TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 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 intelligence from Fortress Monroe is exciting. Gen. McClellan has telegraphed to the War Department that he had thoroughly examined the rebel fortifications, and found them very formidable, especially their water batteries. The place will have to be besieged, but its ultimate fall is certain. Gen. Wool says that there are 30,000 rebels behind the entrenchments, under the command of Gen. Magruder.

Affairs on the Mississippi, in the neighborhood of Island No. Ten, are coming to a decisive point. Two of our gunboats have run the rebel blockade. and arrived safely at New Madrid. A ferry-boat, also, has reached the same point by a new route around the swamps. Under cover of these Gen. Pope crossed the river, and landed on the Tonnessee shore. No doubt, ere this, he has cut off the rebel retreat by land, and perhaps attacked their batteries. The movement thus far has been a success, and we should not be surprised to hear at any moment of the capture of the whole rebel force in that vicinity.

The news from General McCiellan's army meagre, but enough is known to warrant the belief that a desperate battle is impending. Shipping Point, and a number of other places not named in the telegraph have been occupied by our forces. Several skirmishes have lately taken place, in which three of our men have been killed and eix wounded. All of our men are represented to be in good spirits and eager for the coming conflict.

The official despatch about the occupation of Washington, North Carolina, has been received. The expedition consisted of two gunboats and eight hundred men from a Massachusetts regiment, but no opposition was made to their taking of the place. Many of the inhabitants were found to be loyal, and large numbers expressed a willingness to enlist and fight for the Stars and Stripes.

General Sickles' command have had a skirmish at Stafford Court House, on the Lower Potomac. Six rebel prisoners and a number of horses, important letters, etc., were captured by our forces. A portion of General Buell's army have reached Shelbyville, fifty-nine miles southeast of Nashville and about fifty miles from the Alabama line. The troops were enthusiastically welcomed by the inhabitants.

The Navy Department has received intelligence that, when the Merrimac retired from the contest with the Monitor, she had seven feet of water in her hold. One shot from the Cumberland riddled her, while one from the Monstor entered one of her port-holes, dismounting two guns.

Congress Yesterday. SENATE.—The military committee reported bill authorizing the transfer of the appropriation made for fortifications to the building of iron-clad gunboats. The confiscation bill was taken up. Mr. Trumbull delivered a lengthy and able speech in

advocacy of the proposition.

House.—Mr. White, of Indiana, offered a resolution of inquiry as to the feasibility of proposing and recommending a plan for gradual emancipa-tion, and the extinction of slavery in the Border s by the people and local a and whether such is expedient and desirable. The resolution was adopted. Definite action was then commenced upon the amendments to the tax bill. Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE. - The supplement to the act incorporating the Arch-street and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company was, on motion, reconsidered, and rejected. An act relative to the election of our City Councils from the rural wards was passed. House.-The bill for the relief of the stockholder and creditors of the Fairmount Passenger Railway was passed finally. The supplement to the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company passed finally. The stay law was under discussion at the

hour of adjournment.

The Foreign News. The steamer Hibernian, which arrived at Portland yesterday, brings us five days' later news from Europe than previously received. The President's emancipation policy was still a fruitful theme for the comments of the English journals. The Daily News rejoices over the fact of its passage by the House of Representatives, while the Times continues to think that no practical use can be made of the proposition. Mr. Russell has another letter in the Times, in which he observes that the passage of the Federal troops over the Long Bridge was a splendid spectacle, and eulogises McClellan for forming an army out of disorderly masses of men. The Spanish Government has ordered General Prim not to negotiate with the Mexicans till he enters the city of Mexico. Demonstrations in favor of GARIBALDI have become quite frequent of late rection is not yet quelled.

tion in Western Virginia in favor of a gradual form. They will gradually sink into the conemancipation of slavery is a significant sign of dition of their brethren now in our midst. In the times. One of the principal pretexts for the communication from Mr. WILLIAM STILL, the commencement of the rebellion was the difficulty of extending that institution over all the Territories of the Republic. One of its said, there were applications for more than most certain and lasting effects will be not only had arrived, for house servants and farm hands to forever prevent such extension, but to diminish the area in which it is at present tole- | with much justice, "that a great searcity of rated, through the adverse action of the people | laborers exists in the country." The war has inhabiting the northern tier of slave States. taken so many men away, that it is necessary Thus, the old fable of the dog grasping at the for our farmers to avail themselves of the enacted by the Secessionists. They have un- Southern States. As to equality with the white have created a strong emancipation party in | zenship or amalgamation. White labor need Western Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland; they have destroyed for the present all the laws which must forever govern the relations profits and surplus earnings of slave labor in of the two classes. An intelligent white man all the Cotton States; and they have struck a who can set type or make bricks, or edit a series of terrific blows at the whole system for which they profess supremedevotion, from the effects of which it can never, in any event,

each, against three companies of the Fiftyfifth Pennsylvania Regiment, stationed at North Edisto—the odds being ten to one. It chanced, however, that only about thirty of our brave men were surprised. They kept at bay, for more than an hour, five hundred of the enemy, and after protracting this unequal contest until five of their number were killed, and five es- two races there must ever exist insuperable caped, the South Carolinians, it is supposed, captured the remaining twenty, of whom a considerable number were wounded.

Received. From the author, "A member of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia," a tract, 40 pages octavo, entitled "An Historical Sketch of the Paper money of Pennsylvania." This, the first of a sories on the issues of the Colonies and the United States, brings the record down to the year 1806, and appears carefully and honestly executed. From S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, the Illustrated London News of the 22d ult., and Illustrated News of the World, of the same date, with memoir and portrait on steel of W. C. Macrea-

dy, the well-known English actor. From C. Sherman and Sons, the Report (15 pages Syo) of Dr. Hayes' Arctic Expedition, before the American Philosophical Society, in this city, on the 6th of last December. A mere summary, but highly interesting.
From W. B. Zieber, South Third street, the fol-

States by, "in solemn silence."

FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, late resident of New York, whose death has been announced by telegraph, was well known as a writer, both of prose and poetry. He contributed largely to the leading magazines and weekly papers. Among his more notable publications was the "Diamond Lens" He accompanied the New York Seventh Regiment on its threemonths service, and afterwards obtained a position on the staff of the late General Lander. During a skirmish with the rebels he received a severe wound, and the surgeon in attendance found it necessary to remove his shoulder-blade. Unfortunately, this, in a measure, added to his sufferings, and he was soon after seized with the lockjaw, which terminated fatally.

THE suitability of Hollidaysburg, Pa., as a site for the National Foundry and Armory is strongly set forth in a pamphlet which has been forwarded to us by a committee consisting of Messrs. Samuel Calvin, Hugh McNeal, Joseph Smith, James Gardner. R. B. Johnston, A. McAllister, and David Watson.

claborate and indignant communication in reference to what he calls the "influx of the nenot give the subject more than the usual attention, but, as he presents with much feeling popular view of this very unpopular subject, it may be worth while to give him a follows: If the negroes are permitted to come from the South, we shall have a worthless and indolent population to burden our almshouses and swell the prison list; they will enter into competition with our free white labor, and deprive many of our laboring men of the means of livelihood; they will degrade labor by opening to the capitalist a cheaper, less intelligent, and more subservient laboring class; they will foster crime and discontent, and lead to an unpleasant feeling among our people-and by injuring the interests of these working men, and disturbing our social peace and prosperity, cause riots and tumult. He recommends the State and municipal authorities to take measures for preventing the immigration of the negro, and suggests that laws be enacted similar to those existing in Indiana, Illinois, and some other of the Western States. In default of such laws

being passed, he says the people will be compelled to take measures for their own protecion, and unite against an imminent danger. This subject of free negroes is always an unpleasant one. If it could be avoided, we should be satisfied. In the present case, however, we think it has been unnecessarily agitated. It is impossible to anticipate any argument upon a subject which as yet possesses no merit. In our correspondent's communication we are told of evils which do not exist, and asked for a remedy before there are signs of disease. We do not think a hundred negroes have arrived from the South since the beginning of the war. We are very certain that none of our citizens have noticed a negro more or less on our highways. We have yet to hear of a negro applying for the place of a white laborer, or a white laborer dreading the successful rivalry of a negro. We remember an announcement in our local colums in reference to these contrabands which may illustrate this proposition. It stated that a number of them had arrived from the South, and were residing with people of their own race and color. It asked their friends to give them assistance, and printed the names of

parties possessing information of their where-

abouts. It was a very quiet proceeding, and,

under any circumstances, would not have at-

tracted attention. We recall it now only to

show how groundless and exaggerated are the fears of our correspondent and those who entertain similar views. We can very easily see to what mischief a cry like that of protection to white labor may lead. We can see the evils that may flow from such sentiments as those of our correspondent, if they are permitted to gain currency among the people. Many of us are disposed to charge all of our present troubles upon the negro. There are those who only find in this war another phase of the slavery agitation, and see in the thousands who have fallen only so many victims to the sentiment of sympathy with the African race. We think that treason was planted in the hearts of those who planned the rebellion, and that it would have blossomed into war whether influenced by slavery or not. But this is not the opinion of thousands like our correspondent, who listen with a greedy ear to arguments and theories like those he has claborated in his present communication. such arguments and opinions may be ridiculed now, but they will have believers when taxes are to be paid, when the honors of victory are tortured by popular crimination and recrimination, when the policy of the war, and the peace to come, is before the people

for discussion. Desperate and wicked men, who look upon this war and its consequences only as they may advance their personal aggrandizement, and give strength to their party combinations, are beginning to avail themselves of these embarrassments for the purpose of making capital in the future. Representatives at Harrisburg are discussing measures for removing the free negroes from the State, and preventing the immigration of negroes from the South. We carconceive of no legislation more unprofitable than this. It only serves the purpose of the most wicked and pernicious agitation. It educates the people to look for evils where none exist, and to dread results that can never happen. It burdens the minds of such men as our correspondent with causeless grief, and asks them to prepare for danger when none can be apprehended. It weakens the popular faith and disturbs the public confidence, for it builds up in our midst an element of partisan discord, and prevents the people from giving to the war that hearty and enthusiastic support demanded by the Administration, and neces-

sary to the salvation of the country. For ourselves, assuming everything that may be urged by our correspondent, so far as the immigration of negroes from the South is in different parts of Italy. The Greek insur- concerned, we can see none of the dangers apprehended by those who follow his philosophy. Let the negroes come from the South. THE LARGE VOTE polled at the recent elec- They will find homes here, and labor to perprinted yesterday, there is a simple and instructive statement of facts. In two days, he of both sexes. "It shows," he continues shadow, and losing the substance, has been re- labor which comes so suddenly from the dermined the slave interest in Missouri; they man, that is folly. There never can be citifear no rivalry. There are certain natural morning newspaper, need no more dread the rivalry of the negro in his avocation, than he would dread him as a rival in wooing a pretty woman. In a white society like ours, controlled by men with fair skins, blue eyes, and THE PALMETTO SOLDIERS recently illustrated | Saxon features, the labor of the white man their chivalric disposition by planning an at- will be protected, developed, and encouraged. tack of three battalions of five hundred men If ten thousand negroes came here to-morrow, they would rapidly become what their countrymen before them became, and what they still remain. Inferior by reason of their vast numerical minority—their different habits and lineage-their tastes, customs, and condition, uncongenial, indolent, and obtuse-they must ever remain a distinct race, and between the

White labor needs no protection. Our correspondent may dismiss all anxiety as to its security forever from his mind. We would rather these Southern negroes remained away, but their coming causes no alarm. Certainly, no law, no agitation, no tumult can prevent it. If they come as fugitives, or are driven as refugees, no law could hinder their arrival. Humanity would say treat them kindly-common sense would place them among others of their condition, and permit them to live, as we are permitting thousands of others to live. By humanity and common sense will this question be decided.

This war calls forth many examples of patriotism. We are daily startled before instances of self-sacrifice, which, if anticipated two short years ago, would have covered the lowing English Journals of the 22d ult.: Illustra- prophet with universal ridicule. The first rush ted London News and Punch. The latter, true of the masses to the battle-field was, in itself, a sublime drama. The nations regarded it alternately, with surprise, envy, or admiration. In the progress of the war new elements were disclosed to the wondering world. Raw troops had been disciplined into soldiers. The class, so often abused and so easily terrified in former days, the money-class, began to display their readiness to help the common cause. The enthusiasm that fired our armies extended to banks and capitalists, and the hard lenders of the golden tempter became as generous in their offers as the moneyless recruit was of bravery and blood. The ladies, ever ready, never faltered. They almost achieved miracles, by their industry, zeal, and enthusiasm. Not distinct from these evidences of attachment to our country, but belonging to it, is the willingness to give up life and fortune on the part of those who have engaged in the most hazardous expeditions in our own waters. Their fortitude and daring recall what we have read and doubted in the wildest romances.

They shrink from no peril and are ready to

An anonymous correspondent sends us an identify themselves with every experiment, however theoretic and untried. They embark upon flotilla or fleet-volunteer on board groes" into the Northern States, and espe- of gunboat or mortar-boat-with equal cially the State of Pennsylvania. We should readiness. Take the little crew of the little Monitor, its gallant officers and men. They had only reached Hampton Roads after a most disabling voyage, in which they were nearly being cast away, and in a few hearing, and see what practical value his re- hours they started out with their unmonstrance possesses. His arguments are as | tested experiment, attacked the iron-clad monster which had been dealing devastation and death upon the noblest of our ships, and grappled with it, unknowing whether the first blow from his gauntletted hand would not hurl them into the deep. And not only unknowing, but uncaring! It is a curious comment upon this text, that shortly after the battle between the Merrimac and Monitor, two of the officers of the latter were discovered dressing their hair and examining their faces in the elegant under-water sea-saloon! Boken has immor talized the almost fabulous courage of the men of the Cumberland, in his last fine poem; and the world knows that the Minnesota, witness to, and conscious of the fate of the Cumber land, was steaming down to take her chances when the Monitor appeared, changing the

scene by the intervention of a new and an unannounced actor. Nor is this the end. Think of old men of vast fortunes ready to venture life in these sea campaigns! But we will not anticipate what may not happen, and ought not to be printed. The best judgment is that which honors a brave deed done, not that which spoils it by an ostentatious previous pa-What, finally, does all this mean? We answer in a sentence: In a cause upon which the hopes of the civilized world are concenrated, in which the only idea of Christianity s involved, and which is at once the type of Rational Freedom, Revealed Religion, and an Elevated Humanity, the People, now slandered for Cupidity by the old despotisms, and for cowardice by the new slave tyrants, have broken away from interests and prejudicesfrom theories of self and pelf-and are re-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

have been forced upon them.

solved to establish before mankind that they

are worthy of the duty and the destinies that

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1862. This is the week that may newly encourage or utterly mar the Rebellion. Our columns by land and our navies by sea will soon strike other and more effective blows. Gen. Wool tells the Secretary of War, in a public and printed despatch, "I do not believe the army of the Potomac will find many troops to contend with." From this, it is fair to assume that the rebels are now, and have been for some time, on the move, and that, on the arrival of our army at Norfolk, Richmond, and other points heretofore supposed to be impregnable, the birds will have flown to more congenial climes. It will be a grievous, and mortifying, and expensive disappointment if we are not able to capture the rebel forces, or if they should, uncrippled and unopposed, effect junction with their associates now concentrating against us in the valley of the Mississippi. On this point, however, I prefer to let results speak for or against those who have our military movements directly in charge. I am not dis- bill. posed even to criticise, much less to condemn, in advance of "the logic of events." But behind the bloodless occupation of Virginia and the successful flight of the rebels may lie more grave complications, and, possibly, more desperate battles, than have ever been dreamed of in our newspaper or Congressional philosophy. The present week will confound many a theory, vindicate or cloud many a great name, and open a more intelligent view of the of the Federal authority. We shall not have long to wait, and, when the facts are before us, must award the verdict frankly and fearlessly, even if we are forced to admit that our own opinions and apprehensions were unfounded and unjust.

The occupation of Eastern Virginia will operate magically upon various interests. Railroad communication will be opened between Washington and Richmond, and between the Northern States and Virginia. These important thoroughfares, long secured by the rebel chiefs to the lasting and unspeakable damage of a betrayed community, will be rebuilt, repaired, and thrown open, under the auspices of the Federal Government, and held by the latter until the hour of obedience and allegiance has arrived. In Maryland the treasonable and blood-thirsty spirit of the rebels, which struck first at the lives of the troops of the Republic, and next at the material interests of the State itself, has been met by the magnanimity and kindness of Mr. Lincoln and his friends; and the unwonted spectacle is presented of a people rescued from selfdestruction by the very Government they have madly assailed, and which many of them continue to ridicule and execrate. The same great lesson will be taught in Virginia. What a sublime and wondrous sight is this! The civilized world will gaze upon it with awc. A causcless rebellion, beginning in the foulest falsehood and crime, and progressing in battle and in bloodshed, is not only checked by the giant arm of offended Authority, but, when checked, the noblest emotions of humanity are displayed towards the conquered States, and the wounds inflicted by bad men upon their oppressed followers staunched and healed. As Davis, Toombs, Hunter, Cobb, and the rest, call upon the mountains to hide them from the vengeance which will never be withheld as against them, that which will awaken the keenest remorse in their troubled souls will be the intelligence that the Government of the United States, under the wise and liberal counsels of President Lincoln, are repairing the evils they have inflicted upon the South, and bringing back to their duty hundreds and thousands who had been taught to believe, by these desperate authors of the war, that the present Administration was pledged to overthrow all the interests and rights of the slave States. It would be monstrous if the Southern people, thus doubly convinced, by the weakness and cowardice of the Secession chiefs and by the indulgent and forgiving policy of Mr. Lincoln, did not speedily reject and banish the

one and welcome the other with gratitude and joy. It is at this point that the Northern partisan, filled with ambitious longings for place, and indignant at the exposure of his own sympathy with the rebellion, should pause and ask himself whether a course of treatment that is working such wonders in the Seceded South will not be equally irresistible in its effects upon the adhering North and Northwest? If the high-souled generosity of Mr. Lincoln's Administration towards the deluded population of the slave States is conquering and subjugating all their prejudices, and covering them with the confusion always felt by a proud people when they find that their victor is not disposed to be a mere Avenger, how will it be received by the great masses of the free States, who, in their turn, are sought to be arrayed against that Administration by calumnies and misrepresentations, only less infamous than those resorted to by the traitorous Chiefs

OCCASIONAL. EARLE'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Among the latest small photographs, (carte de visite size,) are portraits of General and Mrs. Washington, after Stuart; of Secretary Stanton, of Young 1776, and of two groupes of ladies in our own Academy of the Fine Arts, patriotically engaged among the pictures in making Union flags for the Army. The two last are eminently pictorial, and would show well in the

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. TRAVELLING-BAGS, TRUNKS, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, travelling-bags, of city and Eastern manufacture ; also, stock goods to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE TO-DAY.-Thomas & Sons' sale to-day comprises valuable Arch-street and other city property, desirable country seat, stocks, loans, &c. See advertisement and pamphlet THE LAW LIBRARY of the late Nathan R. Potts,

Esq., will be sold, at their auction rooms, this after noon. Now arranged for examination, with cata logues. GEO. STECK'S inimitable SQUARE-GRAND Planos!

Have you seen them? If not, call on Mr. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut. Accres Salz this Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, of fancy goods, stationery, clocks, watches, jewelry, cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c., at M.

Fitzpatrick & Brothers. 601 Chestnut street.

FROM WASHINGTON. THE REBEL STRAMER MERRIMAC.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INFORMED OF THE EXTENT OF HER INJURIES.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC. The Skirmish at Stafford Court House.

ADVANCE OVER STOWEY BRIDGE PRESENT FOR MR. LINCOLN.

Probability of the Tax Bill Passing the House To-morrow THE REBELS CONFIDENT OF DEFEATING MICLELLAN.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. Enocial Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1562. Presentation to the President. Representative McPHERSON will to-morrow present a

ious mechanic of Scranton, Pa. The cane was originally a cedar stick, with a crooked top and a number of branches. The top has been con verted into an American eagle, with life-like bill. Under ta throat is the national shield, with the words inscribed thereon, "Union Forever." The eagle grasps in his talons JEFF DAVIS, by the seat of his breeches. Below him, on each side, is a cannon—the arbiter of our na-tional difficulties. On the other side is a lion in full spring, with a rattlesnake near by. Below the lion comes a goat, in the act of leaping; and a buck and loe, at full speed, follow him. A fox is springing be tween them; and then comes an cagle, grasping a wipged scrpent with human head. The of the rebellion, with five tails, human headed, is next in order; then a gold finch; a yellow bird, with blue tail; a large turtle; a small alligator, and an adder Nort is an owl grasning a snake, followed by another althe act of charging on the enemies of his country. By his side is 6 goat, rampant. A monkey, with tail twisted around a limb, next appears, holding JEF & DAVIS by Union flag-staff with the other, thus showing that stars and stripes, and in the meanwhile punish a traitor. ncle Sam, with eagle face and cap surmounted by stars and stripes, grapples John Bull by the horn, who in turn is pinching his lion's tail to excite his rage, but the lion takes it quite coolly on his haunches. Next is a grizzly bear "squatted on his hunkers;" then a cur, a blue bird, and rabbit in full bound. On the side opposite the letter is the final figure, an American sailor, holding s nusket on one side, while he grasps the stars and stripes n the other, and stands erect on the crushed Serpent of

This cane has most of the figures on it not only carved, but painted to the life—the body of the stick being black. It is the product of the leisure hours of Jons HAWKES, an ingenious mechanic of Scranton, Pa., who is noted for his mechanical ingenuity. The Enemy at Richmond in Overwhelm.

ing Force, and Confident. It seems, by Richmond papers, that the Confederate enerals have full knowledge of the designs of the Fedeal army, and are not fearful as to the result of a battle, or battles, in the neighborhood of that city. The "Se esh" hereabouts say that the force about Richmond is overwhelming, and McClellan will surely be heaten.

Signed by the President. The President has signed the joint resolution passed by Congress authorizing bim to assign generals of the me rank to command in the same department. The House Committee on Senate Bill for the Abolition of Slavery. The Senate bill for the abolition of slavery in the Disrict of Columbia reached the House to-day, and was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. In

The Tax Bill. The House, to-day, considered the amendments to the tax bill made in Committee of the Whole, and agreed to many of them without material amendment. The bill will probably pass on Wednesday.

is understood that they will take prompt action on the

No Passes to North Carolina Several applications having been made to the War Deartment, by loyal North Carolinians, for passes to retrade, the Secretary of War to-day refused them to all persons desiring to go South, except those who may be employed on Government business.

Sufferings of the Cherokee Indians. Advices from loyal Indians who were driven out from the Cherokee country by the rebel whites and Indians, are of the most heart-rending character. Deep snows. severe cold, want of food, and clething, and she brought on dire disease and death. The Governmen officials are making great efforts to concentrate the bands of fugitive Indians, and to give them proper comvast responsibility lies upon such men as Albert Pike. who incited civil war among the red men, and has put them in a position which will surely evoke terrible pun-

Presentation. Ex-Governor BERRY, of New Hampshire, and the Senators and members in Congress from that State, to-gether with a hundred other citizens of New Hampshire, left the city, this morning, to present a splendid stand of colors to the Second New Hampshire Regiment. Judicial District.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported bill to-day attaching the counties of Hancock and Donough to the southern judicial district of Illinois. Confirmation. Captain TENTLE CLARK, of the Fifth Wisconsi-

olunteers, to be Assistant Adjutant_General, with the rank of captain. Bill Relating to Furloughs. Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, introduced, to-day, into the House, a bill relative to furloughs, which authoto grant furloughs to the non-commissioned officers and privates of their respective commands, limiting the numproviding that the President, Secretary of War, commanding general of a department, army corps, detached granting of such furloughs during a period not exceeding thirty days from the issuing of the order, when, in

his opinion, the exigencies of the service imperativel require it. More Iron-Clad Gunboats. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Lilitary Affairs, in the Senate, to-day, reported back the bill introduced part, to transfer the moneys appropriated by an act passed February 20, 1862, for the construction, preservation, and repairs of fortifications, to the construction of iron

clad steam vessels-of-war. Issuing Treasury Notes. The Treasury Dopartment has been issuing treasur otes for two or three days back, of the denomination of one thousand dollars." Of this sort four or five millions can be got off daily, but taking the notes on an average, two millions of dellars can be issued.

Destructive Fire in Washington. An extensive fire occurred at 5 o'clock this morning destroying completely three large buildings, two of which were constructed with costly iron fronts, located on Penn-EGAN, dry-goods merchant, and J. B. WILSON, grocer. The adjoining stores of Conen & Hooven, dealers in shoes, and Mr. GREGORY, hardware dealer, were also goods were Mr. Tucker, Mr. EGAN, and Mr. Wilson The fire extended to the rear of the buildings on South Seventh street, several of which were occupied as taverus The loss was very heavy, and there is but a partia

Mr. EDWIN FORREST appeared last evening as Hamle before one of the largest houses of his engagement, and created a great sensation. Many of his readings were great tragedian in his Shakspearian parts is very great, seats for all of the performances baving been secured by many. Mr. Forrest will appear in "King Lear" on Wednesday ovening. The enterprise of Mr. Form is enabling Mr. Formest to play in a neat and commodicu

New York Papers at Richmond. Richmond papers of the 5th have been received in Vashington to-day. They contain extracts from the New York papers of the 2d inst. Nine Merchant Vessels Captured at Newbern, N. C. It appears from the official despatches received at the

Nayy Department, that when our forces reached New-bern they captured nine merchant vessels with their cargoes, consisting, in the aggregate, of about 4,000 harrels of rogin, besides tar, nitch, oil, and thursday, nice of rosin, besides tar, pitch, oil, and shingles, nine bales of cetton, etc. Miscellaneous. A statement that appears in the National Intelli-

gencer of this morning to the effect that a fight occurred yesterday at Yorktown is wholly untrue.

Major Wit. H. Polk, of Tonnessee, brother of the

ate President Polk, and a strong Union man, had a

The tax bill is up in the House to day for final action

Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, chairman of the Naval Con

long interview with President Lincoln this morning.

The House has agreed to the appointment of a com mittee of nine, who shall take into consideration the nestion of emancipation in the Border States. FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

ADVANCE OVER STONEY BRIDGE.

Winduster, April 7.—Officers who arrived here from Woodstock to-day report that the bridge over Stoney creek was completed restorday, and to day our brigader when crossing, were greeted by a lively cannonadin from Ashby's battery. The enemy was soon disperse by our guns, and we are now in full possession of his late osition. Ashby, in retiring, took advantage, as usual, of every position to retard our progress.

Col. Anisanel has been restored to the command of the First Virginia Cavalry.

EDENBURG, April 7.—Three guns were opined to-day

by the enemy from their new position, upon our pickets. The fire was responded to by Captain Huntingdon's battery with rapid discharges, and our shells barst in their midst, scattering them suddenly. A private of Company F, of the Thirteenth Indians Regiment, crossed the river at this point and fired from a place of concealment, fifteen rounds, at a body of Ashby's cavalry. He killed two of them. Colonel Colgrave, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana who was detached to guard the supply train to Manassas, returned this evening, having accomplished some excellent marching. The bridge across the Shenandoah at Castlement's Ferry broke again on their return, and

a negro woman and four mules were drowned

A show storm is prevailing here.

THE LATEST WAR INTELLIGENCE. THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The Enemy's Works Examined by Gen. McClellan.

THEY ARE FOUND VERY STRONG, AND THE APPROACHES DIFFICULT. THE REBEL FORCE 30,000.

WASHINGTON, March 7-Midnight .- The following is a summary of the intelligence received by the War De-partment up to 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning relative to the operations at Yorktown and Fortress Monro yesterday. The enemy's works were carefully examined by Gen. McClellen, and were found to be very strong and the approaches difficult.

The enemy were in force, and the water batteries in

There was sharp firing on the right, but no harm wa Our forces were receiving supplies from Shipping Point, repairing the roads, and getting up large trains.

It seemed plain that mortars and siege trains must b used before assaulting the enemy's works.

Another despatch, received at 10.90 A. M., states tha Yorktown will fall, but not without a siege of two of

Some of the outer works were taken.

A despatch from General Wool states that Magnuder ad 30,000 men at Yorktown. Another despatch to the Secretary of War states that new rebel camp was discovered on the beach at the Rin Baps, and was shelled out by Col. Holliday. Several regiments of the enemy's infantry were seen from the Rip Baps during the day.

There were no signs of the Merrimac.

A rebel tug was seen making a recon Sewall's Point on the afternoon of Sunday. On the afternoon of Sunday Shipping Point had be

Our gunhosts had shelled out the water, hattaries There was considerable delay caused in crossing Deep Creek at Warwick Court House, and resistance was made by the rebels, during which several casualties occurred on our side.

All the fortified places of importance before Yorktown

had been taken at every point.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the troops. Despatch to the Secretary of War. A fuller detail of the operations of the army is given Before Yorktown—Saturday Evening.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: That portion of the Army of the Potomac recently concentrated at Old Point, advanced, yesterday morning, in the direction of Yorktown, twenty-four miles The right was assigned to General Morrill's brigade o General Porter's division, two companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and a portion of Berdan's Sharphooters acting as skirmishers.

Nothing of interest took place until their arrival a

Big Bethel, twelve miles distant, where they met th outer pickets of the rebels. The troops were delayed there for two hours in reconstructing a bridge, which had been destroyed.

The rebels retreated before the advance of our skirmishers to Howard's creek, where they had some

abandoned earthworks.
Four shots were fired here by the rebels from two field pieces, which were soon silenced by the Fourth Rhode Island Battery, when the rebels beat a hasty retreat, The main body of the army here rested for the night, while General Morrill's brigade advanced three miles to Cockeville and six miles from Yorktown, and there en-

By seven o'clock this (Saturday) morning, the column was again in motion, and at ten o'clock was in front of the enemy's works at Yorktown. The first shot fired was by the rebels, the shell passing over the heads of General Porter and staff without ex-Island, and the Fifth Massachusetts, were now placed in position, replying to every shot sent by the rebels. The cannonading continued, with but slight intermis

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI. A SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT. GENERAL POPE CROSSES TO THE TENNESSEE

More Gunboats Run the Gauntlet.

SHORE.

ceived a despatch from New Madrid to-day, which states that General Pope had just landed on the Tenness

in the bill to protect the property of those forced into the reb-illion from forfeiture, any more than there is for such a clause to protect a man found among a band of robbers and pirates, when he was able to show that he had been forced to join them. But if the bill were obnoxious to this objection, which, in my opinion, it is not, it would be easy to obviate the difficulty by limiting its operation to the property of such absent persons as shall join the rebellion without restraint.

But it is said the passage of this bill, admitting its constitutionality, would be inexpedient; that it would make the rebels desperate, and unite the South as one man against the Union How so! he asked. It does not propose to touch the property of any loyal citizen, and why, therefore, should it drive him against the Union? Are there no loyal persons in the South, or is thoir love of the traitors, who have driven them from their homes and robbed them of their property, so strong that, rather than take rebel property to help to delray expenses of maintaining the Government against the rebellion, they would themselves turn traitors?

Surely this would exhibit a weakness and compassion for enemies, and a malignity and hatred of friends, such as the world never before witnessed. Besides, not to confincate the property of rebels is to encourage future robellions. Wherever the rebels bear sway they have not heeltsted to confiscate the property of foral citizens; and if now, as the authority of the Union is restored, the persons who have robbed loyal citizens are to be protected in their property, what is thut saying to the people of the country that, whenever a future insurrection arises, the sure way to protect their property will be to join in it; and what is this but to offer a premium for treason? To show the effects of this in individual cases, he quoted from a letter received within a few days from a gentleman in New York, who says:

"I hold a mortgage for \$35,000 on a plantation sold by me in Miseissippi. This plantation is no The General had received a ferry boat by the new Another gunboat had run the rebel gauntiet, and was From Western Virginia.

NEW YORK, April 7 .- A despatch, dated Wheeling, to-day, says:
A despatch, just received, says that the rebels are reeating before the forces of General Milroy, who has advanced from Cheat Mountain, and now holds Camp Alleghany, lately evacuated by the rebels. The latter have also fallen back from Monterey and they will have a means of escape by railroad.

St. Louis, April 7 .- The United States District Court was opened to-day, and the oath of allegiance was administered to the judges, clerks, attorneys, and jurythe court during the present term.

Later from Havana and Mexico. NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamer Reanoke, from Havans on the 2d inst., arrived at this port to enight.
Judge Marvin bad arrived at this port to enight.
Judge Marvin bad arrived at Havans.
Several small schooners had run the blockade and arrived at Havans with cotton.
A rebel schooner, loaded with cotton, arrived at Cardenas on the 23d uit, from Apalachicola.
Veta Gruz dates to the 23d of March had reached Havans. Food had advanced 40 per cent. in that city.
The Spanish troops occupied Cordova, Orizaba, and Tehuan.
President Juarez had imposed a forced loan on six Spanish commercial houses of \$500,000 for the Treasury.
The Allies had protested against this proceeding, in an ultimatum requiring the nullification of the loan, a negative answer to be considered as a casus bettl.

It was rumored that a civil war had proken out in Mexico, and that Marquez had 1,300 troops at Cuernavaca. Several of the conspirators had been banished from the city of Maxico.
The rebelion in Venezuela had been suppressed, and the rebel chiefs captured and killed.
A fire at Mayaguez, P. B., dostroyed \$200,000 worth of property, and several lives.
The Spanish mell steamer from Cadiz was totally lost on February 25 on the Island of Comera. There were each thoughes on the at hot pure life was test. NEW YORK, April 7 .- The steamer Roanoke, from Ha

section?"

This is but one case of which there are hundreds of thousands all through the South. But few of those engaged in this rebellion will ever be made to suffer in their persons; and if they are to be left in the full possession and enjoyment of their cotton, their lands, and their negroes, the innocent will have been made to suffer white the guilty will go upunished. The enhanced price which the rebels will got for their sugar and cotton, at the close of the war, will contribute largely toward making up the losses they have incurred by their robellion: while loyal farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and, indeed, all classes of loyal citizens, both North and South, will be impoverished to the extent of \$1,000,000,000.

Tons of thousands of lives will be sachified a hundreds of thousands of others will be left ophans on the bounty of the nation; while the authors of all this misery will escape almost entirely unburt, unless their property is made to pay the ponalty. Is this just?

He was surprised that a bill of this character should meet with opposition from Senators of the Border States, whose loyal citizens the rebels, whenever they have had the power, have robbed, plundered, and driven from their homes. Do geatlemen regard it as conciliatory to oblige us to lay taxes upon those whose habitations/have been consumed, to reward those who have hurned them? upon those whose whose have been stolen, to reward those whose relatives have been stolen, to reported that the supportors of this cruel and wicked rebellion should hepceforth be made to feel its burdens.

After arguing the subject at length, Mr. Trumbull conon February 25 on the Island of Comora. on February 25 on the Island of Gomera. There were eight hundred souls on box 40, but only one life was lost. A French steamer had returned from Matagnors with her cargo, which she would not discharge—there being not over two hundred bales of cotton there which was held at fifteen cents per pound.

A British and a French was steamer had arrived in

the Rio Grands river, the navigation of which is to be kept open at all hazards The rebel Minister Pickett had arrived at Brownsville, The Ice Blockade at St. John's, N. F. St. John's, N. F., April 7.—The coast is still com-pletely jammed with ice. Many foreign vessels are close by, but find it impossible to get in, and it is understood that the crews on some of these are in a starving condition.

About fifteen salling vessels are known to have been crushed by the ice.

The screw steamer for Scotland has not yet been able to sail, owing to the blockade of the harbor. a law, would have no effect either upon his property or his slaves; but if he will continue in rebellion against the Government, to plunder and murder loyal citizens, I have never pledged myself as a Republican not to mete out to him the punishment his crime deserves. If this rebellion should result in freeing the slaves of rebels, it will not be tha first tinge in the history of the world that good has come out or evil; but it will not be the act of Congress which makes them free, any light for the act of Congress numishing the crime of largeny makes a man e.

New York Bank Statement.

The Connecticut Election.

come out or evil; but it will not be the act of Congress which makes them free, all light than it is the act of Congress punishing the crime of larceny makes a man a thief.

It has been said that Congress possessee no more power to pass this bill now than in a time of peace. I assent to the proposition, and insist that it would have been perfectly competent for Congress to have passed such a bill at any time. Like all criminal laws, it would remain inoperative upon the statute book till the offence was committed for which it p ovided the penalty, when it would come into play for the burpose of punishing offenders. It is happens, in the providence of God, that most of these who own slaves are now in arms against the Government. This gives to the Government the power to destroy them, and all they possess, if necessary to suppress the rebellion; and Congress is vested by the Constitution with the discretion of determining what means shall be used to accomplish the object; not only so, but it is made the duty of Congress to provide for suppressing the insurrection. In making this provision, is it not wise that Congress should so act that if men will fight and war against the Government, they shall not do so without the loss of that species of property which has been the impelling power to drive them into rebellion, and thereby take away any mobiles for resecons selden occurs as that now presented to the American Congress.

As most of the owners of slaves are engaged in the rebellion, and will probably continue so for some time, the effect would be, if to is bill were specific enacted into a law, that they would by their own act give freedom to most of the slaves in the country, and thus would be solved, in a great measure, through the agency of this wicked rebellion, the great question, What is to be done with African slavery?—a subject in view of which Jeffaron, in lis day, exclaimed that it is rebuiled which a received property where the presents, of making it the means of giving freedom, to millions of the human HARTORR, Conn., April 7.—At the State election held to-day, Governor Buckingham was re-elected by a largely increased majority over that received by him last year, which was 2,086 votes.

NEW HAVEN, April 7.—The election in this State to-day was overwhelmingly Union-Republican. Two-thirds of the Legislature are of that party, and the whole State ticket was elected by 5,000 majority.

Markets by Telegraph. CINCINNATI, April 7.—Flour is in moderate demand at \$4.20@425. Whisky is in good demand at 17c. Mess Pork in good demand at \$10.50. Bulk Meats are ½c lower. Lard firm but quiet at 7@7½c. Exchange on New York steady and quoted at a pre-

Public Amusements. The reception of Miss Charlotte Thompson, at the Walnut-street Theatre, last evening, was not less hearty and overflowing than her performance of Camille was truthiul, earnest, and vigorous. She excelled in the finer passages and simpler opisodes of the drama. While she seemed a trifle weaker than of yore, in the hundred lighter and softer touches that demonstrate the true artiste, and revealed a rare nicety of feeling and expression. The last act was a thrilling impersonation. The gay grisette, wasted, wan, and poor, crawling tremulously to her mirror, to shudder at the ravages made upon her face by time, was in striking contrast to the Camille of other days, whom self-sacrifice had not defaced nor pride murdered. The dying-scene was an the heroine was a picture beautiful in its very ghastliyouth and beauty of the actress, who dressed tastefully hope to see her, during the week, in some lighter imper-Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are." EDWIN FORREST, the great tragedian, is playing a mos successful engagement in Washington. Mr. McArdle is with him as his business manager, and by his tact, ex-

country in connection with theatrical matters, and has made hosts of friends during his present tour. St. DENIS HOTEL. On Saturday last, this es tablishment, late Jones' Hotel, was opened by that well-known and highly-popular gentleman, Jerry McKibbin. llis bar-presided over by Mr. J. C. Catlin, (nephew of the great Indian traveller and artist,)-is well supplied with courteous attendance and the best of liquors, and the eigar department is in the hands of Mr. W. W. Shaw, who i determined to have no inferior article. In a few weeks, Mr. Mckibbin will have his restaurant, on the European plan, and with reasonable prices,

cess. Mr. McArdle is well known throughout the

and ability adds ereatly to Mr. Forrest's suc

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was caused at Manayunk by the burning of the drying rooms attached to the "Blantyre Mills" of A. Campbell & Co. The fire originated accidentally, and destroyed the building in which it occurred. The loss on the building is \$800, and on the stock of wool and cotton \$100, both fully insured; in city and foreign companies. \$400. both fully insured; in city and foreign companies. Several of the steam fire engines were sent to the spot from the city, but arrived after the fire had been extin-

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THE CONFISCATION BILL. SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL IN ITS FAVOR. GRADUAL EMANCIPATION IN THE BORDER STATES. ITS FEASIBILITY AND EXPEDIENCY TO

BE INQUIRED INTO. HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX BILL. Wignischon, April 7, 1862.

SENATE. Petitions Presented. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts. etition in favor of emancipation, Mr. WILLEY (Union), of Virginia, presented a peti-

n leaf tobacco. Icon-Clad Gunbouts. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Pra-ident to transfer the appropriation made for fortifica-tions to building iron-clad gunboats. The Confiscation Bill. The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Bep.), of Illinois, spoke in favor of

This bill provides for the forfeiture of estates in certain cases as a punishment for crime hereafter to be commit

cases as a pulsament for trime nervatier to be committed, when the person of the individual committing the offence cannot be reached. It does not attaint or con

vict any one of having commutted a crime, nor of itsel confiscate the property of any one, and is no more like bill of attainder than is an act imposing a fine as

the property of all absent rebels, including these who have been unwillingly forced into the Confederate service, as well as those who have voluntarily entered it. A mo-

ment's reflection must satisfy all that this objection is without force, for no court or commission would ever en-force a penalty against a person who had been compelled

to to a penalty against a person who had been compensue by force to commit the act of forfeiture. The principle of law is too well settled to require discussion, that no man can be held responsible for acts which he had not the power to prevent; nor is any saving clause necessary in the bill to protect the property of those forced into the reladitor from forfeiture any more than there is for such

cated; inyself and raminy are newly emportressed by en-gagements predicated upon this mortgage. We are inno-cent parties; Jeff Pavis is guilty; and why should he be allowed to escape unharmed, after entailing bankruptcy upon loyal individuals and desolation through a whole section?"

This is but one case of which there are hundreds of

After arguing the subject at length, Mr. Trumbull con

Arter arguing the sunject at length, are Trumout con-cluded by saying—I would to God that every robel in the land would to-morrow ground the weapons of his rebel-lion, return to his allegiance, and to obedience to the laws and Conetitution. In that event, this bill, if passed into a law, would have no affect either upon his property or

On the reopening of the doors the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Gradual Emancipation.

Mr. WHITE (Rep.), of Indiana, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of nine members of the House to inquire and report, at as early a day as practicable, whether any plan can be proposed and recommended for the gradual emancipation of all African slaves, and the extinction of alavery in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, by the propie and local authorities thereof, and whether such an object is expedient and descrable; and that they further inquire and report whether the colonization of such emancipated slaves is necessarily a concomitant of their freedom, and how, and what provision should be made therefor. And that they also inquire low for and in what way the Government can and

sion should be made therefor. And that they also in-quire how for end in what way the Government can and ought to facilitate this object; and that they further be authorized, if in their judgment it be deemed expedient,

oun shment for assault and battery, or forfeitu

And COMPACATION DIST was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Bep.), of Illinois, spoke in favor of its passage.

Mr. Trumbull said that, having made a brief explanation of the main features of the bill under consideration, and the principles on which it was based, at the time it was reported to the Senate, it was not his intention to have said anything more upon it, at all events till the close of the debate but the decreness with which it has been assailed, and the misrepresentations to which it has been subjected, unintentional of course, make it necessary that he should reply to some of the strictures upon it. Assuming that it was a sweeping measure for the confiscation of all the property in the Southern States, the bill has been denounced as unconstitutional and inexpedient, with a vehemence and virulence not to have been expected, and surely but illy calculated to promote that calm, deliberate, and candid consideration, which the admitted importance of the subject should command. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs McDougall, Cowan, and Browning, and said, how grossly these Senators have misconceived the character of the bill, will be apparent on a glance at its provisions. So far from striking at all the property of each and every citizen in the Secréed States, it would not probably reach the property of one in ten of the rebels, and in ne case would touch the property of no one for anything done before its Lehman (Bem.)
Mallory (U.)
Menzies (U.)
Mitcholl (Rep.)
Nobie (Dem.)
Noell (Dem.)
Norton (Bem.)
Nugen (Dem.), Voornees (Dem.) Wadsworth (U.) Ward (Dem.) Delano (Rep. Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, regarding the re Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentrcky, regarding the resolution as unconstitutional and abaurd, previously moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was diagreed to—yeas 52, nays 68.

Mr. WIPKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, requested that his name should be omitted in the organization of this committee, and that, as a matter of sound parliamentary practice, no member should be appointed thereon who voted for the resolution adopted in the early part of the session, which he read from the journal—namely: That neither the Federal Government nor the people of any non-elaveholding State, have the constitutional power to legislate or interfere with slavery in any State of the Union. Ha said that those persons in the North who do not subscribe to the above proposition are too insignificant in number to excite alarm in any navier of the Benot subscribe to the above proposition are too insignifi-sant in number to excite alarm in any partition of the Re-public, and that the increase of such number does not keep pace with the aggregate population of the Union He hoped that those who voted for these resolutions of non-interference would decline serving on this select com-mittee. [Lamphigs] property of one in ten of the rebels, and in ne case would rouch the property of a loyal citizen. In the first place, the bill is prospective in its operation, and confiscate it he property of no one for anything done before its passage. It would be in the power of every rebel in the lapd to saye his property from confiscation by causing to war against the Government from the time of its passage. Secondly, it only applies to the property of such rebels as are beyond the reach of judicial process. Wherever the person of the rebel can be reached, and made subject to the punishment his crimes deserve, the bill does not propose to touch his property. In all the loyal States, including Missouri, Kentucky, and a large part of Tennessee and Virginia, the only persons whose property could be touched by the bill would be those who abandoned it, and fied to other States to fight against the Union. The bill under consideration is in no sease a bill of stainder. It does not propose to attaint any one, or to affect any one's person or blood. It does not name any one on whom it is to operate, but simply provides for the forfeiture of the property of persons guilty of certain offences, who themselves are beyond the reach of courts, and cannot be brought to trial; the forfeiture to be questioned in the loyal States through the courts, by proceedings in zem, and in the disloyal States, in which the non-interference would describe interes. [Laughter]
mittee. [Laughter]
Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Hilipols, hoped the gentle Mr. WICKLIFFE. I have done no harm. The gen Agriculture and the Tax Bill.

Agriculture and the Tax Bill.

Mr. VOCRHEES (Dem.), of Indiana, offered a pream, ble setting forth that the tariff bill, passed during the extra session, is unjust and oppressive to the agricultural portion of the community, and concluding with a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill, at as early a day as practicable, repealing the said law and substituting therefor a system founded on the principle of yielding an adequate amount of revenue, and not on that of protecting the manufacturing interests of the country. turing interests of the country.

Mr. STEVENS (Bep.) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—yeas 88, nays 35. forced in the loyal States through the courts, by proceedings in rem, and in the disloyal States, in which the courts are overborne, to be enforced, from the necessity of the case, through the military power. Such a bill has none of the characteristics of an attainder, which may be defined to be "that extinction of civil rights and capacities which takes place whenever a porson who has committed treason or felony receives sentence of death for his crimes." Bills of attainder are, moreover, directed against some particular porson or persons by name, who are thereby attainted for some crime arready committed. This bill proyides for the forfairne of setters in conditions. The Tax Biii. The House then proceeded to definitely act on the amendments to the tax bill hereitofore reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Amendments Concurred In. The following are among the amendm

A Lien Constituted. The duties and taxes to be assessed in pursuance this actiehalt be a lieu upon the property subject to t duty or tax from the time of assessment till fully paid. Nebraska's Portion. The sum of over \$19,000, appropriated heretofore for he legislative expenses of Nebraska for the year ending une, 1863, is to be applied as that Territory's portion of

YEAS.

McPherson (Rep.) Moorhead (Rep.)

Grider (U.) Haight (Dem.)

Lazear (Dem.) Leary (Union)

Clark (Rep.) Colfax (Rep.) Conkling, Fred. A

(Rep.)
Davis (Rep.)
Dawes (Rep.)
Duell (Rep.)

Allen (Dem.), Biddle (Dem.) Blair (U.), Vs. Browne (U.), R I

Morrill (Rep.) Me.
Morrill (Rep.) Me.
Morrill (Bep.) Verree (Rep.)
Nixon (Rep.)
Verree (Rep.)
Wallace (Rep.)
Wallon (R.). M

ltice (Rep.), Me. Windom (Rep.

Walton (Rep.), M

Odell (Dem.)

Perry (Dem.) Phelps (R.), Cal. Prico

Richardson (D.)

Shiel (Rep.

puni-hment for assault and battery, or fortesture of goods as a penalty for smuggling.

The bill does not propose to touch the property of any one whose life has been taken, or who can be brought to trial for his crimes, and it is, therefore, not obnoxious to the objection pointed out by Story.

Another ground of objection is the allegation that it is an encroachment on the prerogative of the President, who, it is alleged, as commander-in-chief of the army and pary, already possesses the power of confication; that the extraordinary powers which the Government may wield in time of war, called war powers, belong to the President, and not to Congress. He endeavored to show that such claims of prerogative, on the part of the President, are unwarranted by the Constitution, against the practice of the Government from its foundation.

Another objection urged to the bill is, that it confiscates the property of all absent robels, including these who Tennessee is to have till the 1st of December to assum Distillers of Apples and Peaches. Distillers of apples and peaches may take out a license or that business for the space of three months, on the space of \$12.50. Property Exempt.

There shall be exempt from restraint the tools or im-lements of a trade or profession, one cow, arms, house-old furniture and provisions kept for use, and apparel ecessary for a family. Wholesale Liquor Dealers, The license of wholesale liquor dealers to be increaron \$50 to \$100. Jewelry Pedlers. Any person who peddles jewelry shall pay \$25 for each

Photographers. Photographers, \$10 for each license when their relipts do not exceed \$500; when over \$500 and under 1,000, \$15; when over \$1,000, \$25. Patent and Claim Agents. nts for procuring patents and claim agents sh

Contracts-Coal. Taxes on all articles manufactured and sold in pursuance of contracts bona fide made before the 30th of March, 1862, shall be paid by the purchaser thereof. On anthracite coal, a tax of 15 cents per ton, and on bituminous coal, one-sighth of a cent per busnel. This amandment was agreed to by a vote of 86 yeas to 39 nays. The proviso thereto, that this tax on coal shall not take effect till the expiration of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, was rejected—yeas 41, nays 86.

Spirits. The House also concurred in the following amendments: On spirits, rectified and mixed with other lluuor, or prepared in any way to be sold as whisky, 16 cents per gallon; to be sold as brandy, rum, gin, wine, or by any other name not otherwise provided, 30 cents per gallou on the basis of the first proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than first proof. for any greater strength than first proof.

Iron. On railroad iron and other iron, according to the state of manufacture, a tax of \$1 to \$2 per ton, and on steel from \$4 to \$10 per ton. Distilled Liquors. The House non-concurred in the amendment that all distilled liquors now manufactured or that may be manufactured befure the first of May next in the United States, shall pay the same per gallon when sold as provided by this act upon distilled spirits manufactured from and after that date.

The amendment imposing a tax of 1 cent per pound of the or and after the let of May next, but exempting

Many other amendments were acted upon, and gene rally concurred in.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed till to-morrow, the House having reached the 74th section.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, from
the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill establishing a uniform banking law.
Pending a motion to make this bill a special order, the
House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 7, 1862. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at three o'clock. Petitions.

Mr. CONNELL presented a remonstrance against the act authorizing the running of the cars upon the passenger railways on Sunday.

Mr. OLYMER presented a petition in favor of the passenge of the act to prevent negroes from coming into the State. Reports of Committees. An act to repeal an act for the commutation of the nnage tax. An act for the protection of creditors of banks against

The following bills were introduced:
A supplement to the act to incorporate the Oso Mining An act for the relief of the stockholders of the Fair-monat Passenger Railway Company. The Arch-street Supplement.

and. A resolution relative to the Bank of Commerce was re-red favorably.

The Arch-street Supplement.

Bir. BOUND, of Northumberland county, moved to reconsider the supplement to the act to incorporate the Arch-street and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company, which was passed unanimously on Thursday last. The motion was agreed to.

The bill was then saled up, and voted down by the Country members. All the members from the city voted in favor of the supplement. n favor of the supplement.

The act in reference to the Second and Third-streets The act in reference to the Second and Third-streets Paissonger Bailway Company, recounty passed, provides that the corporate rights of the Arch-street company to run their cars over the former road should not be interfered with.

The Committee on Federal Relations submitted a report in reference to the defences of the Delaware river. The Senate them adjourned until symbol.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate was again called to order at seven o'clock. A supplement to the act incorporating the Fennsylvania Bible Society was passed.

Also, an act relative to the election of members of City Councils from the rural wards of Philadelphia.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations, referred to in the afternoon session, was read. It states that it is not necessary for the State of Pennsylvania to take any measures for the defence of the Delaware river, as the Federal Government is providing iron-clad vessels, which will be sufficient for harbor defences.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Mr. CESSNA, a bill to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims. Made the special order for this afternoon.

Mr. JUSEPHS, a bill for the relief of the stockholders

The supplement to the North Pennsylvania Bailroad company came up, in order, on third reading. Un metion of Mr. WILDEY, an amendment was adopted which provides that before the company shall use any atreet the consent of Councils shall first be obuse any street the consent of Councils shall first be obtained, and such consent shall be deemed given if the
Councils shall not, within sixty days after notice given by
said company of the route selected, signify by ordinance
their disapproval thereof.

Mr. DONNELLY moved further to amend by providing that the company shall pay all dumages to private
property, occasioned by diminished value thereof, the
amount of such damage to be assessed by the assessors of
the wards through which the road passes
Mr. YINCENT proposed to amend the amendment by
providing that the damages shall be assessed under the
general railroad law, which was accepted.
The amendment was then negatived—year 35, nays 35. general railroad law, which was accepted.

The amendment was then negatived—yeas 35, nays 35.
The bill to incorporate the Wissahickon, Roxboro', and
Plymouth Railroad Company passed finally.
The supplement to the Lackawanna and Lanesboro'
Railroad passed finally.
The joint resolution relative to the payment of the balance, if any, of the State's quota of direct tax, passed finally. The bill to reduce the width of Fifth street, north of York, Philadelphia, passed finally.

The bill to vacate Culvert street, in the Twenty-third ward, passed finally.

The supplement to the Columbia Coal and Iron Company was taken up in order, and was under consideration when the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The House reassembled at three o'clock.
Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

An act for the adjudication of certain military claims. An act authorizing railroad companies eir tracks ounniement to the license law.

to extend their inquiries as to the other slaveholding States, and report thereon.

The resolution was passed—yeas 07, mays 53. THE HIBERNIAN AT PORTLAND Alley (Rep.)
Arnold (Rep.)
Ashley (Rep.)
Babbitt (Rep.)
Babbitt (Rep.)
Baker (Rep.)
Baker (Rep.)
Baker (Rep.)
Baker (Rep.)
Beanan (Rep.)
Bingham (Rep.)
Blair (Rep.), Mo.
Blake (Rep.)
Blak

PORTLAND, April 7 .- The stemachip Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 27th ult. via Londonderry on Friday, the 28th, arrived at this port at half past three o'clack furnished by the steamer Niagara, including the weekly report of the markets.

The royal mail steamer Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

The steamship City of New York arrived out on the 24th, and the steamer Horussia on the same day. The steamer Etna sailed for New York on the 26th.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora and the parate Sumpler were still at Gibraltar. GREAT BRITAIN.

GRAT BRITAIN.

The English journals criticise the commencement of the eampaign in Virginia.

The London Dauly News enlogizes Gen. McCleiker's tactics, and is of the opinion that the crisis is approaching, and, siliough the Confederates are retreating, they liave prepared a field-for a great bartle.

The London Dauly News and present the adoption, by the House of Representatives, of President Lincoin's emancipation project, considering it as an immediate step in favor of the cause of human rights.

The London Times retterates its heljef that no practical use can be made of Mr. Lincoin's proposition itself, but regards it as important in admitting the principle of an accommodation between the North and the South.

The Times believes that the real defence of the Confederates will be found in the vastness and desolation of their country, and argues that if they are really in earnest, the Morth must look for bootless victories and exhausting converses.

The London Herald thinks that a peace may possibly be conquered by one side or the other in or around Richmond.

The London Firsts has a letter from Bussell, stated Richmond.

The London Times has a letter from Russell, dated Washington, March 11, which says: "The passage of the Federal army over the Long Bridge was a magnificent spectacle and most imposing display of military power." Russell also says: "Whatever may happen to McClellan, he can never loss the credit of baving formed disorderly masses of men into an army, and of having instilled into them the principles of soldier life and discipline." ipline."

Lord Palmerston is confined to his room by an attack

Lord Palmerston is common and interest the gout.

George Peabody's supprecedented minificence has been formally consummated in the correspondence new gutable in the English journals, in which he places £169,000 at the disposal of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, Lord Stanley, sir Emerson Tenent, and Messrs. Sampson and Morgan, as trustees, for the purpose of amelio rating the condition of the poor of London. The King of the Bulgians is reported to be in, and in FRANCE.

The rumors of ministerial changes in France are authoritatively contradicted.

The Paris Bourse is firm. Routes are quoted at 70f.

ITALY. TTALY.

There are rumors of ministerial modifications at furin, and various changes are reported, but none of thom have received confirmation.

A ministerial circular has been issued maintaining the rights of Italy to recognition as a Power, asserting that Rome should be the centre of the Government, and affirming that a solution of the Venetian question, according to the wishes of Italy, is necessary for the general peace.

A grand hangust was given to Confirm Venetian question.

al peace. A grand banquet was given to Garibaldi at Milan, on A grand banquet was given to Garibaldi at Milan, on which occasion the hero and some of his companions made patriotic speeches, indicative of appresshing maysments in favor of the cause of Italy. Caribaldi left Milan on the 27th, amid the cheers of the people. His tour through Lombardy is for the purpose of stirring up the young men to join his volunteer cops.

Demonstrations are becoming quite frequent in Venetia, and numerous arrests are reported at Mantia and Venice.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has taken another step favorable to the freedom of the press.

Judgment has been given in the prosecution for offences against the Austrian press laws. The editor of the Wanderer has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, and the editor of The Press to fourteen days.

Prince Windeschgratz and Count Nesselvole are dead.

SPAIN. The Spanish Government has ordered General Prim not to negotiate with the Maxicans till the allied troops have entered the city of Mexico
The United States sloop-of-war Constellation, from Portsmouth, N. H., had arrived at Cadiz. RUSSIA.

An imperial decree orders several modifications in the consorship of printed matter in Russia. TURKEY.

Six hundred of the Turkish troops have been surrounded by the insurgents at Criatze, the insurgents having previously repulsed the troops which came to their rescue.

GREECE. It is asserted that the Greek insurrection is not yet ver, notwithstanding the recent successes of the Govern-

Foreign Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Breadstuffs—Flour has a downward tendency; sales at 28@29s. Wheat dull and 2d lower; red Western is quoted at 10s 6d ells 6d; red Southern, 11s 8d ells 10d; white Wastern, 12s 212s 3d; white Southern, 12s 3d @12s 6d. Corn is still declining; inixed, 28s 6d 28s 8d; yellow, 28s; white, 3d 28s 6d in yellow, 28s; white, 3d 28s 6d; Phovisions.—Beef is steady. Pork steady. Bacon in active demand. Lard quiet but steady. Tallow quiet at 44s 24s 6s 6d 44am45s 6d PRODUCE — Ashes are quiet but steady at 32s 9d for Pots and 38s for Pearls. Sugar inactive. Goffee dull. Rice quiet. Rosin firmer at 15sm13s 6d. Spirits of Tur-

pentine mactive at 70s,

LONDON MARKETS.—Flour and Wheat have each
a downward tendancy, and the prices are is lower.

quiet but steady. Rice dull. Tallow quiet, at 45s ad LONDON MONEY MARKET—Consols are quite at 93% @ 93% for money.
AMERICAN SECURITIES —Illinois Central 45% THE LATEST,
[By Telegraph to Londonderry,]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 23.—Cottou—The sales for the week amount to 23,500 bales, the market being dul-but with firm prices. The middling qualities are \(\frac{1}{2} \) digher. The sales to speculators were \(\frac{1}{2} \) 500 bales, and to exporters 1,500 bales. The sales te-day (Friday] are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 1,000 bales on specu-

us are quiet but steady. Provisions are London, Mar

LETTER FROM NEW YORK The State Prisoners Commission—Capt, Vi-

guers-Death of Robert C: Goodhue, n New York Merchant-U. S. Circuit Court Capital Cases-Court of Over and Terminer-A Deaths of the Week in New York-Markets orrespondence of The Press]

General Dix, Edwards Pierrepont, and E. D. Webster, Esta the commission appointed to examine into the cause of detention of political prisoners, arrived in this city this morning. They held a consultation with the

marshal, and will proceed to Fort Lafayette to-morrow. Captain Viguers, of your city, will be liberated very soon, as it is known that there is no svidence against soon, as it is known that there is no evidence against him which could convict him of treason.

Bobert C. Goodhue, an eminent merchant of this city, and until recently a member of the old and well-known firm of Goodhue & Co., of No. 33 South street, died yesterday at his residence in this city, in the portr-afth year of his age. Bir. Goodhue's retirement from the firm took place on the first of January last on account of ill health. His illness was of a pulmonary nature, and his decease was not unexpected. He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce on June 5, 1848, since when, up to the time of his retirement from business, he has been a prominent member of the Chamber, The flags are displayed at haif mast to-day as a mark of respect to his memory. The funeral services will take place on Wednesday.

The capital and other cases to be tried at the present term of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Smalley, are as follows:

Thomas Duny, indicated for the murder of Alexander Smith on the high seas.

Samul D. Haynes, first mate of the Nightingale, slave trade,

Bradley Winelow, second mate of the Nightingale.

Bandley Winslow, second mate of the Nightingale, Bradley Winslow, second mate of the Nightingale, same offence. Morgan Fredericks, first mate of the Cord, same of-Wm. H. Byrnes, captain of the W. R. Kirby, same

with H. Brites, capatal of the W. M. May, sales offence.
Albert How, for fitting out slaver City of Norfolk.
Jos. E. Santos, fitting out slaver Corn.
Erastus H. Booth, fitting out alleged slaver Buckeye.
Zachariah Sayrer, transmitting forged applications for bounty land to Pousion Office
Pedro Astonga, assault with a dangerous weapon.
Jas. B. Kinslow, stosling and destroying bonds at custom bouse.

Jan B. Kinslow, stosling and destroying bonds at custom bouse.

The Court of Cyer and Terminer opens its term to-morrow before Judge Barnard. There are a number of murder cases awaiting trial, which will be disposed of before this court. The charge to the Grand Jury will be delivered to day.

A decidedly novel entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music, on Thursday night, in the shaps of a "reception" to the efficers and crows of the frigates Cumberland and Congress, which were destroyed by the fight with the Herrimac. The crows lost everything they possessed in the world on that occasion, and a number of our public-spirited citizens have planned this reception for them as a means of rating funds enough to refurnish their "kita." The affair will be well golton up. The band of the navy yard will attend, together with a company of marines, and the entire surviving crews of both vessels. The blue jackets, in the course of the evening, will appear on the stage, sing sorre "soes dog" songs, give cheers in man-o'-war style, &c.

The dealths last week, in this city, numbered 456, which is an increase of 40 upon the week servious. The The deaths also week in this city industries also, which is an increase of 40 upon the week previous. The leading diseases were diptherite 13; infantile convuisions, 45; inflammation of the bowels, 14; scarlef fever, 39; inflammation of the lungs, 31; consumption, 69; dropsy in the head, 22; infaultie markenus, 14. Of the whole 112 were under one year of age.

that paper just Saturday. The following were the sales of stocks at the second 10 do 99 50 do ... 99 50 N Y Cen B ... 83 45000 U S 68 '81 Cp. 93' 50 do. 99 \(\) 10000 Tenu 6' 90 ... 55 100 Rrie R Pref. 61' \(\) 5000 do. 830 54 \(\) 5000 do. 850 54 \(\) 5000 do. 850 55 \(\) 100 Rrie R Pref. 61' \(\) 100 His Bref. 61' \(\) 5000 do. 830 50 \(\) 100 His Rrier R Pref. 61' \(\) 100 Hich Sen R 55 \(\) 5000 do. 830 50 \(\) 100 Hich Sen R 55 \(\) 5000 do. 503 50 \(\) 10000 do. 503 51 \(\) 5000 do. 503 51 \(\) 50 Pansana R 12 \(\) 50 Pansana R 12 \(\) 5000 do. 51 \(\) 40 \(\) 105 Uh R & R I G 55 \(\) 50 Pansana R 12 \(\) 50 Pansan

THE MARKETS. Asurs....The m ASHES.—The market is unchanged; the demand tair; asles of Pots at \$5.024, and Penris at \$5.50.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Western and State Flour and moderate, especially for the low grades; these are heavy and inactive, but trade brands are ateady these are heavy and inactive, but trade orands are measing and in fair request.

The sales are 6,600 bbls at \$5.15\(\phi\).22\(\frac{1}{2}\) for superfine State and Western; \$5.25\(\phi\).55 for fancy do; \$5.25\(\phi\).55 for fancy do; \$5.25\(\phi\).55 for fancy do; \$5.25\(\phi\).55 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.76\(\phi\).85 for shipping brands of round-hoop attra Ohio, and \$5.95\(\phi\).60.60 for trade brands do. Gausdian Flour is a shade easier, the demand fair at the concession; sales of 1,500 bbls at \$5.35\(\phi\).50 for

Southern Flour is dull and heavy, especially the low grades; the better grades are steady; sakes of 750 bbls at \$5.4028 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c, and \$0.1027 for extras,
Rye Flour is rather firm; the demand is fair; sales 257 bbls at \$3.1026.25. Corn Meal is steady; sales of 350 bbls at \$2.80\(\pi_2.90\) for Jersey, and \$3.15 for Brandywine, and 20 puncheons. at \$0.20.
Provisions:—The Pork market is unchanged; the domand is less active; asles of 580 bits at \$13.013.12% for mess, \$12.50.013 for Western prime mess, and \$10.25. 10 50 for prime.

Beef is in fair request and is firm; sales of 20th bbls at \$12@13 for plain mess and \$14@14.50 for ex'rs. Beef hams are firm; sales of 75 libls at \$17.25 for

Nestern.
Bacon is steady, and less active; sales of \$50 boxes at \$6\colon for Western long-ribbed; 767% for do short-ribbed: 7\colon for do short-lear; and \$6 for City 4).
Lyd is less notive, but prices are without change; sales of 600 lible and to at 7\colon 60\colon for less are stoady. CORONER'S CASE.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a pauper who fell from a window at the shushouse, and was inetantly