of discussion. "The Tresident truly says that the expenses of the war would buy up the slaves in any given State. If this has any meaning, it is that the money now devoted to keeping up the armies of the North might be more advantageously devoted to the artinction of slavery in those regions which are incontestably in its power. If they are content to keep the slave States which have not secoded, and to try the plan of emancipation and compensation on them, they may, if really in earnest, accomplish, after a time, a great work. But with the expenditure of two millions a day, and with nothing but shinplisters for money, "deplan of attacking the wavering slave-owners by compromise must follow the facte of so many other attr-pts at compromise."

The Daily News thinks the proposition fair, moderate, and magnanimous. It says, "The scheme affords at least a good brids, for a comprehensive, practicable, and amicable debate; only the public, by whom it has to be discussed, is scarcely capable of the order needed for real deliberation and decision.

The London Mergald thinks that both sides will regard The London Times, in another editorial on Mr. Lin-

and the interview is said to have been very satisfactory to all parties.

The steamer Stella, from New York, with goods for the Great Exhibition, had arrived at Plymouth.

The yn'y ernment has invited tendors for the construction of an iron sicamer, on Capt. Colo's plan. It is to be fitted with six cupolas, each armed with two Armstrong 100. nounders. FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatiff finally adopted the whole address to the Emperor by a vote of 245 to 9.

The Paris Patric, in regard to the sileged plan of arrangement in Mexico, asserts that nothing would be determined upon until the arrival of General Lorences, who took out forms instructions and the programme of the French Government,

General Ronay had gone to Toulon to embark for Mexico. Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the Times regards the late recommendation of the Society for the Propagation of Commercial Reform, in France, as the most important free-trade manifestation yet made in France. ITALY.

The Pope is again ill, and all audiences are suspended. Garibaldi had left Turin. A perfectly good under-terding exists between him and Batazzi. PRUSSIA The King has issued a proclamation in which he firmly heclares his adherence to the principles which he announced in November, 1858. GREECE. A deputation from Nauplia had arrived at Athens, im-ploring the King's elemency.

A despatch from Syria says that the royal troops had restored order throughout the island. TURKEY.

It is said that, after time months' solicitation, Omar Pasha has obtained permission from the Posts to attack Montenegro. Dervish Pasha with sixteerthousand troops was moving on the Montenegro frontiers. The Montene-grins were making great preparations to resist. THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. Millan, March 23.—There was great enthusiasm and stivity here in honor of Garibaldi, last night, at his hotel.

BThe Allianza of Milan publishes a programme of the action in Hungary agreed on by Kossuth, Klapka and Turr. The principal points are the establishment of a Constitutional kingdom with the exclusion of the Hapsburg dynast, civil equality for all the inhabitants of Hungary, and an offensive and defensive alliance between Hungary, Servia, Crotia, and Itamelia.

Paus, Satunday.—The Bourse is full. Rentes 701 bc.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The Cotton market closed firm i booyant to-day (luturday.) Provided the standard of the s 90@20s for mixed: Provisions are stady. Beef active at a decline of 2s 6dæ8s. Pork steady. Bacon buoyant, and 64@1s higher. Lerd firm at 48@44s. Tallow steady at 45s Mass Administration of the second sec are quoted at 23 % ab4.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £526,000 during the week.

There is a fair business doing in American Securities, but the quotations are nominal. New York Central, 72074; Eric Ballroad, 33%.

THE LATEST. THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown—Sunday.]

LIVERPOOL, Saturday P. M.—Cotton—The sales togoday are estimated at 5,000 bates, the merket closing steady but dull at unchanged prices.

Breadstuffs very dull, and slightly declined.

Provisions quiet. Lard and Bacon firm. There is a decaund for all descriptions at full previous quotastions.

Lennon, Saturday P. M.—Console closed at 94%

94%.
AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central 40:042
Per cent discount, Eric Hallroad 33:03%.
HAVE, Wednesday — Sales of the week 3,500 bales.
New Orleans fres ordinaire 155f@147f. Market standy. THE SUFFERERS BY THE EXPLOSION. The sufferers by the cartridge-factory explosion are doing as well as could be expected. An impression has got abroad that a large proportion of the families of the sufferers by the explosion are in comfortable circumstances. This, we are assured, is an entire mistake. stances. This, we are assured, is an entire mistake. Fire Marshal Blackburn, in seeking for details concerning the diseater, has had occasion to visit most of the families of the yielins. He draws a piteous picture of the sufferings of many of the wounded who still curvive, and he declares that a majority of the families of the dead and wounded are in absolute want. Some have seen more prosperous days, and the prostration of trade incident to the war compelled them to seek employment at a business which praved as disastrants to them. So far from these people being either comfortably fixed, or voluntary objects of charity, in many cases, while suffering from absolute want, they have made no display of their necessities, and they have had to be approached with much delicacy, by the charitable persons who desire in aid them. The Fire Marshal has kindly acted as the almoner of a portion of the fund collected, and will distribute it equitably.

LADIES' FAIR .- We learn that a namber of patriotic ladies, who are interested in the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, and in the military hospitals of the city, intend holding a fair, in aid of their benevolent purposes, next wock, at Nos. 809 and 811 Chestaut, the splendid building fermerly accupied by L. J. Lavy & Co. Harper & Brothers. of New York, who now own Co. Harper & Brothers, of New York, who now we the property, at once, in the most prompt and generous manner, placed the building at the disposal of the ladies, free of charge. A number of our citizens have promised to congribute the decoration of the rooms. Some novel and beautiful military designs will add to the attractions. A profusion of flowers and shrubbery will be used in the adornments. The entire first sloor, with the spaceous galleries, and second floor, will be used, and in the ovening the lutilding is to be williantly illuminated. A bard of music will be in attachable, and the gallevies are to be reserved for promonaders. Ample arrangements have been made for refreshments. We cannot but hope that the ladies may have all the success they deserve. Due notice of the day of opening will be given in our selvertising columns.

FOUND DROWNED .- Yesterday mornng the body of a man was taken from the Schuylkill, near the entrance to the fore-bay, at Fairmount, where it had been floating for some time, having been taken for a floating log by those engaged about the works. The body had been in the water a long time, and from papers found on if, was supposed to be one Phillip Doherty. The coroner took charge of the remains.

Accident.-William Gregg was seriously injured yesterday by being thrown from a wagon, at Front and Washington streets. He was taken to his residence, in Reckless street, below Front.

More Contributions .- The Cooperop Volunteer Befreshment Saloon Committee desire us o acknowledge the following donations: From J. W tyers, \$25; John P. Cropis, \$50; Mrs E. Warner, \$5 V. C. B., \$5.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1862. Fenns; lvania Bailroad shares advanced & to-day and the first mortgage bonds I per cent., on a dull market. Reading was a fraction lower. The other railroad shares were steady at previous quotations. United States sevenind-three-tenths loan fell off to 90 %, and the coupon sixes of 1881 sold at 93%. At the second board, the seven-and-three-tenths notes sold at 99%. Pennsylvania war loan sold at 99%, city sixes now at 96, and the old issue at 90%. Camden and Ambay Railroad shares sold at 124, Long Island at 13%, Catawissa at 1% for the consolidated stock and 6% for the preferred. Elmira Railroad common stock sold at 7%. sold at 20%. Green and Coates at 23, and Spruce and

Pine at 10½.		
Mesers, Drexel & Co. quote:		
New York exchange	061-10	i di
Boston exchange ps	re1.1	o di
Baltimore exchange pt	iro X	di
lountry funds	0%	di
American gold	601%	PET
The money market is not changed.		
Statement of the Deposits and Coinage A	t the U	ЫU
States Mint, for the month of March:		
DEPOSITS.		
fold deposits from all sources	\$197,4	Úb.
silver and purchases,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	35,1	14
Total deposits	#230.6	20
Copper cents (o. s.) received in exchange		
for new issue	3.6	25

26,255 57,652 7,570 97,164 \$171,317 50,960 405,200

1,100,000

11,000

1,602,364 \$232,517 Total The stock market remains very inactive, and prices are shade lower, especially on Government and State bonds, hese being treely offered at the quotations. There is litle or nothing doing in railroad stocks, both buters and ellers awaiting some stirring news from the army or navy. The variations in New York Central and Erie scarcely The variations in five value control of the market is the weakness in border State bonds. Dissouris fell to 50, under moderate sales; Tennessees to 53%; Virginias to 57. The ravages of the war in these States discourage speculation in them, and reintessees to Sa, 1 High as to H. Internation in them, and prices fall quite rapidly whenever any considerable quantity is pressed on the market.

The Northern States stocks are scarcely so steady within the past few days. Illinois coupon sixes of 1862 sold at 894; Michigan sixes at 89. Ohios are firm. The love to an is held at 101.

Illinois Central fell off to 61/6; Rock Island to 55%.

THE TAX Blake—The tax bill progresses steadily through the House of Representatives, and will shortly

through the House of Representatives, and will she reach the Senate. There, we understand, it will ence ter Mr. Chase's bill, which has been framed with g amendment levying a tax on whisky already distilled and in store is an evidence of good sense. It would be impossible to discover all the whisky liable to taxation, and the fair gegler would be likely to have his business arrested for an indrinite period of time pending the visit of the tax-gatherer. The only sound principle to go upon is to levy faxes exclusively upon articles of merch indies made and produced after a fixed date. No one objects to a measure which will render whisky twice as lear as it is. But it is idle to pass laws which cannot be enforced, and which will only give rise to successful frauds on the part of honest traders—New York Herald.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, April 3s.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phile, Exchange.]
FIRST BOABD.

25 Archest R......... 1874 25 Green & Coates... 20 2 do 1874 1000 Sch N im 6s 2dys 745 1000 City 6s......New 96 1000 C & A 6s '89 96

| 1000 Csm & Am & 18 | 124 | 126 | 147 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 1