WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 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.

With the capture of Island No. 10 the rebels have sustained an overwhelming disaster, which seals the fate of the rebellion in the West, to all intents and purposes, and, perhaps, may prove the first step towards a cessation of hostilities. The enemy had spent months in fortifying themselves in what they conceived to be an unpregnable posttion. Hundreds of the heaviest guns were mounted in their works. Numbering at least 20,000 men, they were protected in fortifications provided with bomb-proof casemates, and had at all times ready access to supplies. In addition to this, at least half a dezen iron-clad gunboats were prepared to co-operate with them in resisting an attack. All these advantages have been abandoned without a struggle, and 6,000 of their number, including three of their generals, have been taken prisoners, without our losing a single man! And yet these are the type of soldiers that England has recognized as "belligerents." If such belligerance is the sole reliance of the Confederacy, it had better abandon the struggle at once as hopeless. To add to the gratification which the victory affords, we have the fact that Pennsylvania is fairly entitled to a share of the glory. Lieut, James W. Kirk, commanding the gunboat Lexington, was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed midshipman from that State in 1849. He has seen nine years of sea service, one year of shore and other duty, and has been unemployed one year. There were other prominent Pennsylvanis officers of the army and navy engaged, but we have not as yet been furnished with their names. By an arrival at New York yesterday we have late and important intelligence from Gen. Burnside's command. It was currently reported and believed at Newbern that the rebels, estimated to be from 20.000 to 40,000 strong, have determined

a fitting reception, and the soldiers were eager again to evince their prowess. General Halle:k telegraphs to Secretary Stanton information of a desperate conflict which took place at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, on Sunday last. Our forces, under the command of General Grant, were attacked by an overwhelming number of rehels. After a battle lasting the entire day, the enemy were repulsed. The loss on both sides is severe. Gen. Grant is following the flying enemy. Preparations for shelling out the rebels in Fort Macon were actively going on. It was stated that our generals had offered to let the rebels retire unmolested if they would surrender the fort, but the offer was refused.

to attack the Federal forces at that place. Gen.

It is stated that William H. Polk, of Tennessee, brother of ex-President Polk, and one of the staunchest Union men of that State, who has arrived in Washington, earnestly favors the passage of a confiscation bill by Congress. He expresses to make the rebel States loyal than any other to, the rebel stronghold of the West that could be adorted.

taining several important letters, was also captured

Congress Yesterday. SENATE.-Mr. Cowan presented petitions from the Philadelphia Board of Trade for the framing of are numbered. a general bankrupt law. Mr. Hale, of New Hamn-

shire, introduced a bill to regulate the pay of the House.-The tax-bill amendments occupied the principal portion of the day. Owners of dogs are taxed one dollar; pleasure vessels are taxed ad valorem, the minimum being five dollars; railroads, insurance, bank, and trust companies' dividends ar to pay a duty of three per cent.; on foreign bills of exchange drawn in this country a stamp duty of five cents is imposed; manifests and protests are each taxed twenty-five cents. The tax bill then passed the House by a vote of 125 years to 13 nays. A reso-Western department its pay, bounty, and pensions.

Legislature Yesterday. SENATE -A bill was introduced to incorporate the South Broad-street Hotel Company by Mr. Nichols. Mr. Council introduced a bill to incorporate the Hygiene Company, of this city. The bill

repealing the act giving the tax receiver five per cent. for the collection of outstanding taxes was deassessment and valuation of real estate, in this city,

was introduced, and indefinitely postponed.

The Soil of the Free States Kept "Sacred." It should not be forgotten that while the leaders of the rebellion commenced the war with many threats of invading the North, all have proved utterly futile. JEFFERSON DAVIS. in his farewell speech in the Senate, broadly intimated that while the South was a country jured by being overrun with our armies, our great cities, flourishing towns, and prosperous agricultural districts, would furnish rich prizes to the cupidity of the rebel armies. When nearly all Western Missouri was in possession of General Price, he not only threatened an advance upon St. Louis, where the Secession sympathizers confidently anticipated his arrival, but he probably contemplated an attack upon Illinois and Iowa. When Southwestern and Southern Kentucky were held by the rebel armies, the project of making a bold dash upon Cincinnati was warmly eulogized by Secession editors, and they professed to regard it as entirely feasible. Pennsylvania was on several occasions threatened with invasion. The Secession Secretary of War announced at Montgomery, immediately after the fall of Sumpter, that in quick succession Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and even Boston, would be captured. For a long period the Southern army hovered along the banks of the Upper Potomac, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and west of that town, at places where they were but a few miles south of our border line. On one occasion, the farmers of Fayette county were compelled, by pressing exigencies, to arm themselves as best they could, and to sally forth to drive back a rebel horde that was collecting near the enemy to Chambersburg was a grave cause of alarm and anxiety. On another, a panic was created in Carlisle by an announcement which, for the time, gained credence, that a large body of the enemy were within a short distance. After the outbreak at Bal-- timore, it was reported that, upon a bridge on the border line, between Chester county and traitors, and that thus one of our highthat if the Merrimac can force her way out

authorities. Notwithstanding all these menaces, however, few attach sufficient importance to the and hopeless of the future. He says: fact that no free State has yet been invaded. Loudly as the rebels have boasted, all their wicked plans of invasion have been entirely Even those who complain of what they chose to term the tardy progress of the war cannot doubt the efficiency of the defensive measures which have been adopted. However much the cherished rebel idea of protecting the "sacred soil" of Virginia from the advance of our troops has been rudely shocked, every foot of the soil of all the free States has, in fact, been preserved sacred from the pollution of its fierce foes. While our flag has been planted at some point in nearly all, if not all, of the Seceded States, and such a cordon drawn around them that the power of the Government is sensibly, directly or indirectly, felt in eve y hamlet, on every plantation, and in every avenue of business and life, nowhere on free soil have the "bars and stars" been displayed except as trophies of victory or em-

city will not be entirely safe from her attacks;

and it is well known that plans to resist such

assaults as it might be in her power to make

blems of our triumphs. Those who are disposed to grumble about the taxes that will be necessary to pay the expenses of the war should not lose sight of can arise."

these facts. The fiendish and destructive disposition manifested by the traitors in arms, even in districts which in a great measure sympathize with rebellion, affords a slight indication of what we might expect if, by any possibility, our own State should be invaded. In a single day more property would be destroyed by a rebel army in Philadelphia than our whole taxes, principal and interest, could possibly amount to. The war, viewed simply in the light of a defensive measure, has saved us so much, by keeping at bay those who would gloat over the utter downfall of our city, that any taxes that may be imposed by the Federal Government will practically amount to little more, comparatively speaking, than rates of insurance. The people will only be called upon to pay a small portion of their wealth for the preservation of the whole; and, in justice, they should consider that, among the other objects for which the expenditures of the contest were incurred, the preservation of their homes from desolation and their property and multifarious business interests from total destruction, occupy a high rank.

The Connecticut Election

The election in Connecticut on Monday last resulted in an overwhelming triumph of the Union candidates. The Union Democracy having united with the Republicans in support of Governor Buckingham, he was elected by a majority variously estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000. Two years ago, against the same opponent. Loomis, his majority was but 2.024. The result of the election for members of the State Legislature is still more decisive. The new Senate is composed entirely of Union members, with perhaps one exception; and the Union ticket has carried at least three-fourths, if not more, of the members of the House of Representatives. This gratifying result was achieved by a cor-

dial union of all the advocates of a vigorous prosecution of the war, without reference to ormer partisan distinctions, against an organization, which, although it probably contained some misguided patriotic men, was mainly controlled by leaders who belong to the Breckinridge school of politicians, and who sympathize, to a greater or less extent, with the traitors in arms against the Republic. This unanimity in sustaining the loyal cause affords an example to the citizens of Pennsyl vania that they will not be slow to follow. There should be here, as in Connecticut, a cordial union of all the true friends of the nation against all half-hearted supporters of the Burnside bad everything in readiness to give them war and semi or full-fledged Secessionists. The American people should speak out at the ballot-box on every occasion, in no equivocal or doubtful tones; and their political verdicts should ring through the land with the same clear and unmistakable tone that characterizes the one just issued in "the land of steady

AFTER A MOST extraordinary siege-after weeks of obstinate resistance upon the part of an enemy entrenched by art and nature, and well supplied with every appointment of defence that military ingenuity could devise, or strength of numbers execute—after weeks that seemed, to our impatient people, to be slipping away inactively to the summer months-after the display of matchless skill and undaunted perseverance on the part of our leaders in the West, and a no less noble spirit of endurance on the part of our soldiers and sailors; -after all this, and more the opinion that such a measure would do more that no pen can ever do full justice that could be adorted.

A despatch from Nashville states that two steamboats, loaded with meat weighing 160,000 pounds, have been captured on the Cumberland river by our forces. A large mail for Corinth, Miss., connnot be easily exaggerated. It points to the fall of Memphis and New Orleans, the restoration of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama to the Union, and assures us, unmistakably, that the days of the "Southern Confederacy"

> The victory, it will be seen, consists not only in having gained a position of vital importance, for Gen. Pope has captured a large body of the enemy, comprising three generals and 6,000 men. A large quantity of artillery, ammunition, and supplies has also been ob-

BRIGADIER BRECKINRIDGE .- A COPPOSIONIL

ent of the Clurion, a Mississippi journal, writing from Memphis, warmly eulogizes the reforms Beauregard has introduced into the lution was passed extending to all the military de- robel army in the Southwest. He proceeds to partments the provisions of the act securing to the say: "He has reorganized the whole army by displacing the old and cowardly, and those who had been tried and found wanting. Pin-Low and FLOYD are entirely without commands, and Breckingidge has only a small brigade " Thus two of the notabilities of the Buchanan dynasty are civdently regarded with little, if any, more favor in the South than in the North. The rebels, while they value highly the arms stolen for them, despise the House -An act to provide for a more correct | thief. BRECKINRIDGE, after aspiring to the highest honors of the Republic, and turning traitor because he could not obtain them, has

GOVERNOR JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has arrested two of the richest and most influential leaders of the rebellion in that State. their plans for penetrating the free States Rolling in wealth, they freely offered all they possessed, at the commencement of the war, to sustain the Secession cause, and to overthrow the Government of the United States. of plantations, which could not be much in- They played a desperate and a dangerous game; they have lost-should they not now be compelled to pay a heavy penalty?

dwindled down to the position of general of a

small brigade of disheartened rebels.

A copy of the Richmond Dispatch, now before us, says the only policy which can afford the Secession cause a hope of success, is to concentrate their whole force at a few vital points-to abandon their frontiers and seaboard cities-and to make no serious resistance except at points where they are fully prepared for desperate battles. This plan has no doubt been, to a very great extent, adopted; and it will be partially aided and sustained by a guerilla warfare in districts which are nominally in our possession, but not well guarded

AN INTERESTING RESUME of the action of the Legislature, at the present session, in regard to the various city passenger and other railway bills which have been under consideration, will be found in our regular report of the proceedings at Harrisburg.

OUR READERS will find in the speeches of Senator Cowax, of this State, and Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, which we publish on our fourth page this morning, very able expositions of the principles involved in the prothe frontier. On another, the proximity of posed confiscation bill. Each side of the

question is strongly presented. A Letter from a Southern Neutral. The following extract from a letter recently ceived in this city from a prominent citizen of Clarksville, Tennessee, probably affords a fair indication of the sentiments of a considerable portion of the population of the South. Maryland, cannon had been planted by the The writer is evidently not very warmly enamored of Secession, and yet he has no deways was commanded by hostile guns. Even | cided affection for the Federal Government. now, we occasionally hear Southern boasts, He has not decided to serve either cause very zealously, but to acquiesce, with the best beyond the guns of Fortress Monroe, our own grace he can, in the rule of the winning party, whichever it may be. He concludes that the evils produced by the war in the Seceded States are so great that " the present generaare even now receiving the attention of our tion is ruined in any contingency that can arise;" and he drifts along, despairingly, dis-

> "This State (Tennessee) is now in a peculiar po-sition. About one-fourth of it is inside the Federal silion. About one-fourth of it is inside the Federal lines—about one-half inside the Confederate lines, and the other fourth is "floating about loose, generally. We have two Governors, will soon have two Legislatures, I suppose, and duplicates of other officers. These, together with two sets of military authorities, I should think, ought to be able to govern us well.

satisfied with the existing condition of affairs,

with us well.

"We have been in prison here for some ten days, with Col. Wright as jailor. He took command here, and under an order issued by Gen. Halleck, as applicable to Missouri, he would not permit any person to leave town in any direction, without taking a long oath, which it seems has not been done in any other place in the State, nor by any other commander. This oath would have placed every person who took it in a very awkward predicament, in case mander. This oath would have placed every person who took it in a very awkward predicament, in case tha Federals should leave and the Confodorates happen to return. Even most of those who have always been Union men refused to take it, and very properly, too, until the State should in some formal manner change her present position.

'Some of our enthusiastic Seassionists are 'way down South in Dixie,' enjoying the 'glorious and happy effects' of Secession, of which they have been wont to speak in such glowing terms. For myself, I begin to react. I have been down in the cellar so long, almost a year, that the excitement of the past few weeks has somewhat resuscitated me. Still, I can see no bright spot through the dark cloud of the future, for I can see no hope but ruin to the present generation in any contingency that

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

Washington, April 8, 1862. An old Jackson Democrat, who has a son in the army fighting for the Union, called upon me yesterday, and presented me the following interesting sketch of an incident, which, though familiar to the country, cannot be revived at a more fortunate moment:

The editor of the Illinois State Register gives the annexed account of a pleasing incident which occurred at the Hermitage, in August last, which was in type before we received the melancholy in telligence of the death of the old here:

Every thing that relates to Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans, and the friend of his country, is of deep interest to the American people. And iter of New Orleans, and the friend of his country, is of deep interest to the American people. And although the incident we are about to relate is, in itself, of no great interest, it becomes so to us in consequence of those connected with it.

At the Nashville Convention of August last, 1841, we visited the Hermitage (only twelve miles distant) in company with Judge Douglas, of this State, and some other of our fellow-citizens. The Hermitage was crowded with people from almost every State, who had been invited thither by the veneramitage was crowded with people from almost every State, who had been invited thither by the vonerable patriot on the day succeding the Convention. Gov. Clay, of Alabama, was near Gen. Jackson, who was himself sitting on the sofa in the hall of his residence; and as each person entered, Gov. Clay introduced him to the hero, and he passed along. When Judge Douglas was thus introduced, Gen. Jackson raised his still brilliant eyes, and gazed for a moment in the countenance of the Judge, still retnining his hand: "Are you the Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, who delivered a speech last session on the subject of the fine imposed on me for declaring martial law at New Orleans?" asked Gen. Jackson.

den. Jackson.
"I have delivered a speech in the House of Re "I have delivered a speech in the House of Representatives upon that subject," was the modest reply of our friend.

"Then stop!" said General Jackson. "Sit down here, beside me! I desire to return to you my thanks for that speech. You are the first man that has ever relieved my mind on a subject which has rested upon it for thirty years. My enemies have always charged me with violating the Constitution of my country, by declaring martial law at New Orleans; and my friends have always admitted the violation; but have contended that circumstances justified me in the violation. In never could understand how it was, that the pernever could understand how it was, that the performance of a solemn duty to my country—a duty which, if I had neglected, would make me a traitor in the sight of God and man—could be pronounced a violation of the Constitution. I felt convinced, in my own mind, that I was not guilty of such a heinous offence; but I could never make of such a heinous offence; but I could hever make out a legal justification of my course; nor has it ever been done, sir, until you, on the floor of Congress, at the late session, established it beyond the possibility of eavil or doubt. I thank you, sir, for that speech. It has relieved my mind from the only circumstance that rested painful upon it Throughout my whole life, I never performed an efficial act which I viewed as a violation of the Constitution of my country, and I can now go

Constitution of my country; and I can now go down to the grave in peace, with the perfect consciousness that I have not broken, at any period of my life, the Constitution or laws of my country."

Thus spoke the old Hero, his countenance brightened by emotions which it is impossible for us to describe. We turned to look at Douglas. He was speechless. He could not reply; but convulsively shaking the aged veteran's hand, he rose and left the room. Certainty Gen. Jackson had paid him the highest compliment he could have bestowed on any individual.

Our readers will doubiless recollect the speech Our readers will doubtless recollect the specific referred to. Judgo Douglas, in that speech, for the first time advanced the doctrine of self-preser-vation as a law that demanded, as an act of dity, the propagation of martial law at New Orleans. The ground he assumes is, that self-preservation is a law, above all others, which runs through all our constitutions, our laws, our in-stitutions; that as it is the first law of nature, so it is the first law in social or civilized life that, upon the same principle that the act of shooting an individual, who presents a kuife at your throat, is a legal act; an act of self preser-vation, so was the act of declaring martial law at New Orleans, when that act was necessary to

ave the country, a legal act; an act of self-pr But it is unnecessary for us to pursue the argu-But it is unnecessary for us to pursue the argument. Our readers will recollect the speech. At the time Judge Douglas commenced its delivery, old John Quincy Adams suddenly took off his spectacles; threw down his pen, where he was sitting, gazed at the speaker, from whom he never took his eyes till he had concluded. After he had concluded, Mr. Adams romarked "that is the true doctrine, now first advanced." In fact, previous to this time, all parties had admitted that the act of declaring martial law at New Orleans was a violation of the Constitution; but after the delivery of that speech it was never again asserted by any of that speech it was never again asserted by any

It is curious that the whole argument in

favor of Mr. Lincoln's course after the breaking out of the rebellion, and when Congress was not in session, should have been made nearly twenty years ago, on another question, by Judge Douglas, and that it should have been so ably illustrated by a Democratic paper like the Illinois State Register, still published at Springfield, Illinois, and endorsed by the illustrious John Quincy Adams. Had Andrew Jackson not "taken the responsibility" in establishing martial law at New Orleans, that city would have probably been lost to our arms; and had not Abraham Lincoln "taken the responsibility? in the spring and summer of 1861, the capital of the United States, and probably the Government itself, would have fallen into the hands of the traitors. General Jackson was vindicated by Judge Douglas in the House of Representatives, and before the death of the Illinois Senator he took occasion frequently to instify Mr. Lincoln's bold and opportune steps against the rebellion on the same high and conclusive grounds. I reproduce this page of history because it seems to be pecu-

liarly appropriate at this moment.

The real leader of the Breckinridge party in

Pennsylvania is James Buchanan. Although now nearly seventy years old, he retains all his intellect, and is active and malignant as ever. Forgetting that he is, in fact, the great Criminal, and wrapping himself in the selfcomplacent belief that he is already justified by the Democracy for his manifold acts of Treasonable omission and commission, he is now engaged in the work of reorganizing the Breckinridge party, as the best, if not the only, means of embarrassing the Administration and assisting the common enemy. Wheatland, where he resides at his ease, is the Mecca of such pilgrims as W. B. Reed, W. Henry Welsh, William Hopkins, George W. Wharton, and Joseph B. Baker, who gladly listen to the counsels of their old patron, and industriously set to work to carry them out. It was said, with truth, that before James Buchanan left Washington he boasted that he would be "the last President of the United States," and he attempted to prepare the way for the fulfilment of this boast by destroying the nationality of the Democratic party. His present labors are directed to a still further realization of this double scheme. So far as the country is concerned he will undoubtedly fail. The Democratic masses have seen too much of an organization led by James Buchanan and his satellites to trust themselves to such masters again. A great party, composed of every class and condition of loval nen, will push these disgraced tyrants into deserved and dishonored obscurity. Your coming campaign will be the most animated and mportant in American annals, and it will be the fault of the real friends of freedom and of the Constitution if they do not make it as victorious against Buchanan and his followers as our soldiers have made theirs triumphant over the open enemy in the tented field.

The Yacht America.

OCCASIONAL.

ndence of The Press. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 23, 1862. This morning, the United States steamer Etten and the captured steamer Durlington, returned after an absence of eleven days, with the celebrated vacht America in tow. She was found submerged. in water sixteen feet deep, in a small creek, near Dunn's Lake, about one hundred and fifty miles up the St. John's river. Beyond injuries to her cabin furniture and appointments, she is unharmed. The rebels in the interior are organizing into guerilla bands, and returning to a method of warfare in which they rival their late enemies, the Indians We anticipate much annoyance from them. Reports from reliable sources, received to-day, state that Pensacola and Tallahassee are both in possession of the Federal forces; if so, Florida will soon be reclaimed. The Ninety-seventh P. V. Rogiment, Colonel H. R. Guss, arrived in the Cosmo politan, from Fernandina, last Monday. There are very few sick men here. Have had several skirmishes lately with the rebels, who are encomped in force, and fortified, at Brandt's plantation, ten miles distant. Their strongest regiment, the Twentieth Mississippi, has been ordered to Tennessce. General Wright and staff are here. He has made this place the headquarters of the Third Brigade E. C. The reported val of General Sherman is much regretted

H. C. C. RECEIVED .- From T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Euchre and its Laws," and a new edition of "For Better, For Worse," published by them-selves, and "The Queen of the Danube," a romance, by Saintine, author of "Picciola," and "Last Poems," by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, a copyright edition under her husband's sanction, published, (in cloth and gold, to match the proceding three volumes,) by James Miller, New

I will send details of occurrences since last date

by next mail. Weather continues delightful.

THE ST. DENIS HOTEL .- On Saturday last, " the better half" of what was Jones's Hotel was opened by Jerry McKibben, under the above title. The bar alone, fitted up with simple elegance, is yet complete, (Mr. J. C. Catlin, hephew of the Indian traveller and painter, presiding at it, with Mr. W. W. Shaw, at the cigar-stand,) but in a few days forty bed-rooms and a splendid restaurant, on the European style, will be ready for the public.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY! Advance of Generals Beauregard

and Johnston. ATTACK ON BUELL AND GRANT'S COM-RINED FORCES.

BEAUREGARD WHIPPED.

A COMPLETE VICTORY GAINED.

Louisville, April 8.—The Nashville Patriot of thi morning says: A gentleman who left the neighborhood of the Confederate Army of the West last Thursday, reports hat Beauregard left Corinth on that day, with his com nand, for Purdy, Tennessee, and Sidney Johnston lef via Hamburg. It was expected that they would bring on a battle o Friday or Saturday if their march was not impeded by

St. Louis, April 8 .- In response to a screuade to night, General Halleck said that Beauregard, with an nmonse army, advanced from Corinth, and attacked he combined forces of Generals Grant and Buell, The battle began at daybreak yesterday, and continued ill late in the afternoon, with terrible loss on both sides. We have gained a complete victory, and driven the General Halleck also announced his departure for the

Official advices from General Grant's command say the enemy attacked our forces at Pittsburg, Tennossee yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The particulars of the battle have not vat haan w city to-night, from one of Gen. Grant's staff, says: " We are fought and won the hardest battle ever fought on

The despatch is dated Pittsburg Landing, April 6. THE LATEST WAR INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS. Operations of Gen. McClellan's Army PREPARATIONS FOR ATTAUKING YORK-TOWN GOING ON.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10. GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

A DESPERATE BATTLE AT PITTSBURG. THE REBELS DEFEATED.

Fugitives. HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

General Grant in Close Pursuit of the

United States Military Telegraph, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1862. To the Associated Press ! Affairs at Yorktown.

The Secretary of War received a letter this afternoon from General Wool, stating that at 2 o'clock P. M. yes terday nothing was doing at Yorktown, except preparations for attacking the fortifications : that the enemy's orce was reported at from 25,000 to 30,000, and that at ? o'clock P. M. the Merrimac, Yorktown, Jamestown, and four tugs were lying at Crancy Island. A Severe Battle at Pittsburg Landing-An

Overwhelming Force of the Enemy Repulsed—Heavy Losses on both Sides. The following message was received by the Secretary of War this evening:
On the 6th instant the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, attacked our forces at Pittsburg Landing. The bat-tle lasted from morning until late in the afternoon, and resulted in the defeat of the rebels, with heavy loss on

both sides. General Grant is following up the enemy. General Buell has arrived in Tenuesses Two divisions of his army were in the battle at Pittsmrg Landing. The enemy attacked our works at Pittsburg, Tannasee, yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. No details given.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

General Pope's Operations. General Pope is scouring the country around Island and 2,000 men. The above is not from an official source, but is deemauthentic, and corresponds with the expectations formed upon the previous official information. The following was received this evening

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Sin: General Paine's division marched forward to Tin. tonville last night, and captured Gen. Makall, formerly an adjutant general of the United States, his staff, and about 2,000 prisoners from Arkansas and Louisiana, a large quantity of stores, ammunition, and other pro General Pope's movements have been a complete suc

few minutes to capture all that are left. States Adjutant General's Department, and 2,000 of the expected that mary more will be captured to-day.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General, To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. FIFTH DESPATCH.

General Pope has captured three generals, 6,000 prisoners of war, 100 siege pieces, and several field batto-

ries, with immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses, and provisions. Our victory is complete and overwhelming. We have not lost a single man.

II. W. HALLECK, Major General. TO THE HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. REBEL PROVISION STEAMBOATS CAPTURED.

A Mail Direct from Corinth Taken. Spies Arrested at Nashville.

CINCINNATI, April 8 -A despatch dated Nashville, April 7, says: General Dumont 14 just now bringing in two steamboats loaded with meat weighing 160,000 pounds, aptured by Colonel Hazard, fifty miles above here, on he Cumberland river. Yesterday Colonel Duffield, at Murfreesboro, captures a mail direct from Corinth, with upwards of one hundred

and fifty letters, many containing valuable information regarding the strength and position of the enemy. From these letters General Dumont has learned that number of sules are at Nashville and Edgefield, and has FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1862 Contract Awarded. Secretary CHASE to-day awarded to the American and the National Bank Note Companies, of New York, the contract for the plates, paper and printing for fifty milions registered and coupon bonds—twenty-five million

Brigadier Generals Confirmed The Eenate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the omination of ROBERT B. MITCHELL and JAMES G. BLUNT, of Kansas, to be brigadier generals.

A number of nominations for the same grade are pending, some of which it is understood have given rise to

The Union Victory. The cheering news concerning Island No. 10 fell on the desire everywhere manifested to hear of additional mil-

Miscellaneous. The United States revenue steamer Miami arrived at

the navy yard yesterday afternoon, from Norfolk, bringing as passengers George H. Harrington, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; HIRAM BARNEY, Col-Engineer-in-Chief of the revenue service. The number of slaves is progressively diminishing by reason of their removal beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others unceremoniously depart. Persons from time to time ar. ive here to claim contrabands but their visits are attended by but little if any success. The contrabands are in charge of the military authorities

The Military Government in Tenuessee. LOUISVILLE, April 8.—Governor Andrew Johnson has spended the mayor, aldermen, and Councilmen of filling their places with loyal appointers.

marshal for New Mexico.

From Gen. Banks' Army - Fatal Accident. EDENBUIG, Va., April 8.—Private T. McCullough, of Company A, First Vermont Cavalry, accidentally shot himself, in Streaburg, to-day. His pistol, in falling, struck against a stove, and the ball, passing through his breast, killed him immediately. Reported Arrival of Gen. Butler at Port Royal, on His Return to Boston.

BOSTON, April 8.— Letters from Port Boyal state that ien. Butler arrived there from Ship Island, on his way to toston. in the steamer McClellan on the 24 instant. ed with fifteen guns by the flagship From Key West. New York, April 8.—The United States gunboat Mohawk arrived at this port this evening, from Key West, with dates to the 1st instant. The general health of the troops there was excellent. She left at Key West the flagship Niagara, aloop-of-war Marion, steamer R. R. Cuyles, schooner Wanderer, and ship National Guard, all bound on a cruise.

Fire at St. Louis. Br. Louis, April 8.—The wooden-ware factory of Tana & Marcon was burned last night. The loss amounted to \$50,000, on which there was an insurance of \$15,000. The distillery of Wonderly, Hadell, & Co., at Collinsville, Illinois, with 500 barrels of whisky, was burned on Monday morning. The loss on the building and machinery amounted to \$30,000, on which there was no insurance.

Sale of Government Cotton. New York, April 8.—The Government asle of New Orleans cotton to-day was largely attended and the biddings quite spirited. Full prices were realized, and up to expectations. The whole, amounting to 1,000 bates, were bought on account of the Providence Manufacturing Company. The prices obtained ranged from 23½ 229% cents. The stained brought 26% cash.

Portland Charter Election. PORTLAND, April 8.—At the charter election to-day, Wm. W. Thomas, straight Republican, was elected mayor, over Jacob McLellan, Union candidate, by 149 majority. THREE GENERALS CAPTURED.

Six Thousand Prisoners Taken.

THE SPOILS IMMENSE. INNUMERABLE CANNON AND SMALL ARMS. STORES, CAMP EQUIPAGE, &c., &c

The Spoils Captured. St. Louis, April 8 .- General Pope has captured three iege guns, several field balleries, an immense quan visions. In accomplishing all this he has not lost a sin The Operations of General Pope Below

Island No. 10. NEW MADEID. April 7 .- The gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburg, which ran the blockade of the river on Friday and Sunday nights, were exposed to all the rebe Pope has succeeded in getting four steamers and five barges by the channel cut through the swamps from Phillip's Landing above Island No. 10. This extrardinary and herculean task was assigned to Col. Bis sell, with his regiment of engineers and mechanics, and has been well executed. It was essential to the crushing of the enemy, and the capture of the island. Yesterday the gunboat Carondelet, Capt. Walker, accompanied by Gen. Granger, Col. Smith, of the Forty-third Ohio, and Capt. L. H. Marshall, aid of Gen. Pope, made a reconnoissance by order of Gen. Pope to Tipton-ville, the object being to draw the fire from the masked batteries of the enemy. A large number of batteries were discovered at or near each point where our troops could land, and there was a continuous fire of heavy guns all day. The Carondelet attacked one battery of her way up the river, and Lewis H. Marshall, aid to Gen. Pope, accompanied by some soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, landed, spiked the guns, broke the carriages, and threw the rebel ammunition into the river All returned to New Madrid in safety delighted with heir excursion This morning the gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburg

roceeded, by order, to the point selected by Gen. Pone for his forces to land, and, in two hours, three batteries were silenced, and the guns spiked.

At eleven o'clock the first division of four regiments of nfantry, and one battery of artillery, commanded by General Paine, crossed the river, followed by Gen. Stanley's division, under Gen. Granger. The whole crossed the river in the face of the enemy, and presented a splen-did speciacle, reflecting great credit on General Pope, whose energy and skill have been severely taxed. He has triumphed, and within the next forty-eight hours the fate of Island No. 10 will be fully settled, and anothe bright page added to our history.

Description of Island No. 10. STRENGTH OF THE POSITION AND NUMBER OF GUNS The situation of Island No. 10 was described as follows by the correspondent of the Chicago Post, writing upon the 18th ult.:

The location of Island No. 10 seems to be poculiarly fitted by natural advantages as a place for long, if not successful defence. The river sweeps around a large bend which changes its course in a direction almost exactly the opposite from that in which it makes its way for several miles above the island. The upper portion of the letter S is the readjest illustration which suggests itself. The fleet now lies in the river a short distance above the nursew sequents.

above the narrow peninsula, which, putting out from the Kentucky shore, thus alters the course of the stream. For a distance of nearly four miles above the peniasula, the river flows in a direction nearly south-ward, but, striking this audden impediment, turns towards the northwest, which course it pursues a distance of some ten miles, when it again turns and "makes" southward in a direction nearly parallel with that above it, the creating the peninettle referred to. It is at a point the creating the peninsula referred to. It is at a point three miles below the commencement of this projection of land that Island No. 10 is situated, being nearly in the centre of the stream, with channels upon either side sufficiently large to admit the passage of the largest boats. The heavy fortifications upon the island therefore command both the Misseuri and Kentucky shores. But in addition to these defences, the rebels have creeted batteries upon the upper side of the peniasula three miles above, exterding to the island, and commanding the river in its onward course to the latter. The Kentucky and Tonnessee State line passes through the lower part of the peniasula, and but a short distance below the foot of the jeland. New Madrid is located at the extreme point of the peninsula on the Missouri shore, and ten miles distant from the feet. The distance across the foot of the peninsula, a point opposite the shore, and ten miles distant from the fleet. The distance across the foot of the peninsula, to a point opposite the fleet, is not five miles, while twenty-five miles must be traversed to reach the same point in following the natural course of the river. One battery is also supposed to belocated immediately at the foot of the island. These, with heavy guns placed along the river bank a distance of five miles, and all the batteries except one commanding the fortification, we have assailed. The Missouri shore of the river in this vicinity consists principally of low, flat land, the greater portion of it overflowed many mouths in the year for a distance of fifteen miles back from the stream. When New Madrid is reached high land is found, thickly settled, and com-

In the midst of the peninsula above referred to is located Reel Foot Lake, a beautiful abest of water, which abould be prominent in history, for the reason that ou its above reside the descendants of the immortal Dayy ckett. With the exception of this, the ground coning the entire peninsula is high, and presents an unosing the entire peninsula is high, and presents a ulating surface, dotted with the homes of nu

NUMBER OF THEIR GUSS. Of the enemy's strength on the island we have as ye but little information. We know, however, that they had several gunboats, two or three of which were ironclad, and, according to their own statements in the Memphis papers when the siege commenced, their total

number of guns in position could not have been fewer ban seventy, thus: SKETCH OF GENERAL POPE.

General Pope is a native of Kontucky, and entered West Point in 1838. He graduated in 1842 as brevet second lientrnant of topographical engineers. He was breveted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey, and subsequently breveted captain for his gallantry during the battle of Buena Vista. In consemence of having some dispute with Jefferson Davis. Se cretary of War under President Pierce, Capt. Post Fe signed and engaged in civil pursuits in Illinois. On the breaking out of the present war he tendered his services to the Government, and he was appointed a Brigadies General and assigned to duty in the Western Department. He has distinguished himself on several occasions and placed his name in the foremost rank of American

IMPORTANT FROM THE BURNSIDE EX-PEDITION.

EXPECTED ATTACK OF THE REBELS UPON NEWBERN. OPERATIONS AT BEAUFORT.

The Strength of Fort Macon. The steamer Ellen S. Terry, Captain Chapin, arrived at New York yesterday, from Newbern, N. C., whence she sailed on the 3d instant. The intelligence by this arrival is quite important.

rival is quite important.

Information had been received at Newbern to the effect that the rebels had collected a considerable affiny variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000 men, and that an attack upon Newbern would be made at an early day. Their army had not been fully concentrated, according to the statements which were received, principally from our scouts; and all sorts of runors were circulated as to the proximity of the rebells. Some accounts representing them to be within ten miles, and others forty miles away. The variations in these accounts are explained by the fact that large bodies of the enemy have been seen in various localities, and that the encampment of each was regarded as the headquarters of the whole army. Those runors of an intended attack confirm reports which we have previously received.

The Federal force, according to our information, await the coming of the rebels with confidence. The spirits of the soldiers are excellent, and the result of the battle, which they evidently expect, is not questioned. The overwhelming success of our trops in their conflicts at Boanoke lakand and Newbern have lest them to regard a battle with the chivalry without the slightest connicis at abathe with an analyse without the slightest apprehension. The common remark among the volunteers is, "We are ready—let them come." It is understood that General Burnside believes that the rebels intend to attack him, and that he is making ample preparents and the property. parationate hold his position.
General Burnside had visited Beaufort, but, when the Terry selled, had returned to Newbern, and the operations at the latter point were going on under his personal supervision.

Rumored Proposal to the Rebels to Evacuate Fort Macon. The Union forces at Beaufort are under command of General Beno. Preparations for shelling out the rebels at Fort Macon were making, but under adverse circumstances, as our troops had been obliged to work on their entrenchments while standing in mud up to their kness were wear trained favorably. however. The slege-They were progressing favorably, however. The slege works were in charge of Lientenant Flagley, a Wes Point officer.

Lieutenant Flagley had been sent to Fort Macounder a flag of truce, and it was understood that he was under a flag of truce, and it was understood that he was charged with an offer to the robles that, if they would surrender the fort, they should be permitted to retire unmolested, and to take with them their property, and such arms as they could carry. This was currently stated, and generally believed; but is not corroborated, except by the following statement: That the ascertained strength of the fort rendered it extremely probable that a great loss of life and a long sloge must occur, before its reduction could be accomplished, and that it was deemed better to obtain possession of the fort, and permit the recape of the five hundred rebels who composed the gar-rison. The report states, in conclusion, that the rebels

Reports of Investigating Committees. HARRISBURG, April 8, 1862. THE TONNAGE TAX.

The committee to investigate the means resorted to the presence of the Jennsylvania Raifroad mad-their report to the Legislature this afternoon. In amming un their toport, the committee express-positive conviction, from the evidence before them, tha commutation bill.

Mr. Williams then made a speech, and moved that
ten thousand copies of the report be printed No decisive action was taken upon this proposition, however. THE RANK BILL INVESTIGATION.

The committee to investigate the means used to secure the passage of the bank bill of last year made a brief re-nort. The committee state that the evidence elicited failed to show any fraud or 'ribery. REPORT ON BHODDY-A FRAUDULENT REPORT ON SHODDY—A FRAUDUENT CONTRACT.

The committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the clothing furnished to the volunteers also made a report. They state that no fraud was shown in the expenditure of the loan of three million dollars, but the disbursement of the loan of half million dollars was not so carefully guarded. The committee charge that Charles M. Neal made a frandulent contract with Frowenfield, and say that Frowenfield should be compelled to refund the sum of three dollars and fifty cents upon every suit of clothing furnished. The remainder of the report develops no new cases of fraud.

Cincinnati Municipal Election. CINCINSATI, April 8—At the city election yesterday the Unconditional Union party elected the Judge of the supreme Court, city commissioner, director of the Informary, wharf masters, thirteen councilmen. The Da-Supreme Court, city commissioner, director of the Infirmary, wharf masters, thirteen councilmen. The Democratic Union party elected the police clerk, trustee of

Public Amusements. Assgmm.v Building,...The matince at the Assembly Building, this afternoon, will be more than usually at-Besides the scenes in India and the Sepoy rebellion, the handsome tableaux of the United States steam battery Monitor will be exhibited. Music by Professor Engelke, and quartette will also be parformed.

There will be no postponement on account of the

THE VICTORY AT ISLAND NO. 10. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.

THE TAX BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE. THE VOTE 125 YEAR TO 13 NAYS. A Tax of Three per Cent. on Dividends.

Manifests, Protests, and Foreign Bills of Exchange to Pay a Duty. WASHINGTON, April 8, 1862. SENATE.

The Board of Trade and a Bankrupt Law.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, presented potitions from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia for the committees of Congress to sit during the recess to frame a general bankrupt law.

Also, a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania against a bankrupt law. Salaries of United States Attorneys General

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Ulinois, it is allowing the Attorney General, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Intorior, to fix the salaries of the United States attorneys general, was taken up. After a discussion, the bill was postponed, and the confiscation bill taken up.

Mr. HENDERSON (U.), of Missouri, considered the bill as one of the most important presented to the Senate, not only from the influences likely to follow, but from the precedent established by it. The obave never been more complete victims than the Border States since this rebellion commenced. The people of both sections met in the Border States. They knew each other better, and stood ready to mediate, and try to stop the procress of the insurrection. But the attempt was of no avail, and the Border States have thus far sufered most of any. The Confiscation Bill.

progress of the insurrection. But the attempt was of no avail, and the Border States have thus far suffered most of any.

It cannot be supposed that the Border States have any particular sympathy for rebellion after all the suffering endured, but the majority must be careful how they enact any laws which will fully complete the ruin already begun. No true lover of the Union will willingly do anything that will tend to strengthen the robellion, and addiffereness to the war. He referred to the progress of treason in the country, and said that the poisen was fursished by Northern Abolitionists and English fanatics, and carefully treasured up by the Southern conspirators to delude and incense the Southern geople, fill at last even the honest people were driven to desperation and rehellion. The brave and true men in the Border States were overawed by the armed mob. To these mon moderation and kindness is due, and Congress should act with dignity, and according to the usages of civilization, and not in an evil moment of revenge forget is duly. The Government could not war on women and children. He contended that the proposed confiscation was practically a bill of attaineder. There must be a limit to all war and all measures of war. The Constinction is that limit, and he thought that was sufficient for all purposes to take the property, and pass a title to the Government, while the sufficient for thought contrary to the expression of rebellion. This bill assumes to take the property, and pass a title to the Government, while the property found among us, be longing to the public enemy, might be condemned, but all agree that the Seceded States are yet States of the Union, and, therefore, their citizens are entitled to all the suffeguards of the Constitution, and the loval gittope. but all agree that the Seceded States are yet States of the Union, and, therefore, their citizens are entitled to all the safeguards of the Constitution, and the loyal stiffen must be protected in all his rights. It is useless to devise subtle schemes to destroy slavery. Its doom was written in the shots against Fort Sumpter, and, if the rebels are determined to effect its rain, it was best to leave them to work out their own destruction. If the whole South, is condemned to confiscation, and the word slave is made the test of the loyalty of the South. Let the war he prosecuted till the rebellion is crushed, and if slavery is swept away in the struggle, he would not care for the loss.

Pay of the Army.

Pay of the Army. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, introduced a oil to amend the bill to regulate the pay of the army. Acceptance of Engineer Volunteers. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to confirm the act of the President in accepting the services of certain engineer volunteer troops. Referred. The Senate went into executive session and afterwards

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Adjournment.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, offered to esolution, which was referred to the Committee of Ways nd Means, proposing, with the consent of the Senate o adjourn till the third Monday in May.

Surrender of Island No. 10.

Mr. ABNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, read a despatch from Commedore Foote to Secretary Welles, dated yesterday, saying that two officers from Island No. 10 had boarded the steamer Benton, offering to surrender Island No. 10.

The news was received with rounds of applease. The Tax-bill Amendments. Canines-Pleasure Vessels.

One dollar on every person owning a dog. Pleasure or racing vessels under the value of six hun-dred dollars, \$6; not exceeding one thousand dollars \$10; and for every additional thousand dollars, \$10. Organs and Melodeons. Organs and melodeons, kept for use or hire, according o value, from 50 cents to \$6. Railroad Dividends.

All dividends in scrip or money, or sums of money of any railroad company, as a part of the earnings, profits, or gain, of the said companies, shall be subject to and pay a duty of 3 per centum on the amount of all such interest, coupons, or dividends, wherever the same shall be paid. Life Insurance Dividends.

Duties on dividends of life insurance companies shall not be deemed due or collected until such dividends shall he payable by such companies. Banks, trust companies, savings institutions, and insurance companies are authorized and required to deduct and withhold from all payments made to any person, persons, or party, on account of any dividends or sums of money that may be due and payable as aforesaid, after the 1st day of May next, the said duty of 3 per centum. Foreign Bills of Exchange.

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

Foreign bills of exchange or letters of credit, drawn in, but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly, or if drawn in a set of more than one, according to the custom of merchants and brokers, for every bill of each set, or drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$500, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expended (according to the standard value fixed by the United States,) a stamp duty of five cents.

Manufects. Manifests. On a manifest of a part of the cargo of any vessel or custom-house clearance, a duty of 25 cents.
On a manifest for custom house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage do not exceed 300 tons, \$1.

Protests. Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a notary public, or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State or States to make such protest, a duty of 25 cents.

All the remaining amendments having been acted upon Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri, ebtained the consent of the House to offer a new section, that any person claiming to own the services or labor for life, under the laws of any State, of any person hield to service or labor, shall pay a tax on such person of \$2. This was voted

Aldrich (Rep.)
Arpold (Rep.)
Batbitt (Bep.)
Beatont (Bep.)
Beanan (Bep.)
Blair (Rep.), Mo.
Blair (Rep.), Mo.
Blair (Rep.), Mo.
Blair (Rep.)
Campbell (Bep.)
Clark (Rep.)
Colfax (Rep.)
Cookling, Fred. A.
(Rep.)
Moorlil (Rep.)
Moorlil (Rep.)
Micon (Rep.)
Micon (Rep.)
Wilson (Rep.)
Wilson (Rep.)
Wilson (Rep.)
Windom (Rep.)

NAYS.
Allen (Dem.).

Rice (Rep.), Mass Riddle (Rep.) Rollins (U.), Mo. Buffinton (Rep.) Calvert (U.) Chamberlain (R.) White (R.), Ind. White (D.), Ohio Frank (Rep.) Granger (Rep.)

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, closed the debate, saying that, if this bill become a law, it will command the approbation of all well-meaning people. But will be used as an engine of mischief by those who prefer the possession of power to the welfare of the company. try. These remarks, he said, were not suggested by the conduct of any member of the House, and he took pleasure in saying, that in the Committee of Ways and Means there was the entire absence of party feeling, and assume that every loyal man admitted the necessity that everything possible should be turnished to extinguish the rebellion. To do this, required an army. To sustain it, money was absolutely essential, for the soldiers of the Republic must not go unpaid, whatever might be the effect upon civilians. Loans cannot be had unless at the same time provision be made for punctually paying the interest. This brought him to the direct question, "How much they should unmally raise to pay the interest. This brought him to the direct question, "How much they should unmally raise to pay the interest." He supposed our debt, on the lat of July, would be six or eight his added millions. The interest, therefore, will be a hundred and thirty millions. Independently of the increase of the pension list. His colleague on the Committee of Ways and Means had beareforer stated that this, in connection will the tairiff bill, would yield one hundred and sixty-three millions. He was fearful lest his colleague had overrated the amount for the first year. If Government should use all the means that lay in its power, he had no doubt that in ninety days the rebellion would be so curtailed that our army might safely he reduced to a hundred thousand men, and first sixthey of the present expenses saved. If the Government should determine, in accordance with the wisdom and justice of nations, to make the enemy's property pay the expenses of the war, this tax need not be collected beyond the second year. But if the Administration deem it wise to prolong the war and suffer the loyal citizons the people must expect heavy and further hurdens. The committee had taxed articles they would have gladly spared. They had laid no burdens on those of amall means, so that the poor man's tenement need not be disturbed, For similar reasons they had not laid a poll tax. They had attempted to raise the greakest sum on luxuries and from the harge products of wealthy men. But these taxes were light as compared with those of other countribute largely from their abund

The Bill Passed. The tax bill was then passed—yeas 125, nays 13—viz: Messrs. Allen, Buffinton, Cox, Kerttsau, Knapp. Law, Norton, Pendleton, Richardson, Shiel, Vallandigham, orhees, and Wickliffe. Pacific Railroad and Telegraph.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the While on the state of the Union, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in the chair, on the Pacific Bailroal and Telegraph bill, as reported by Mr. Campbell, of Ponnsylvania, from the select committee on that subject.

Mr. Campbell advocated the construction of the Mr. CAMPBELL advocated the construction of the road, as a military and commercial necessity, and referred to facts and figures to show that large amounts could be saved the Government by this means of intergonmunication. This bill, after careful consideration, was reported with the means of the committee. They took for their basis the bill heretofore reported by General Curtis. While it preserves the middle route, it reputiates both the Southern extreme and the Northern contens. It contempiates two branches, meeting with the main trunk, which is to be located within three hundred miles west from the Missouri river. The bill authorizes certain existing railroad companies to connect with these branch roads, with the co-operation of the corporators named in roads, with the co-operation of the corporators named in the bill. The Secretary of the Treasury is required, on

said bonds per mile. Lands are to be granted, etc. Af-ter explaining all its provisions, Mr. Campbell appealed to the gentlemen to give to the bill their careful conside-ration, as is demanded by its great public importance. The committee then pose. Post Routes.

Post Routes.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, from the Committee on the Post Office, reported a bill establishing certain post routes. He said it contained no overland routes, and none which would lead to dispute. No legislation was provided, excepting in the second section, which authorized the Postmaster General to change the terminus of existing mail routes when connecting with or intersecting railroads, when the service may thoreby be improved. The bill was then passed.

Pay. Rounty, and Pensions.

Pay. Bounty. and Pensions.

Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indians, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Joint resolution extending to the officers and men in all military departments, the provisions of the act securing to officers and men in the Missouri or Western Military Departments, their pay, bounty, and pensions.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri, said that no objection could be made to this bill, as it applied only to those who had actually been employed in the field.

The resolution was passed.

Equity and Admiralty Cases. Pay, Bounty, and Pensions.

Equity and Admiralty Cases. Mr. THOMAS (Rep.) of Massachuseits, reported a bill from the Judiciasy Committee, in relation to the com-petency of witnesses in outly and admiralty cases. The bill was recommitted.

Polygamy. Polygnmy.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.) introduced a bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, April 8, 1862.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, by th speaker.

A number of reports were made from standing com-nittees. The bill to extend and renew the charter of the Columbia Bank was reported as committed. Mr. CLYMER, a bill to attach the county of Berks to the Eastern district of the Supreme Court. Mr. NICHOLS, a bill to incorporate the South Broad-

reef Hotel Company.
Mr. CONNELL, a bill to incorporate the Hygiene Company of Philadelphia Bills Considered, &c. The supplement to the act incorporating the Philadel-hia and Delaware River Railroad Company was deeated.

The bill from the House for the more effectual protes-ion of owners of logs and lumber on the Susquehanns iver was passed.

The bill for the opening of Evangelist street, in the fluird ward, Philadelphia, was amended and passed.

The bill relative to the Union Canal Company was provided and passed. one motion of Mr. LOWRY, the bill to protect bank he first section negatived.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Senate reassembled at 3 e'clock.
The act for the protection of creditors of banks was

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Delaware River Railroad Company.

Mr. JOHNSON read a bill relative to the bankrupt law.

Mr. DONOVAN, a supplement to the act to incorporate the North Philadelphia Plank-road Company. Bills Passed.

A bill repealing the second section of the act to reduce the rate of payment of deliminent taxes.

An act to incorporate the South Broad-street Hotel Company. Company.

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Junction Railread Company.

A bill authorizing railread companies to relocate their tracker.

Resolutions relative to the Bank of Commerce of Eric.
An act for the vacation of a part of Sixty-second street,
Philadelphia. Bills Defeated. The following bills were defeated:

A bill repealing the act giving the receiver of taxes four cent. for the collection of outstanding taxes.

A bill fo divorce Catharine Brown Hopkins from her husband, II. St. George Hopkins.

EVENING SESSION. The Senate reassembled at seven o'clock, and went nto the Committee of the Whole upon the tounage tax A lengthy discussion ensued between Messrs. Hall, Penney, and McClure.

No final action was taken, and the Senate adjourned

ntil to-morrow morning. HOUSE. The House was called to order, at ten o'clock, by the Bills Considered. An act supplementary to the acts of Assembly in relation to the Columbia Coal and Iron Company was passed.

An act relating to a bridge across the Schnylkill, at Manayunk, was considered. It provides that the bridge shall be purchased by the counties of Philadelphia and Montgomery jointly, and shall then be a free bridge.

Mr. REX opposed the bill, and it was indefinitely postroned.

An act authorizing a lock-up house in Elizabethtown, ancaster county, passed.

An act to provide for a more accurate assessment and abunton of real estate in Philodelphia valuation of real estate in Philadelphia.

Mr. GASKILL moved to postpone indefinitely, alleging that the bill did not provide for a just and equitable mode.

selection to Mr. Acal, who had been repudiated by his wan party.

Mr. MOORE said that, as far as Mr. Acal was concerned, he would have but little influence, because his term of service expired in a very short time. He defended the haracter of Mr. Nesl.

Mr. DENNIS ignored all partisan feeling in the matter. It was well known that assessments in Philadelphia were made in the most reckless manner, and that it was not unusual for friends of the assessors to have low valuations made, while others were subjected to very high estimates.

mates.
The debate was continued by Messrs. QUIGLEY, DUFFIELD, DONNELLY, and WILDEY, who all declared their intention of voting against the bill. It was indefinitely postponed.

An act requiring the recording of city or linances and joint resolutions was passed. Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION. The House was again called to order at three o'clock. The following bills were passed: An act to authorize the payment of the claim of Sami.

Yeager.
An act relative to Clearfield street.
An act relative to certain children's homes.
The House then adjourned until evening. From Harrisburg. REPORT OF THE COMMITTER ON THE ALLEGED CLOTH-

HARRISBURG, April 8 .- The committee appointed by

he Legislature to investigate alleged frauds said to have een perpetrated upon our gallant Pennsylvania soldiers y State officers in the disbursement of the \$500,000 and \$3,000,000 loans, have just made their report. It is signed by every member of the committee, and concludes as follows:

"That there is no evidence which in any way involves any officer of the Government in any improper conduct in the disbursement of the funds of the Commonwealth, or in providing for the soldiers. On the contrary, the evidence satisfied the committee, that in every instance when any wrong was brought to the knowledge of the Executive, prompt measures were taken for its ...The committee feel it to be their duty, as well in justice to the Executive as in honor to our noble Commonwealth, to state that, notwithstanding she has placed more nen in the field than any other State in the Union, she

men in the field than any other State in the Union, sine has put them more promptly and at a less expense per man than either the National Government or any individual State of whose expenditure they have information, and the committee heaitate not to express their clear judgment that the thanks of the citizens of the Commonwealth are due to her executive efficiers for their self-denying and persevering efforts to maintain her honor, and from the citizens of the United States, that by weak effect the capital of the Country was asyet from Governor Curtin and the heads of the military depart ments been dissipated. It is not only a clear and comolete vindication, but goes further, and renders to then that just meed of praise which they so eminently de-

City Railroad Legislation at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 8 .- During the session of the Legis

lature, now about closing, the following business in re

erve, and which has so unjustly been withheld.

etures, how another tensing, the bottoming distincts in Ference to city passenger railroads has been transacted:

The Frankford and Southwark Company desired the privilege of laying an extra rail, in order to facilitate the transmission of through passengers between the New York and Baltimore depots. The bill passed the House, and was defeated at a late hour on Monday night in the and was detected at a late nour of monday just a line from the from its present terminus up Landing avonue to Fairmount Park. The bill passed both Houses, and was signed by the Governor.

The Philadelphia and Frankford Railroad was incorporated. The company will construct a track along Frankford road, beyond the terminus of the Second and Third-street line. Frankford road, beyond the terminus of the Second and Third-street line.

The North Philadelphia Plank-road Company wished to extend the track down Columbia syenue to Third street. The bill was defeated in the House

The Race and Vine-street Company obtained the right to compromise with slockholders and creditors. Both branches of the Legislature sanctioned the bill.

The Fairmount and Arch-street Road asked legislation to enable them to make the circuit around Second, Dock, and Third streets. The Senate passed the bill, and reconsidered it within three days, and then defeated it.

The Second and Third-street Company obtained a supplement prohibiting any company from using their road without their consent, and allowing the exchange of stock for honds; also providing for an extension of the road up to Oxford street.

The Wissahickon, Roxborough, and Plymouth Rall-road was incorporated. The title expresses the proposed object.

A supplement to the North Pennsylvania Raifarad Company allows them to lay a track on any street north of Master street (running east and west), provided the assent of Councils be obtained within sixty days.

The Philadelphis, Wimington, and Baltimore Raifroad Company were not required to stop the running of locomotives below Gray's-Ferry Britge, as was proceed. A bill with this object has been annually presented to the Legislature, and has never, in a single instance, been sustained by any petition or request from the people, the object, most probably, being to embarrass the operations of the road. The manifest fluinties of placing such a restriction upon a company which has been a valuable anxiliary to the Government (wille lecomotives are allowed to run in other parts of the city) has prevented the Legislature from passing the bill.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

The Confectioners and the Government Tax-Lander and his Sister-New Steamers Building—A Prize Cargo—Capt. Viguers Before the Commission—Steamship "Blackstone" Returned from Cruise after the "Vermont" [Correspondence of The Press ]

New York, April 8, 1862.

A meeting of manufacturing confectioners was held at Delmonico's last evening, to take measures to have the proposed tax on candies of two cents por postful radiced sufficiently to make the trade remunerative. A large number of the prominent houses were represented. In explaining the object of the meeting, the chairman, Mr. Sinart, said that the provision in the new tax bill would operate most unequally, and be so ruinous to manufac-turers of candles that many of them avoid be driven from the business. All the materials of which can lies were composed had already been subjected to a large im-Bost. Sugara were taxed two and a half cents, refiner's one cent, and candies two cents per pound. The small profits on the latter stants being from half a cent to two cents per pound, when purchased by retailers, would, necessarily, prevent their further manufacture, and as candies were considered luxu, les which the people could dispense with, no advance on the retail price would be successful. There were between fifteen and twenty mil-lions of pounds of candy manufactured annually tu the completion of any forty consecutive miles of the railroad and telegraph, to issue to the company bonds of one
thousand dollars each, 1 symble in thirty years afterdate,
the amount of sixteen of
of sugar would be largely decreased, and thus the Go-

vernment would be deprived of a large revenue f Mesers. Palmer and Wild were appointed a committee proceed to Washington with a view to having the obnoxious provision modified, or to have the gross sale taxed 2% or 3 per cent. taxed 2% or 3 per cent.

The interest felt in the preparations for the spring races was evinced last evening by the assembling of upwards of one hundred and fifty sporting men at the Hone House. Breadway, the occasion being the opening of the entries for the races on the Fashion Fleasure Ground, which are to come off between the 20th of April instant and the 1st of July proxime, the exact lime not yet having been definitely agreed upon by the association. The following entries were amounced:

For No. 1. Purso \$500; mile heats, 3 in 5. The bay mare Princess was entered by George Murray, Native American by c. McLanghlin, and Cráy Eddy by James D. McManus.

No. 2. Purse \$500; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness—for

For No. 1. Purse \$500; mile heats, 3 in 5. The bay mare Princess was entered by George Murray, Native American by t. McLaughlin, and Cray Eddy by James D. McManus.

No. 2. Purse \$500; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness—for horses that have not trotted, single, below 2.24. Princess, Native American, Gray Eddy, and Sunny Side, by Daniel Peiffer, were entered.

Dr. William H. Russell, the special correspondent of the London Times, will leave this country democrow in the China. He will survey in the city by the late train to-night and take record at the Clarendon.

North river navigation is now in full progress. The Alliany and Troy boats make their daily trips without any difficulty.

General Lander, a short time before he died, wrote a poem, which, during his last illness, he desired his wife, in the event of his death, to send to the Atlantic Month. 19. It will appear in the May number of that periodical, with the title "Under the Snow;" it is quite striking, both in thought and diction. General Lander's sister, the sculptor, has taken a studio in this city for a short time.

Mr. Henry Steers, of Greenpoint, Long Island, is at work at a steamer of 2,000 tons, intended for a China Company. She is to be the consort of the Hong Kong, nearly ready for sea. He has also just laid the keels for two other steamers—one for Captain Sands, for the China trade, which is to be 1,600 tons, and the other intended as a trader on the Orinoco river, of 800 tons.

The schooner J. 11. Itland, from Hattoria India, Arrivel this morning, having on board 100 barrels roam; and the schooner Susan, Abbot, from Port Royal, has 200 barrels under this morning, and has been before the Commissioners on National Prisoners to-day. His freedom may be decided upon to-night.

Steamship Blackstone, Brestow, from a cruise in soarch of the United States ship Termont, arrived at this port to-day. She left New York March 23d, and ran as far Esst as lat. 37, 10n. 59, cruised between the perfallers of long, 46 W., and 59 W., and between the parallels of lat.

| board to-day: | 25000 U S 6s '81 Reg. 93 \times | 50 Eric R ... 37 \times | 50000 U S 6s '81 Cp. 93 \times | 50 do. ... b10 37 \times | 50000 U S 6s '81 Cp. 93 \times | 50 do. ... b10 37 \times | 500 do. ... b10 61 \times | 500 U S 5s '74 Cp. ... 57 \times | 500 do. ... b10 61 \times | 5000 Tenn 6s '90 ... 58 \times | 500 Harlem R ... 12 \times | 5000 do. ... 530 58 \times | 50 Reading R ... 43 \times | 5000 do. ... 55 \times | 5000 do. ... 530 58 \times | 5000 do. ... 530 58 \times | 5000 do. ... 530 58 \times | 5000 do. ... 530 56 \times | 5000 do. 

ASURS.—The market is unchanged; the demand fair. Sales of pots at \$5.02, and pearls at \$5.50.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The receipts of Western and State Flour are larger, with only a limited demand for export and the East. Prices are lower, and favor the buyer at the close. The better grades for South America are steady. The sales are 3.700 bbls at \$5.15 cb. 20 for entering State and Western: \$8.2 20 cb. 30 cm entering State and Western: \$8.2 20 cb. 30 cm entering State and Western: \$8.2 20 cb. 30 cm entering State and Western: \$8.2 20 cb. 30 cm entering State and Western: \$8.2 20 cb. 30 cm entering State and Western: \$8.2 20 cb. 30 cm entering State and Western: \$8.2 20 cb. 30 cm entering State and Western: \$8.2 20 cb. 30 cm. perfine State and Western; \$5.22\chin 5.30 for extra State; \$5.35\chin 5.50 for the low grades of Western extra : \$6.70\chin 5.50 for the low grades of Western extra : \$6.70\chin 5.50 for the low grades of Western extra : \$6.70\chin 5.50 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, and \$5.90\chin 6.00 for trade brands do.

Canadian Flour is lower, but more active; sales of 1,000 bbls at \$5 20x6.50 for extras.

Southern Flour is in moderate request, and is heavy, but is not quotably lower; sales of 1,300 bbls at \$5.49 we for mixed to good superfine Baltimors, &c. and \$0.10x1 for extras.

Rye Flour is in fair request and is firmer; sales of 273 bbls at \$5.10x4.25.

Corn Meal is in steady request, and is firm: sales of wine.

WHERY.—The market is better, and more active; sales of 1,600 bbts at 22c for State, and 24\tilde{\pi}25c for Western—the latter for chine bbts.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is without much change, and the demand is mainly for milling. The assortment is not desirable, and the prices asked is allove the limits of shippers' orders; the sales are 47,000 businels, at \$1.23 for common Canadian Club, \$1.30 for prime red State (winter), \$1.30\tilde{\pi}21.31 for Milwaskee Club, and \$1.65 for unsound white Southern.

Berley is without change, and the demand is moderate; sales of 140 bushels Canada Club at \$3\tilde{\pi}2, at the Falirsad depot. Barley Malt is steady at \$1.05\tilde{\pi}1.07.

Outs are stady and in fair demand at 33\tilde{\pi}240c for Western and Canadian, and 40\tilde{\pi}241c for State. Bye is steady and in fair request; the supply is not large; sales of \$1000 luns at \$7\tilde{\pi}260c for western and \$7\tilde{\pi}26c for for the East; sales of \$7\tilde{\pi}000 bus at \$5\tilde{\pi}2630\tilde{\pi}60c for the fast; sales of \$7\tilde{\pi}000 bus at \$5\tilde{\pi}2630\tilde{\pi}60c for Western inixed in store, and 61c for do delivered; \$6\tilde{\pi}260c for for white Western; \$6\tilde{\pi}26c for Jersey white, and \$6\tilde{\pi}26c for for Southern do.

Browsers.

for Southern do.
PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is less active, the supply ample, but the prices are steady; sales of 470 bbls at \$1.285.213 for Wattern prime mess: \$10.150310.80 for prime; \$130.413.15 for mrss, and \$1.40 for or hoice. Beef is steady but quiet: sales of 160 bbls at \$122313 for plain mess, and \$1.4.25.314.30 for extra; prime mess is in fair request: sales of 180 tos Ohlo on private terms.

Beef Hams are firm; sales of 150 bbls at \$17.50 for Oklaars. Chleago.

Bacon is steady, and in good request; sales of 130 boxes at 63, 20% of for Western long ribbed, 7% c for do short-ribbed, 7% c for do long clear do, and 30 for short

clear Lard is in fair demand and is firm; sales of 1,339 blis at 7% as 1/c. THE CITY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL

FOUNDRY IN PHILADELPHIA.—We understand hat a number of prominent citizens contemplate calling a meeting, for the purpose of urging our Representative claims of Philadelphia for a national foundry and naval depot commensurate with the warts of the Government and the natural advantages and capabilities of this city.

Among other matters presented for consideration, it is argued that at no other point on the Atlantic coast, or dered by Congress must be built, can the material for at Philadelphia. The products of the iron and coal mines of the State And a ready, reliable, and easy outlet by her railroads and canals directly to her shipy ar is, her work-Delaware, affords an uninterrupted outlet to the ocean. and a safe karbor. With her natural advantages, Philadelphia presents the most desirable point on the Atlantic enboard for a national foundry, whether it be for the manufacture of arms and ordnance, the machinery for iron necessary for their construction. In all the attrites of genius and skilful workmanship, her mechanics are not surpassed by the ingenuity of those of any other part of the world; and in the natural advantages of position for construction, materials, labor, and all the ele-mer ts of subsistence, Philadelphia is not only unequalled. but far surpasses any other place on the Atlantic coast from one extremity of our country to the other. The claims of this city will, therefore, be strongly ressed as the best, cheapest, and most available workshop for the construction of the numerous vessels about n be constructed, and we understand that the whole on the ground that the establishment of a national founources of the whole of Pennsylvania. Her great mineral production, iron, has been in a very great measure tying dormant for more than a quarter of a century, and now

sumption and the full supply of her constwise trade, and still bave an abundance left for other parts of the world THE PASSOVER.—This Jewish festival week commences on the evening of the 14th inst., when there will, as pitial, be a general suspension of business among all persons of the Hebrew faith, and skilgidusagar-vices will be held in the synagones. During the continuance of the feast the faithful eat of unleavened bread, and on the two first and two least days abstain from all labor. In preparing for this, the most important religious featival in the Mosaic calendar, a large quantity of the unleavened bread is manufactured in this city, shad distributed throughout the United States, some of it being shipped even to the West Indies and other foreign ports, where there are no facilities for baking it in the quantities required. Numerous bakers have been engaged here in this manufacture for a week past. Flour of the finest qualify is used. It is mixed with water only, forming a thick paste, which is dattened out and automatical in an oven to a temperature of 212 dag. F. until thoroughly dried, which forms it into a dense and more or less hard cake, about the size of a dinner plate. From the small moisture it contains, it may be kept for a long while without moulding of peconing sour. Any baker may receive primission to make it upon agreeing to 268 fails in the certain regulations laid down for his observance. It is THE PASSOVER .- This Jewish festival

hat an opportunity is offered to rekindle the fires of her

our vest coul fields can also readily and cheaply supply

new order of war vessels will require, without the

alightest interference with the demands for her home con

iron hear hs, it will not be allowed to pass by unheeded

the General Government with all the fuel that he

More Contrabands .- A day or two since several more contrabands arrived in West Chester from the South. In one case, a mother and two children were directed to a family in that place by a lady who owned them. The mistress intended to free them at her owned them. The mistress intended to free them at he leath, but finding horself involved in an unjust pecuais near, but many herself involved in an implier posture sy obligation to a strong pro-slavery relative, and knowing it to be his intention to self them after her death, she quietly sent them off with a commendatory letter to some acquaintances North, with the request that places might be obtained for them. Another case is that of a mun and his wife who arrived from a Southern cay presty well down lowards cottondom. The two latter propose to work their way to Canada.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE .- The apring session of lectures is in full operation at this col-lege, with a good class in attendance, and from six the eight lectures atto delivered daily. We learn that the Eclectic Medical College of this city is the fifth school in numbers in the country. In view of this fact, the board of trustees and faculty are making large accessions to the facilities for teaching, and have in contemplation the establishment of a large inastical in connection with the cellege, so us to render the clinical instruction as com-plete as any.

THE MELLOY MURDER CASE .- Yes THE MELLOY MURDER UASE.—Yes terday, in the Caurt of Inarter Sessions, Mr. L. Q. Oas sidy called the attention if Judgo Thompson to the case of John Melloy, charged with murder. He suggested that an early day he fixed for the trial, because he had a most important witness, whom, it is stated, is in such condition that he may not be present if the trial is programminated any great length of time.

District Attorney Mann replied that an important witness for the Commonwealth, a woman, expects to baken sick in a short time, and the fixing of a day of trial will depend prefity much upon her condition.

The consideration of the matter was then postponed.

SHOPLIFTING .- A young woman name Mary Henry was committed yeaterday morning, by A derman Dallas, to answer the larceny of a draw patter from a dry-goods store, at Sixth and Wall streets, yested day affectation. When arrested, the stolen property we found upon the person of Mary.