THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 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 battle of Pittsburg Landing was confessedly one of the most desperate ever fought upon this continent, and called forth an exhibition of noble daring and soldierly endurance that history cannot outvie, and that will make the American volunteer respected and renowned throughout the world. We felt how great a victory had been vonchafed us yesterday, although our loss was said to have been twenty thousand men. Now that the later and more reliable accounts are received, we find our less reduced to five thousand men. This, of itself, is no inconsiderable sacrifice. Many brave men have fallen: many a home has been left desolate; many a loving heart has been bowed deep in sad bereavement. But thus our cause is hallowed. and thus our victories are ennobled for the brightest page of history. There are none of us that cannot give thanks to the Almighty for this manifestation of his protecting care, and few loyal hearts that will not feel grateful and encouraged by the news from Pittsburg Landing. Major General Grant, the hero of the battle, was born at Point Pleasant, in Clairmont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered the West Point Academy in his 17th year, and graduated with honors in 1843. He served in the Mexican war, under General Taylor, at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, and was with General Scott at the capture of the city of Mexico. His bravery had in the meantime raised him from the position of second lieutenant to that of captain in the fourth infantry of the regular army. Leaving the army in 1854, he settled in Missouri, but in 1860 moved to Galena, Illinois. At the beginning of the present war he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois volunteers, and on the 17th of last May he was promoted to a brigadier-generalship. He has seen active service since then, in Missouri, and did some service to the State by occupying Paducah, and by stopping communications and supplies to the rebels by the way of the Tennessee river. When Foote reduced Fort Henry, General Grant's division, which had accompanied the flotilla, marched over to invest Fort Donelson; and Grant was the commanding general by whom the victory of Donelson was gained. He was made major general for this. Honor to General

The latest news from Fortress Monroe states that the Merrimac is hourly expected, and that everything is in readiness to receive her. On Monday, the Merrimac, with three gunboats and four tugs, was at Sewell's Point, with steam up, and it was thought that she was only waiting for the storm to subside to come down and attack our fleet. At policy of the war. We have a disenthralled Yorktown everything is progressing satisfactority, but a battle is not expected for a day or two.

If we may believe the news we daily receive popular discontent are of daily occurrence, while the leading journals of the South and numerous generals in the army openly assail and denounce his "weak and vacillating" policy. His appointment of Robert E. Lee to the post of commander-in-chief of the rebel forces is, no doubt, one of the principal objections to him, as most of the "chivalry" from the Cotton States were in favor Davis, not being on the best of terms with the of him as the chivalry, thought proper to entrust the command to other hands, and, in so doing, he has raised a storm which will not abate until his abdication.

Commodore Foote telegraphs to Secretary Welles that he has taken formal possession of Island No. 10, and the surrounding batteries-which were found to be constructed in the best engineering nable. The batteries mounted seventy guns, of of peaceful emancipation taught by Westthe largest calibre, and they, with their ammuni. crn Virginia will be followed by the remaintion, were found to be in good condition. Four der of the Southern States in their own good steamers, affont, have fallen into our hands, and two others, with the rebal gunboat Grampus, wore found sunk, but they may be easily raised. The floating battery, mounting sixteen heavy guns, is lying ashore near New Madrid, and it will, no doubt, fall into our hands. Secretary Welles has issued a general order, returning praise to Almighty God for the bloodless victory, and also complimenting Commodore Foote, and the officers

and men under him, for their skill and bravery. British journals, which we publish to-day, it will be seen that the conflict between the Merrimac and the whole naval system of Great Britain, All hands agree that wooden walls, even if defended posed by Col. T. P. SHAFFNER. Mr. WORT- Polk refused to take part against his country, with the heaviest artillery, stand a very poor chance of winning a victory when they are brought in competition with mail-clad vessels, and that the latter, if properly constructed, are almost invincible.

SENATE.-Numerous petitions were presented

favoring emancipation. The bill fixing the salaries of district attorneys was taken up and passed. The Senate then went into executive session. of the medical department of the army was passed, geons with the regular staff. The bill proposes to add to the present medical corps ten surgeons, ten majority of the Senate amendments to the postal appropriation were agreed to. The voluntary emancipation resolution was adopted without ma- | World. terial change, and will become a law. The bill appropriating a million of dollars for abolishing slavery in the District, and a hundred thousand dollars for colonization, was referred. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Pacific Railroad hill. which was advocated by Messrs. Phelps and Kelley.

SENATE -A remenstrance, from this city, against Sunday railway travel was presented. The joint resolution to purchase clothing for wounded Pennsylvania volunteers was passed. The bill to repeal House .- The apportionment bill gave rise to

THE glorious army of the West, which has line, will deserve to be execrated as one who just achieved the brilliant victory at Pittsburg has betraved the honor and interests of his Landing, while well supplied in most respects, is, it is said, not specially well provided with physicians, hospital stores, and other facilities for the proper treatment of the immense number of unfortunate sick and wounded soldiers. A zealous effort is being made in the Western cities, by individual effort, to remedy these ampled and thoughtful munificence. He has deficiencies. Cannot something also be done

THE following well-deserved compliment to Hon. John R. Thomson, one of the Senators in Congress from the State of New Jersey, is taken from the Trenton (N. J.) Patriot of the 7th instant:

"We have the pleasure of assuring our readers this morning, that Senator John R. Thomson voted in favor of the emencipation policy of the Presi-dent. Of all the Democratic Senators, Mr. Thomdent. Of all the Democratic Senators, Mr. Thomson was the only one who stood square up to the patriotic requirements of his position. In so doing, the honorable gentleman has won a reputation that will endear time to the citizens of New Jersey and to the free States at large. John R. Thomson has been a firm and consistent patriot from the outset of the rebellion. He set his face like flint against the first overt act of the traitors, and he has not swerved an instant from the straight line of duty. If the Secessionists of the State wish to see him re-clected to his present high position, they have but to commence a war upon him for his recent vote. 11

The Bucktails' Gratitude. The following brief, but expressive, note has

been received in this city : been received in this city:

"I have been instructed to thank the 'Woman's Central Relief Association of Philadelphia,' for their itimely and welcome present of five hundred pairs socks, as received from the United States Sanitary Commission at Washington.

"Lieut. H. D. PATTON,

"Q. M. Ist Rifle or 'Bucktail' Regt., P. R. V. C.

"Camp near Alexandria, Va., April 5, 1862."

ENTRA LARGE SALE STOCKS, LOADS, AND REAL ESTATE-Tuesday next See Thomas & Sons' advertisements, auction head. They advertise for the 29th a sale by order of the Supreme Court. See

third page, to day's Press.

The Battle at Pittsburg Landing.

The accounts which have reached us of the great battle at Pittsburg Landing fully verify the brief despatch, from a member of General-GRANT's staff, that we published yesterday morning, stating that it was "the hardest battle ever fought on this continent." The enemy, acting with their usual caution, only ventured on an attack after they were satisfied that their numbers doubled the forces under command of Gen. GRANT. They were doubtless confident of victory, and, urged on by the two ablest generals in their service, BEAURErive, our whole division would be captured or driven into the river at their rear. Their plans were for a time attended with partial success. A portion of our line was forced to give way, and nothing but the most resolute heroism, and unyielding courage, saved the fortunes of the day. Fortunately, by Monday morning, new divisions had arrived, and the battle was recommenced by our gallant army, with a force somewhat approaching in numbers the hosts of the enemy. Even then, for a time, the contest was fierce and desperate. But nothing could resist the invincible onset of the noble champions of the Union; and after the terrific charge made by General

GRANT in the afternoon, all attempts to rally the flying traitors were abandoned. Thus, with a loss fearful to contemplate, the great battle of the war has been fought and won. Everything seemed to favor the Secessionists. The very flower of their army, under their most able and favorite general, commenced an attack upon a vastly inferior force. And after a protracted struggle, they were driven back, utterly routed, dispirited, and overthrown. The prestige of BEAURECARD has been destroyed, and the last prop of the Rebellion broken. The pathway to the metropolis of the South, New Orleans, is rapidly being opened. By the surrender of Island No. 10, the most important obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi was removed; and, by the victory at Pittsburg Landing, the army which was expected to repel all further Union advances in the Southwest met with a blow from which

t cannot recover. The details of this wonderful struggle will he awaited with intense interest. The first renorts of the number engaged, and of their osses, were doubtless exaggerated, but from the list of officers killed there is reason to fear that thousands of brave spirits have won the eternal gratitude of the Republic by offering up their lives upon the altar of their

THE ANNEXATION of a new State to the free States of the Union is an accomplished fact. That broad territory lying beyond the western mountain ridges of Virginia, comprising the free, populous, and enterprising counties of the Old Dominion, and embracing within its limits the resources of an empire, has accepted the Constitution prescribed in the Convention of Wheeling, and, by a large vote of the people, declared that slavery shall no longer exist as a domestic institution. This is a most significant and gratifying fact. It teaches us one or two lessons, and will do much to shape the community with the wounds of war still bleeding, and the desolation of the last campaign extending over every field and township, calmly and deliberately terminating an instiby our sensitive pro-slavery friends, everything is quiet, peaceful, prosperous. In of having Beauregard in that position. But Western Virginia slavery has been put to ture. I have no doubt that when Colonel death by public opinion; a public opinion educated, sustained, and strengthened-taught by the example of the happy and progressive North, purified by the war. A single instance of practical emancipation like this will do much to give tone and strength to the Union sentiment of the South, and the corresponding sentiment of confidence in the North. We are so well convinced of the real feelings we have so much hope in their ultimate return to reason and calmness, that the example

The Atlantic Telegraph. Out of a capital of about \$2,500,000 raised and all the world would have cause for gratulation if the submarine cable were properly laid, and in regular telegraphic action. But By reference to the extracts from the leading American terminus can be, or ought to be, in

British Colonial soil, as before. At the recent annual meeting, Mr. STUART Monitor, in Hampton Roads, has created's great | WORTLEY, Chairman of the Company, mensensation in Europe, and bids fair to revolutionize thoused various projects for establishing an Atlantic Telegraph. Among others, that pro-America," he said, "and the great objection is, it will not be under English control."

> This is the difficulty. John Bull desires revive the Atlantic Telegraph from Ireland to North America, but his sine qua non is that both ends shall be under British control. Let this. If the Atlantic Telegraph had been a success, as it was a failure, how would the United States have been affected during the present war? For many months, whatever she may people of the free States in the payment of now appear, England was insulting and hostile to this country, and no one can doubt that she

our telegraphic communication with the Old It was an awful blunder, in 1858, to permit the Atlantic Cable to have its American terminus in a British Colony, thereby giving England the whole control of the communica tion-a blunder which must not be repeated, if the scheme be revived. Let England control one end, and let the United States control the other. For this purpose, it must be a sine qua non that the American end of the Cable shall come, not into Newfoundland, or any other part of British North America, but nity to vote against the Breckinridge into some convenient part of the Northeastern seaboard of the United States-Portland, for instance, which would be abundantly conlengthy debate, and a lingual duel between Mr., venient for the subjects of Queen VICTORIA Crane and Mr. Rowland. The first section of the and the citizens of the United States. Any bill was finally agreed to, after being delayed as American who shall consent to an arrangement which, as before, will give Great Britain the command of both ends of the telegraphic

The Peabody Donation. Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, an American merchant-prince, long resident in London, has literally startled England by an act of unexplaced £150,000 in the hands of Trustees, to be employed as they may deem best, for the good of that wretched class, the poor of London. In all likelihood, this is one half of his whole fortune-for he has been liberal at home, also -and equal to a third of what is the annual income of the Dukes of Buccleugh, Devonshire, and Sutherland, or of the Marquis of Westminster; but these and other rich nobles have turned aside, leaving the American merchant to play the part of the good Samaritan. May the lesson he gives them be of use. | election of Col. Curtin and Mr. Lincoln. The The English newspapers, as far as we have reason for this sagacious movement could be seen, do justice to Mr. Peanopy's conduct and | urged with a hundredfold force, in view of motives. The Liverpool Daily Post, of the

27th ult. concludes thus : "It is a worthy feature of this great design that the only condition by which it is fettered is, that under no circumstances shall its beneficence be hampered, either new or hereafter, by religious or sectional distinctions of any sort. The poor of London—be they only well conducted—will all be freely and without reservation its perpetual beneficiaries. Such charity as this will live for ever in the memory of England. And though, with excellent taste, Mr. Peabody says nothing of the kind, surely it should serve to cover a multitude of small offences between us and our Transatiantic fellow-Saxons, that this American merchant, living and thriving amongst us, has nothing but good words and actions for us after knowing us familiarly for a quarter of a century, while our opinion of words and actions for us after knowing us taminarly for a quarter of a century, while our opinion of him is so high, and well-justified by experience, that if anything could lessen our wonder at this munificence—unparalleled as it is in amount, and exquisite as is the spirit in which it has been conceived and profered—it would be that the author

of it is George Peabody." We have yet to see what the London Times says on this interesting subject."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862. This will probably be the grand historic reck of the war. The clouds of battle long collecting have burst in a tempest of devastation and death upon the traitors, and they fly before our armies as if God himself had taken command of them. Your intelligence of this morning requires no interpreter. It tells its own story to both sides. To the side of the country it comes as a voice of victory; to the side of treason as the utterance GARD and A. Sydney Jourston, they expected of inexorable doom. Memphis is now that, before Union reinforcements could ar. at our feet, and New Orleans will presently be held as a new hostage. The conflict is at last to be transferred from all the Border States to all the Cotton States. Virginia. Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri-the States in which the body of the people have least offended and been most deceived and ridden down-can now bind up their wounds, and repose, at least for a period, while the shock f battle goes on in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. These are the nests in which the most malignant of the assailants of our National Government have been hatched. As the red wave of war retires from the Border States, it will settle at last on the plantations of the Slidells, the Davises, and the Yanceys. As they began this conflict, let them see and feel its last bitter and bloody consequences. As they sowed the storm, they should reap the whirlwind. But there is a more eloquent teaching than this in the forward march of our brave men into the Cotton States. They advance to pursue and punish the desperate and remorseless assassing of the peace of the land; but they advance also to give food and safety to the people they ave starved, plundered, and oppressed. Wherever the old flag has been replanted in the South, it has produced an almost instantaneous harvest of benefits to the community. The forcrunner of vengeance upon the Satanic tyrants of the rebellion, it is the emblem of forgiveness and protection to their victims. Marvellous, most marvellous, is the temper of

our soldiers as they appear among these peo-

ple. The armies of the Republic find the

Southern people plunged into the deepest misery, and they lift them up into a new world of light and hope. I have had an evening with Col. W. H-Polk, of Tennessee, brother of James K. Polk, for four years President of the United States. He enjoys his visit to his old riends with infinite relish, but not more than they enjoy him. He is looking well, and is the centre of every circle. Cal. Polk is one of the men who brighten the eventful present and recall the pleasant past. He is a type of as loyal a people, until Secession made them mad, as ever read a newspaper or gave a vote. His brother, the President, who died in 1849, was exactly twenty years his senior, and the younger mar has always been regarded as the wild colt of the drove. And full of joke and frolic he assuredly is. His career has been a stirring one from the first. Those who have not known him have contemplated him as a man of impulse and the world. And yet, fond as he is of the world and of society. and ready as he is to yield to the thought of the moment, observe how he has progressed in life, and how, in trying hours, he has stood firm. He will be forty-seven years old in May, and is therefore a young man. His ready repartce and winning wit have made him a favorite in Tennessee, (where he was born,) esaffection that came from common blood, and distrust lest he might compromise him in one of his moments of hilarious good na-W. H. Polk was appointed United States chargé d'affaires to Naples by President chargé d'affaires to Naples by President Tyler, his brother accepted it as a somewhat doubtful tribute from a doubtful politician, for he never was an admirer of the celebrated Captain Tyler. Obtaining leave of absence, after the election of his brother to the Presidency, he came to Washington and found James Buchanan Secretary of State. Colonel Polk has never been a friend or admirer of "J. B.," and. during the period alluded to, as well as subsequently, he made the venerable "O. P. F."

a standing joke. Some most amusing anec dotes, descriptive of the scenes that took place between them, could be related. Resigning his position as charge, he was appointed a major of dragoons in the Mexican war, and behaved with great gallantry. He by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the was chosen to Congress in 1951, and served amount unexpended is about \$2,000. The two years, displaying during his term much projectors are anxious to revive the subject, ability. Holding fast to his Union principles, he went to Charleston and acted with the Douglas Democrats throughout, and, during the campaign of 1860, was a it is out of the question, we submit, that the candidate for the nomination for Governor against Isham G. Harris, the past Sccession Executive of Tennessee. When the rebellion broke out, although some of his most intimate friends yielded to the current, and among these A. Ö. P. Nicholson and his son, J. Knox Walker, and others, Colonel LEY'S criticism on this was brief, but decisive and was able to save himself from arrest. and significant: "It will run from Denmark to His descriptions of the sufferings of the people of Tennessee are full of exciting interest. All his own Northern property has been sacrificed, and millions of the same American money and American patronage, to | description of property belonging to others confiscated, by a process already ventilated in this correspondence. Col. Polk demands a rigid confiscation bill against the rebels, and us suppose a case, illustrating the impolicy of | those of our statesmen who hesitate about this | measure have only to hear him to realize the necessity of such legislation as will indemnify

the Southern Union men, and encourage th their taxes. He speaks in the highest terms of Andrew Johnson, and says that, however would have cut off, under the circumstances, we may deplore the non-appearance of loyalty among the masses of the South, it will, undoubted y, show itself the moment the power of the Federal Government is thoroughly established in that quarter. Col. Polk will

visit Philadelphia and New York before he

returns to Tennessee. The efforts of the ex-President and his followers to revive the Democratic organization should admonish the friends of the Government and the war, to close up their ranks at the earliest moment. Thousands of patriotic men in Pennsylvania long for an opportuleaders. There are at this moment two leading combinations in Philadelphia-the People's and the Republican party-which heartily united, with the aid of loyal Demo crats, could sweep these leaders into lasting obscurity. The satellites of the Buchanan dynasty are rejoicing at the prospect of a division among these great elements of political power, and more than one of those who had to fly before the vengeance of the people, last April, hope to regain position through precisely such a division. The supporters of the Government and the war are of one mind, so far as great objects are concerned. Shall they differ about a party name? So far as I have seen leading Republicans at this point, they are eager to see such a close consolidation of the loyal influences as will be victorious; and while most of them would prefer the Republican name, they respect the peculiar condition of politics in Philadelphia, and indeed of your whole State, and stand ready to sanction any agreement which, without sacrificing

principle, will bind these influences into an overwhelming unit. The call for the Chicago Convention was expressly framed to include the People's party of Pennsylvania, and the wisdom of this step was shown in the our "present future." The President, who, from the first, has exhibited so manly and straight-forward a course, and so liberal a spirit, is, I doubt not, most anxious to see all his friends brought together in Philadelphia—in Pennsylvania-and everywhere else. What he requires—what Governor Curtin requires -what all patriotic men desire and demand—is, that we should not hazard a loss by a foolish contention over nonessentials. What is most needed is, that no Breckinridge malcontent shall be thrown into Congress or the State Legislature to foment discord and to help the common foe; and I am glad to repeat that, among those most anxious that the Republican name should be the name

of the whole opposition to treason, there is not

one who is not willing to yield to circumstances,

and to follow the example set in the call for the

nanimity in 1860, there are a thousand more reasons for unanimity among men of common ideas and common purposes in 1862.

OCCASIONAL Rebei Guerilla Warfare The surrender of Island No. 10, and the great Union-victory at Pittsburg Landing, completely demoralizes the enemy in the Southwest. They can hope for no important future successes in legitimate warfare in that quarter. Wherever they come in contact with our troops, no matter how great may be their superiority of force, or the strength of their defences, they encounter defeat. Formidable fortresses do not protect them; natural advantages do not shield them; and odds of two or three to one on the battle-field do not render them victorious. The great highway of the Mississippi is now opened to us, as the Tennessee was opened by the capture of Fort Henry, and the Cumberland by the capture of Fort Donelson. It is not improbable, therefore, that in future the enemy, with the exception perhaps of another battle near Corinth, and an

fall back chiefly upon guerilla warfare, by employing small roving bands to intercept our communications, and to thus harass the advance guard of our armies. This system has already been adopted to some extent in Missouri and Tennessee. Our readers will recollect that a short time since, our Nashville correspondent gave an account of the appearance of the notorious rebel marauder Captain John Morgan at Gallatin, where he destroye! several railroad bridges and denots, and thus caused the detention of the mails and freight and passenger transportation, upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, for eight or ten days. His official report to General HARDEE has been forwarded

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., March 19. Major Gen. W. J. Hardee, Commanding 1st Division:
Sir-I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of a portion of my com-mand on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th inst. At mand on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th inst. At about 4 o'clock F. M., on the 15th inst., with Col. Wood and a detachment of forty men, I left Murfreesboro' fer Gallatin, having learned that no Federal forces remained at that place. The chief objects of the expedition were to intercept the mail, to destroy the rolling stock on the road, to make prisoners, and to obtain information of interest to the service.

Our destination was kept secret, and the command having been sent from Murfreesboro' in separate parties, by different roads to upic at some

description of the rebel guerilla system. It is

parate parties, by different roads, to unite at some distance from town, it was impossible that the enemy could be apprised of the movement until after the blow was struck. A citizen of Mutroesafter the blow was struck. A citizen of Murireesboro', whose zeal and loyalty is undoubted, made the necessary arrangements of runners to keep us perfectly posted as to any movements that might be made with the view to cutting us off.

Our first march, conducted mostly at night, carried us about two miles beyond Lebanon. Early next morning we continued the march, crossing the Cumberland at Canoe Branch Ferry, and reached Gallatin about 4 P. M. Leaving the commend just outside the town, Lieut. Colonel Wood, of Wirt Adams' cavalry, myself and the men, disguised as Federals, entered and took possession. The colonel, myself, and two men galloped to the depot, and secured the telegraph operator, his instruments, books, etc. Among the papers found, are several orders of General Buell's, some in cipher, which please find inclosed.

We secured, also, a few minutes after, as it came in, an engine and tender, carrying a number of

in, an engine and tender, carrying a number of carpenters to repair the road; they were made prisoners, but were released as we left the town. As soon as the citizens were made aware that w were Confederate troops, facility was afforded us to carry out our plans. Upon securing the engine, enemy or the mail train. In the meantime, a lieutenant and four privates of Grider's regiment, (Federals,) on their way to Nashville, were taken prisoners by our pickets. The mail train being some hours behind time, and learning that our

presence might have become known, we concluded to withdraw and return to Murfreesboro. We were made acquainted, just before reaching and horses a good deal jaded. Yesterday several transports passed down the Cumberland, carrying the remnant of General Thomas' division. As our party had not emirely crossed, we did not fire into them. From all we could learn, the enemy has commenced to move. A large body of cavalry was seen on the road to Columbia. It is believed that the enemy have sent a large force down the Ten-nessee by boats, and will also move in force across the country. It is reported in Nashville that they in-tend to end the campaign before June. The pri-soners will be sent forward in the 3 o'clock train

Shortly after leaving Gallatin, we learned that a party of twenty of the enemy, in charge of three prisoners, were approaching Gallatin by the Scottsville road. It was determined to cut them off, Pushing the prisoners, with a guard, across the Cumberland, we returned to effect the capture. We had taken our position on the road so as to secure the capture of all, but, unfortunately, when within half a mile of them, they were warned of danger by a negro, and fled precipitately to the woods, Captain Austin, in command of the party, making his escape on a horse cut frem a buggy. It being too dark to follow, we remained picketing the road until morning. No further opportunity offering, we resumed our march, and, after travelling about sixty miles, reached Murfreesboro about two o'clock next morning.

I have omitted to mention that, before leaving Gallatin, the engine was destroyed, thus leaving Shortly after leaving Gallatin, we learned that a

I have omitted to mention that, before leaving Gallatin, the engine was destroyed, thus leaving but one on the road.

I have ascertained, beyond doubt, that Love, a man of my command, who was taken prisener in the affair of the Sti instant (since dead), was shot by the enemy after being taken. [This is falso.—ED. PRESS.]

The whole country through which we passed through eating messes to walkers.

The whole country through which we passed turned out in masses to welcome us. I have never before witnessed such enthusiasm and feeling. Men, women, and children never wearied in their efforts to minister to our wants. All expressed themselves gratified at the presence of Southern soldiers in their midst. A handsome flag was presented us by the ladies of Gallatin, and some accumulated us even to the ferry. companied us even to the ferry.
Upon our return a number of Col. Bates' regiment were enabled to accompany us.

Very respectfully yours, John H. Morgan, Commanding. Progressing Backwards.

Trogressing Backwards.

[From the Mobile Tribune, March 18.]

The papers of Richmond seem to know as little of what is going on in the army of the Potomac as we in this querter. "Falling back," however, seems to be the order of the day.

The Charleston Mercury says: In view of the fact that considerable uneasiness is manifested on the part of the public on account of of the p fact that considerable uneasiness is manifested on the part of the public, on account of reports of the falling back of our forces from Manassas and the Upper Potomae, the Richmond Examiner gives us the positive assurance that these movements have not been on account of any pressure of the enemy, but are purely strategic. Gen. Johnston is understood to have the confidence of the Administration to such an extent that, as a singular exception, he has the control and direction of military move. has the control and direction of military move-ments in his department entirely in his own dis-cretion. It is certain that a new line of defence is to be organized in Northern Virginia, and that the strategic advantage. These points are not yet in-dicated; but it is thought probable that aline of defence will be organized extending from Gordons-

defence will be organized extending from Gordonsville to Staunton. A depot of provisions is now
being established at the former place

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston
Mercury has the following: The evacuation of
Manassas and the falling back to the Rapidan
river, was determined on about three weeks age,
during Gen. Johnston's visit to this city. It was a
military necessity, growing out of an insufficiency
of troeps and forage. Ten months of idleness had
wasted the army away and all means of support.
The Virginia Legislature and Governor Letcher
are both blamed for not taking timely steps to reinforce Johnston, but the policy of inaction is the inforce Johnston, but the policy of inaction is the

THE LATE BRIGADIER GENERAL LANDER.—
The late Brigadier General Lander was as modest as he was brave, and upon his death the newspapers found much difficulty in obtaining materials for even a short biographical sketch. Certain general facts in his life were well known, but so far as we are aware no connected account of his adventurous career has ever been published. Previous to his death, Messrs. L. Prang & Co., Boston, requested him to send materials for a biography, to be published in their forthcoming work, "The Officers of the Union Army and Navy—their Lives and Portraits." They received the following characteristic letter in reply:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP KELLY, January 24, 1562.
DEAR SIRB: I do not know any event of my life that in public opinion would be worth noting. I have no time to write history, though I am obliged for the kindness which prompted you to ask me to do so.

My public services have been greatly overestimated, and if you could know the very poor opinion I entertain of myself and others now charged with the holy mission of preserving this republic, you would never ask it. I am, most respectfully, yours, F. W. LANDER, B. G. U. S. V.

MR. H. D. TORREY, author of the beautiful poem. America; or, Visions of the Rebellion," which has been received with marked favor by the press and public of the ertire State, will recite his production, for the first time in this city, at Concert Hall, next Monday evening. The poem opens with a graphic description of the rise and progress of our country, and passes to note the present rebellion and the valor and patriotism which it has called forth, and closes with a prophetic vision of our country again united. No other theme could prove more acceptable to a Philadelphia audience.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, Hosiery, &c.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, hosiery, housekeeping linen goods, fancy articles, &c., embracing about 920 lots woollens, worsteds, linens, cottons, and silks, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, the sale commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued, without intermission, all day and part of Chicago Convention, so that no advantage the evening, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, shall be given to our active and unscrupulous | Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

adversaries. If there were reasons for mag. FROM WASHINGTON, THE GREAT BATTLE AT PITTSBURG. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. PETITIONS FOR A NATIONAL ARMORY AT HOLLIDAYSBURG.

> COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH TURKEY. THE UNION FEELING IN TENNESSEE.

COMMODORE FOOTE'S PREDICTION. A NEW FUGITIVE-SLAVE BILL TO BE IN. TRODUCED.

OUR ADVANCED FORCES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, REPORTS OF CONTRABANDS.

THE REBELS RETREATING TO RICHMOND. Special Despatches to "The Press."

The Northern Coast Defences. The Secretary War has submitted to Congress a com-munication on the Northern coast defences, enclosing an elaborate report from EDWIN F. JOHNSON, of Connecticut, will known as a practical civil engineer, and connected with the joint commission of 1817, '18, and '19, for running and marking the Northeastern boundary line. Mr. JOHNSON recommends the passage of Senator Moraill.'S attempt to defend Memphis and New Orleans, will either be compelled to surrender or to bill, and the adoption of the policy of placing in the hands of the President the necessary power to accept loans of money from the several States for the public defence, as therein proposed. Among the modes of defeuce contemplated is the use of the railways and of floating ball-proof es, in addition to the ordinary system of fortifications. His report is the result of careful examination of all the matters in question, including a long list of documents based upon a thorough acquaintance with the physical geography and the topographical features of the

To Increase and Regulate the Pay of the

Navy.

Mr. Hale has introduced a bill in the Senate, that whenever any officer of the navy, of a class subject by aw or regulation to examination before promotion to s higher grade, shall have been absent on duty at the time when he should have been examined, and shall have been found qualified at a subsequent examination, the increased rate of pay to which he may be entitled shall be to us from Nashville, and gives an important allowed to him from the date when he would have re-ceived it, had he been found qualified at the time when his examination should have taken place. It is also prorise that in calculating the graduated pay of boatswains, guinners, carpenters, and sailmakers in the navy, as established by the section here mentioned, the sea service shall be computed from the dates of their appointed into the service in their respective of the dates of their warrants.

Petition for a National Armory Holli-Mr. Coway has presented several numerously-signed titions in the Senate, praying for the location of a national armory at Hollidaysburg, in Blair county, Pa. ners state that no other location in the United States possesses, to an equal degree, all the essential elements, and all the necessary materials, on the spot and in the immediate vicinity, with equal means of trans portation, for the cheap, convenient, and successful carrying on of such an establishment. The better quality of the "Juniata iron" is known to all to be the best in the United States, all the cannon lately made at Pittsburg having been cast in metal from the vicinity of Hollidaysburg. The petitioners urge that coal, iron, water power and transportation can be had at that place in larger quantities than elsewhere, while its present iron manufactures offer an inducement for the location of a national armory, there being blast furnaces, rolling mills, etc., at that point. These petitions were referred to the select committee who have the subject of the location of a na-The Situation in Virginia.

Our advanced forces now occupy the Rappahannock banks, the railroad being in running order to War The reports of the enemy's position are indefinite and uncertain. Contrabands and refugees, who have arrived from Fauquier and Culpeper, say that the rebels are rapidly retreating on Richmond, leaving their picket. to watch our movements. All the refugees agree in their statements that the enemy are in very small force on the Rappshannock. Picket firing between the two forces is

Manassas. A gentleman of this city, who has spent three or four days at Manassas with Mr. Swan, (formerly steward at the White House,) who owns a farm ten miles beyond the Junction, says that the latter was not injured in his property by the Confederates, though he had once been says that there was a large army in the region, the mos of whom were evacuating for more than a week by railroad. Encampments, in the shape of small hor well as tents, were strung along the line of railroad, as well as upon the by-ways. People about Manassas take Virginia bank notes, but are shy of our treasury notes The travel by freight trains is subject to much inter ruption.

Clothing for Government. A well-known and extensive dealer in clothing, not ere, and who has supplied the quartermaster's depart ment with many thousand uniforms fer the troops, states that he is willing to furnish the Covernm amount needed, and at prices fifty thousand dollars les than was charged on each contract made thus far. He opposes Mr. Wilson's bill, for a clothing bureau, on the ground that it constitutes an examining board of regular officers of the srmy, while the fact is, that most of the "shoddy" clothing now in the army was examined and approved by officers of the regular army. He contand that practical men should be chosen for the purpose of

investigating clothing for the troops. The Revenue System of Holland. JAMES S. PIKE, the minister to the Netherlands. ransmitting to the State Department a copy of the tariff and revenue system of that country, concludes his de-"It will be observed that there is no direct tax on per

sonal property or income, as such taxes are believed to stand in the way of industrial and commercial development, and to operate to expel capital." The Effect of the Late Successes in En

The late decisive successes of the Federal Governmen in Tennessee have produced their natural effect on the other side of the water. When Charleston and Savannah shall have fallen, and our gunboats traverse the Mississippi river, all interest in the affairs of the Confedera Commodore Foote's Prediction.

About two weeks ago Commodore Foote, in telegraphing to the Navy Department, said General Pork inter to make a transverse movement, which would astonish ecesh on Island No. 10. The fulfilment of this predic tion is already known to the country. Executive Session of the Senate.

The Senate was in executive session for several hour to-day, and confirmed several military appointments of low grades, and SAMUEL E. BROWN to be attorney of the Union Feeling in Tennessee.

A friend of Col. W. II POLK, and formerly a member of Congress with him, informs me that the latter asserts that there is a strong Union feeling in Tonnessee, but that it will not be altogether expressed until the people are fully assured that they may not be again exposed to the military sway of the Confederates. He thinks that and that though Gen. BEAUREGARD may have considera. levies, and badly armed.

The Acceptance of Certain Volunteer Engineer Troops.

Mr. Wilson has introduced a bill in the Senate, conarming the act of the President in accepting the services of a regiment of engineers. It is provided that the maximum organization of each company shall be one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, ten class, and thirty-eight of the second class, and two mu sicians. The regiment is to consist of ten companies, and to be otherwise organized as volunteer infantry. Purchase of the Residence of the Lat

The Committee on Military Affairs, of the House, have authorized a bill to be reported for the purchase of the building, known as "Minnesota Bow." the residence of the late Senator Douglas, for hospital purposes, for th Virginia Contested Election Case-Adverse Report.

The House Committee on Elections decided, yesterday to report adversely to the claims of Col. SEGAR, latel elected a Representative, from the eastern counties of Virginia, near Fortress Monroe. This is the second adelection not being satisfactory to the committee. Earnest Petition for a City Railway. Se earnest are the demands of the citizens for a rail way on Pennsylvania avenue, that a petition signed by

of Washington was presented to day urging the imme diate passage of the House bill. Important Commercial Treaty Information has been received here that Hon. E. Joy Mounts, Minister to Constantinople, has concluded an mportant commercial treaty with Turkey and the United States, which he has sent to the President, who has smitted it to the Senate for ratification.

Active Operations. An officer of engineers, who has just come from the scene of operations, near Yorktown, states that the enor three weeks, but, as the country expects urgency, s A New Fugitive-Slave Bill.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, will, to-morros introduce a new fugitive-slave bill. It is quite a materia podification of the old law, abolishing those feature which have rendered it obnoxious. Mr. Forrest. The great tragedian appears to-night in Lear. This is by many supposed to be his greatest performance, and

The following vessels are chartered and prized fo

The Weather. The ground is covered with snow, and the rain is falling. Considering the season of the year, the weather is From San Francisco. San Francisco, April 8 _ Sailed : Ships Golden Rule, Port Townsend, and Pocahontas, for London.

Chincha Island for guano, thence to sail to England: Black Hawk, Juna, Blandina, Wilber, Fiske, Radiant, Nucowah, and Egypt. Departure of the Steamer China-Exit Russell.

New York, April 8.—The Cunard steamer China salled to day for Liverpool, with \$620,000 in spacia.

Among her passengers was correspondent Russell, of the London Times.

Release of State Prisoners. BOSTON, April 9.—The State Prisoners' Commission has ordered the release of the following members of the late Maryland Legislature, from Fort Warren: G. G. Kilfairne, Speaker of the House; Josiah H. Gordon, Dr. Charles McGill, Clark J. Durant, Dr. Hills Carroll, and Mesgrs. Cloggett and Jones.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

THE DISASTERS OF SUNDAY. BUR CAMP AND BU CANNON CAPTURED.

The Tables Turned on Monday. OUR ARTILLERY RECAPTURED AND FORTY REBEL GUNS TAKEN

Our Loss Reduced to Five Thousand [In addition to the account of the great battle of Pitte burg, published on our first page, we present the following particulars, which appear to have been collected carefully, and are probably more authentic than those at first received. En.1 CAIRO, April 9 .- Further advices received from Pittsburg Landing give the following particulars of the

The rebels attacked the United States troops at four o'clock on Sunday morning, the brigades of General Sherman and Prentiss being the first engaged. The attack was successful, and our entire force was driven back to the river, when the advance of the enemy was checked by the fire of the gunboats. Our force was increased by he arrival of General Grant, with troops from Savanash, and were inspirited by the report of the arrival of wo divisions from General Buell's army. Our loss this day was heavy, besides the killed and wounded, and ensaced our camp equipage and thirty-six field-pieces The next morning, our forces, now amounting to \$9,000 men, assumed the offensive, and by 2 o'clock we had retaken our camp equipage and batteries, together with ome forty of the rebel guns, and a number of prisoners oon after, the enemy was in full retreat, pursued by our rictorious forces.

The casualties are numerous. Gen. Grant is wounded in the ankle slightly.

Gen. Smith severely wounded, Col. Hall, Sixteenth Illinois, killed. Colonels Logan, Thirty-second Illinois, and Davis, Fifty-first Illinois, wounded severely. Major Hunter, Thirty-second Illinois, killed. The killed, wounded, and missing are not less than Col. Peabody, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, is also severely

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. Our Cavalry in Pursuit Beyond Corinth. Our Loss Placed at 600 to 1,000 Killed, and 3.000 Wounded.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The Times' account of the battle t Pittsburg Landing, on Sunday and Monday, says that the enemy surprised General Prentiss' brigade, which was in the advance, five miles beyond Pittsburg, at five o'clock on Sunday morning, taking two regiments o prisoners, and capturing the General The fight continued during the entire day, the enemy driving our forces back to Pittsburg with fearful loss. Gen. Buell. with Gen. Wilson's division, arrived at 4 o'clock and turned the tide of battle. The enemy was commanded by Gens. Polk and Beauregard, who suspended the attack about 6 o'clock. On the morning of Monday, the troops having rested on the field and been reinforced by General Nelson's division, supported by the gunboats, drove the enemy back and occupied their former posi-tion, completely routing the rebels, who were immediataly followed by several thousand of our cavalry.

The Tribune places our loss at from 600 to 1,000 killed. and 3,000 to 4,000 wounded. The rebel loss is twice that Six of our batteries were taken and retaken al- Ha The Times says that Beauregard had given orders not to destroy any of the camp equipage taken on Sunday, as he expected a complete victory the next day.

At last accounts the latter were some miles beyond

THE LATEST.

THE VICTORY FOLLOWED UP! OUR FORCES OCCUPY CORINTH.

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S BODY, Carpo. April 9 ... An officer who left Pittshurg Landing

on Monday evening reports that our forces occupy Corinth, and that Gen. Johnston's body had been found on He also confirms the report that Beauregard had his arm shot off. There have been no arrivals from the Tonnessee river since early this morning. A beat is expected to-night.

Relief for the Wounded. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9 .- The Chamber of Commerce, on the Governor's recommendation, held a meeting to-day for the relief of the wounded at the battle of the doors were thrown open for the reception of hospital stores, and to-night the rooms are well filled, and an gent of the Governor, accompanied by a surgeon, will leave to-morrow, to render all the aid possible for the CINCINNATI, April 9 .- A boat has been commissioned

to take physicians, nurses, and stores, to the scene of the Tennessee battle. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held tolay, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to ourchase necessaries for the wounded. A large umor to go to Columbus, to-night, to urge the Legislature to make an appropriation to charter other boats, and pro-cure the necessary supplies. It is probable that three or four boats will leave here this week for Tennessee. A LOUISVILLE, April 9 .- A large meeting of citizens was held here to day, at which the Mayor presided, to make arrangements to take care of the wounded from Pittsburg. \$2,500 were contributed, and any further nount that might be desired offered.

The steamer Commercial left for the Tennessee river o-night, with medical and other supplies. The steamer Diligent will leave to-morrow with nurses and supplies. Any amount of hospital accommodation

War Bulletin—Thanks to the Almighty. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862.

ORDER GIVING THANKS FOR THE RECENT GREAT VIOTORIES OVER REBELS AND TRAITORS.

First. That at meridian of the Sunday next after the receipt of this order, at the head of every regiment in the armies of the United States there shall be offered, by its chaplain, a prayer giving thanks to the Lord of Host for the recent manifestation of His power in the averthrow of the rebels and traitors, and invoking the continuance of his aid in delivering this nation, by the arms of patriot soldiers, from the horrors of treason, rebelfinuance of his aid in detivering this nation, your sime of patriot soldiers, from the horrors of treason, robellion, and civil war.

Second. That the thanks and congratulations of the War Department are rendered to Major General Halleck for the signal ability and success that have distinguished all the military operations of his department, and for the spirit and courage manifested by the army under his command, under every hardship and against every odds, in attacking, pursuing and destroying the enemy wherever he could be found.

Third. That the thanks of the Department are also given to Generals Curtis and Sigel, and the officers and soldiers of their command, for the matchless gallantry at the bloody battle at Pea Ridge, and to Major Generals Grant and Buell, and their forces, for the glorious repulse of Beanregard at Pittsburg, in Tennessee, and to Major General Pope and his officers and soldiers, for the hravery and skill displayed in their operations against the rebels and traitors entreuched at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi river. The daring courage, diligent prosecution, persistent valer, and military result of these achievements are unsurpassed.

Everth. That there shall this day be a salute of one

Fourth. That there shall this day be a salute of one hundred guns from the United States arsenal at Washington, in honor of these great victories.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. THE VICTORY AT ISLAND No. 10.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The following congratulator: etter was sent, to-day, to Flag-Officer Foote by tele-WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862. Flag-Officer A. H. FOOTE, commanding the gunboats on the Western waters: A nation's thanks are due you and the brare officers and men of the flotilla on the Mississippi, whose labors and gallantry at Island No. 10, which surrendered to you yesterday, have, for weeks, been watched with intepse interest.

Tour friumph is not the less appreciated because it was

uph is not the less appreciated because it wa Your triumph is not the less appreciated because it was protracted and finally bloodless.

To that Being who has protected you through so many perils, and carried you onward to successive victories, be all praise for His continued goodness to our country, and especially for this last encess of our arms.

Let the congratulations to yourself and your command be also extended to the officers and soldiers who cooperated with you.

GIDTEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

The Atlantic Telegraph. New York, April 9—Advices per the Hibernian state that Cyrus W. Field had returned from Parks, and was to leave in the Asia, on the 20th, for the United States. His telegraphic scheme has been favorably received, and the laying down of a new cable to Newfoundland, within twelve mounts, is considered certain.

Sale of the Prize-Steamer Magnolia. New York, April 9.—The prize steamer Magnotic ecentry captured from the repols, was sold to-day f

NEW YORK, April 9.—There have been no arrivals to-ay via Sandy Hook. The gale has again commenced usy via Sancy most. The gate ass again commenced this evening.

The steamships China, for Liverpool, and Ericsson, are be h anchored at Quarantine. ____ Description of Corinth.

Corinth having been occupied by our forces, description of the town becomes interesting: Corinth is at the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston railways, in Tishomingo county (Mississippi), ninety-three miles. Tishomingo county (Mississippi) ninety three miles from Memphis, forty miles from Grand-Junction, one hundred and fifty-five miles from Columbus, Kentucky, fifty-eight miles from Jackson, Tennassee, eighty miles from Decatur, Alabama, and about twenty miles in a direct line from Savannah, Tennessee. From Pittsburg, where the main body of our army was lately encamped the distance to Corinth is about sighteen miles, by a good turn-piterred

Corinth is about sighteen miles, by a good turnpike-road.

Corinth is a very important strategical point.
It is situated in a hilly, semi-mountainous country,
a branch of the Apalachian range, which diverges
from the Alleghany mountains, and forms the
mountains and gold-bearing regions of Georgia and
Alabama. This village is nearly surrounded by
an irregular circle of bills, rising on the north,
about four miles distant, with the State line between Tennessee and Mississipsi crossing their
summit. The Mobile and Ohio railway crosses
this ridge through a out seventy-five feet in depth.
Similar cuts, of lesser depth, penetrate the hills on
the east, west, and south, where the railways enter. Beyond these hills, in the direction of Pittsburg and Savannah, the ground becomes more
level, and much of it is low and swampy.

GEO. STECK'S inimitable SQUARE-GRAND Planos! Have you seen them? If not, call on Mr. Govin, Seventh and Chestnut.

PETITIONS FOR EMANCIPATION.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. THE BILL TO INCREASE ITS EFFICIENCY PASSED. THE VOLUNTARY EMANCIPATION RE-

ITS FINAL PASSAGE. THE QUESTION OF DISTRICT ABOLITION AND COLONIZATION.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL REFERRED THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Military and Commercial Necessity for it.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862.

SENATE. Emancipation. Mesers HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan; OHAN-DLER (Rep.), of Michigan; TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois; SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio; and HABLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, presented petitions in favor of emanci-

National Armory and Depot.

Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, presented the memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin, for the establishment of a national army and depot in that State. Enforcement of the Law. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep) introduced a bill for the mononvenient enforcement of the laws of the United State or its security, by keeping the peace and good hohavior Salaries of District Attarneys.

The bill in relation to fixing the salaries of district atorneys was taken up.

After a discussion, the bill was passed—yeas 20, nays 10 motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the Senate went into executive session.
After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Efficiency of the Medical Department. The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army. The debate involved the question of in-corporating surgeons from the volucteer service with the regular slaft, thus giving a large field for selection. This was accred to as agreed to.

The bill, as amended on the recommendation of the

A Plea for the Sick and Wounded. A Plea for the Sick and Wounded.

During the debate on the medical bill, Mr. DUNN (U.), of Maryland, said he hoped the bill would be promptly passed. There comes up to us a cry of distress from our camps and hospitals, from our wounded and sick, who are cruel y suffering from the want of proper middical and hospital provisions. He would vote tor any bill calculated to give relief to our soldiers, who so nobly endured and suffered for their country. Our Medical Department needs reorganization and enlargement to enable it to attend properly to its vastly increased duties. Central Features of the Bill.

[The medical bill, as adopted, proposes to add to the present medical corps ten surgeous and ten assistant surgeous, to be promoted and appointed under the existing laws, and twenty medical cadets and as many hospital stawards as the surfacion general, under the direction of the stawards as the surfacion general, under the direction of the surgeon general, to have supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army. There are to be eight medical inspectors and medical purveyors, to be charged, under the direction of the surgeon general, with the selection and purchase of all medical supplies, Alleged Case of Contempt.

Alleged Case of Contempt.

Albert G. Higgins was brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt in falling to appear before the Select Committee on Government Contracts.

The Speaker asked him what answer he bad to make.

In reply, a written statement was read, to the effect that he had not heard of the committee being in Boston at the lime of the notice; and further, that he derived an impression from the officer serving it that the next day would do if he could not go that day. When he went the next day he found the committee had broken up.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a resolition that, whereas Albert G. Higgins had alice uppeared before the committee, and "answered all the questions put to bim, he be discharged on the payment of the fees chargeable on the warrant.

After a conversation, the resolution was amended by striking out the requirement to pay the fees, and adopted. striking out the requirement to pay the fees, and adopted, there being nothing to show that Mr. Higgins acted in

Appropriation for Civil Expenses. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making further appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Go

Post Office Appropriation. The House concurred in nearly all the Senate amendments to the Post Office appropriation bill. During the explanations, Mr. COLFAX (Bep.), of Indians, said the amount for special agents was nec. saary, as these officers open post offices and transact other mail business as our armies advance.

On motion of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, the Hause proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speakar's table.

The first was the joint resolution that Congress ought o co-operate with and afford aid to any State adopting the policy of gradual emancipation.

The Senate smendment, substituting the words "the United States" for "Congress," was then agreed to by the House. The proposition therefore requires only the President's approval to become a law. Branch City Post Offices.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the House bill, authorizing the establishment of branch post District Abolition and Colonization. The Senate bill appropriating a million of dollars for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and a hundred thousand for colonizing them, was taken up and read for the first dinie. The question occurring on its second reading, Mr VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, objected.

In case of an objection being made to the second read-

TEAS. Allen (Dem.),
Biddle (Dem.)
Blair (U.), Ya.
Brown (U.), Ya.
Calyert (U.)
Corning (Dem.),
Cravens (Dem.),
Crittenden (U.)
Delsplains (Dem.)
Grider (U.)
Rnglish (Dem.)
Grider (U.)
Hadl (U.)
Harding (U.) White (D.). Ohio

Aldrich (Rep.) Shellabar

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Bep.), of New York, moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table, which was agreed to.

The Bill Referred On motion of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, referred the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Unionhe rules requiring all bills making appropriations to hus referred for consideration. Pacific Railroad.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Pacific Railroad bill. Military and Commercial Necessity for the Road.

Mr. PHELPS (Bep.), of California, advocated it, regarding this means of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific as not only important in a military, but also in an agricultural and commercial point of view. Advocacy of the Bill. Mr. KULLEY (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, argued that the time is peculiarly, fitting for the commencement of this work, and our domestic-exigencies demand its early completion. Until we shall have built this road, our country can never assume its just and commanding position among the nations of the world. He considered the subject in all its various aspects.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, April 9, 1862. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'cleck by the Speaker.
Mr. CONNELL presented a remonstrance from Phila-delphis, against the running of passenger railway carson Sunday.

A number of petitions were presented for the passage of a law restricting the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and other corporations, with reference to mining restrictions.

privileges.

Messre, HIESTAND and GLATZ each presented pelitions for the alteration of the Columbia Dam, so as to sermit the free passage of fish. The joint resolution instructing our Bepresentatives in Gongress to oppose a general bankrupt law was re-ported as committed; also, the bill from the House to proported as committed; also, the bill from the House to provide for the adjudication and payment of military claims; also, with amendment, the bill for the relief of the stockholders and orediletrs of the Fajirmount Passenger Railway; also, the bill to authorize the city of Fittsburg to compromise with the holders of its bonds; also, the bill to extend the chartor of the Lancaster County Pank; also, the supplement to the Mahoning Railroad Company, with a negative recommendation.

Bills Considered. Bills Considered.

The bill to replore a separate representation to the counties of Bedford, Cumberland, Perry, and Somerset, came up in order, and was postponed for the present.

The bill to extend and renew the charter of the Columbia Bank passed finally.

The supplement to the general-school law was amended and jassed fially.

The joint resolution relative to purchasing clothing for wounded Pennsylvania volunteers was taken up and passed. passed.
The bill construing an act relative to taxing the At-lantic and Ohio, Philadelphia and Wikesbarre, Susque-hanns Elver, and North and Wast. Branch Talagraphs, Gempanies was passed finally.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Senate reassembled at three o'clock.

The Tomasse Tax. The bill to repeal the act for the commutation of the. onnage fax was taken up.
Mr. BOUND, of Northumberland, offered e. amend... nt imposing a tax upon tonnage on all railreads in the commonwealth.

A lengthy discussion, ensued, but, without taking any main action, the Sepate adjourned notil evening.

EVENING SESSION. The Senate met at 7 o'clock, and resurged the conside-ation of the bill to repeal the act for the commutation of

lars of a terrible conflict between the United States forces and the rebels at Pittsburg Landing. It created a profound sensation.

Br. KAINE, who had the floor when the despatch was read, and who was about discussing the State apportionment bill, mayed to adjourn for half an hour. The motion was afterwards withdrawn.

ment bill, mayed to adjourn for half an hour. The moston was atterwards withdrawn.

The Apportionment Bill.

Mr. KAINE opposed the State apportionment bill, as it had passed the Senate, and declared that it referred to, and endorsed the set of May last, which had been pramaturely and illegally basad by the Legislature.

Mr. AbmSTHONG, alluding to a disposition on the part of some of the members not to pass any bill, said that such a course would result in endless contested seats in Congress.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Ryon, Cessas, and others.

A personal controversy spring up between Mr. Grand (Union Democrat) and Mr. Rowland (Democrat), and continued for some time. The question turned on the laying the Memocracy of the two gentlemen, and acrimonious remarks passed between them.

Mr. HOPKINS finally called the attention of the House to the impropriety of allowing the debate to continue. The confideration of values in the speaker to maintain order.

The consideration of the apportionment bill having been resumed, the provious question (which procludes all debate) was called by Mr. ArmSTRONG.

The first section of the Senate apportionment bill was agreed to.

A communication was received from the Governor, in-

The first section of the first section of the Governor, in-agreed to. A communication was received from the Governor, in-viting the members and officers of the Legislature to the Executive mansion on Thursday evening.

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

The Apportionment Bill.

The apportionment bill was again taken up and considered. As each section of the bull as passed by the Senate was read, the Democratic members offered amendments, but the amendments were all voted down by the Bepublicaus and Union Democrats. The year and mays were also alled upon each section.
Mr. McMAKIN, of Philadelphia, made a speech while Mr. MCMAKIN, or Philadelphia, made a speech while the second section was under consideration. He said that it was apparent, from the votes of the House, that it was the intention of the majority, and also their fixed de-termination, to inflict upon the city of Phil-delphia and the State this infamous bill, sent hero from the Senate, the provisions of which, so far as the city is concerned, are so manifestly wrong and unfair that no good citizen could endorse them. The speaker alleges that this apportionment distributions a majority of critizens by throwing all the strong Democratic wards in the city into portronment distranchies a majority of citizens by throwing all the atrong Democratic wards in the city into one Congressional district. The other three districts are so constituted as to insure Republican majorities, thus making the election of any Democratic candidate impossible. Thus, Mr. M. declared a large proportion—indeed, a majority of these districts—will have no representative. For these reasons, the speaker, in the name of his constituents, and in the name of those distranchised, entered his protest against what he tormed a four wrong and a gioss outlyage.

Mir. ALIMSTRONG defended the bill. He declared that, unless it was passed, there would be no apportionment of the State this year.

The remainder of the afternoon session was consumed in the consideration of the bill, its opponents using various tactics of parliamentary rules to cause delay. Considerable excitement prevailed, but the friends of the bill finally succeeded in ordering a session for this ovening. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION. The House reassembled at 7 o'clock.
The consideration of the apportunment bill was renumed. The bill, as it came from the Senate, was passed o a second reading, and was then laid over.

The bill to facilitate the payments to the willows and

children of deceased soldiers was passed. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

ort Lafayette Prisoners-Excitement Caused by War News-City Dispensaries-Funeral of Mr. Goodhue-Sale of South Carolina Cotton-Colonel Sweeny-Sailing of the China-An Rutesprising Vanker Cirl in Peru-Stocks - Dry Goods-Cutile Market - Mar-Correspondence of The Press]

New Your, April 9, 1992. The commission to examine national prisoners, now in the forts of the United States, commenced their duties here, relative to Fort Lafayette, yesterday. The following is the regult of their deliberations up to noon today: Released on taking the oath of allegiance, Wm W. Hendricks, Jonah Potterfield. Released on parole of honor not to extend any aid or comfort to the enemy.

David C. Wattles, Capt. Issue L. Viguers. Recommitted to Fort Lafayette, Wm. II. Hill, Sidney Bennett, Wm. H. Chikle, E. W. Cecil, Col. Tocunna, (the celebrated French ludy.) and Mr. Chaplin, who is placed on the footing of a prisoner of war. The commissioner have summoned another batch of the prisoners at For Lafayette before them for examination. The city is in a state of almost wild excitement over the news from the West. In the United States Circuit Cour. Judge Smalley announced the news from Island No 10 by reading the latest despatch. The jury broke out in a burst of cheering, and, although generally ideemed inproper, the Judge continued the reading of the despath The monthly report of the New York dispensaries, jist

sirgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded, gratuitously, to 11,224 persons. The principal cause of death were pithisis, pneumonia, hydrocephalus, and albuminaria. The prevailing diseases chiefly affocts. the respiratory and circulating system. Among the most important were phthisis and phononia. The funeral ceremonies of the late Robert C. Goothustook place this morning at All-Fouls Church. The congregation was large, the clunreth being well filled with an audience composed mostly of merchants of this city, who know that decased as a member of this city, who Goodhine & Co. Dr. Bellows preached the funeral sermon, and paid a high tribate to the many good qualities of deceased. After the funeral rites were concluded, the body was taken to Greenwood for interment.

The largest auclion sale of South Carolina condecabel rebel cotton, of the well-known Sen Island variety, which has yet been made for Government account, will take place to morrow, in this city, by order of the Collector of the port. The extent of the sale, together with the great value and scarcity of this variety of cotton, will attract a great number of buyers. The cotton has been most carefully ginned, and is in excellent condition. The work of preparing it for market was done

Landing, is the most important news taken out by the

1000 Missouri 6s ... 51 5000 do ... b80 51 10000 do ... 50 X 5000 Brook W L'n .. 100 5 2000 Hud R 1st ... 104 1000 Hud R 3d m ... 83 30000 Am Gold ... 101 X 10000 do ... 151 101 X 100 Pacific M S..20 .100 X 5 do ... 100 X At auction to day, Messre, A

the vorsted dress goods were yet to be sold. The attendance was large, including buyers from. Malivilla. Tenn., and Wheeling, Va. Large lines of ginghams brought 8 and 15c, lawns 6% and 14c.

The receipts of Cattle of all kinds at the several market places in the city, (including 100 beeves sent direct to slaughter houses, and not yarded) are 400? Beeves, 100. Cows, 845 Veals, 4,717 Sheep and Lambs and 12,333 Swine; which, as compared with those of last week, show an increase of 624 Beeves, 251 Veals, and 1,392 Swine, and a decrease of 67 Cows, and 633-Sheep and Lambs. The Beeves at Allerton's were from the following States: N. York, 396; Pennaylvania, 49; Obio, 590; Indiana, 92; ninois, 2,279; Kentucky, 18f; Connectiont, 15; Tows, 66; Michigan, 98; and Missouri, 181; Total, 37 796. They were received by the following routes; Eric Rasiroad, 1,279; Hudson River Italiroad, 1,432; Hashen-Railroad, 612; Camden & Amboy, 26; New Jarsey Contral, 233; Hudson river boats, 163, and on foot, 44. The Beef Cattle itals has been less favorable to drovers than last weak, the increased supply causing a dullness and a decline in prices of one-quarter to one half a cent per b. The stock has been generally of good-quality, and several very good Groves were taken for the agmy—a fact which deserves notice, as contractors usually-furnish the cheapest article in market. At noon for day-they years are well cleaned out, and the clusing prices are about one-quarter of a cent, below the best of last veek. We quote premium beef at 9 to 9% cents, extra at 8 to 8% cents, first quality at 7% to 7% cents, extra at 8 to 8% cents, first quality at 7% to 7% cents, extra at 8 to 8% cents, first quality at 7% to 7% cents, extra at 8 to 8% cents, first quality at 7% to 8% each, and to 10 market is very dulf at 820 to 8% each, as to 90 cents, extra at 8 to 8% cents, first quality at 7% to 8% each, and 10c a mumber sold

ASHES = The market is without change to meta; the cound fair; sales of Potens \$5 624; and Proceeds \$5 50. Flore Asp. Mayor.—The market for Viveters and take Flour opened dulk and heavy; ere the close of a.10c.: for extras. Rye Flour is in fairrequest, and is awady; sales of 200 Bulls at \$5.100 M.25. Corn Bleak is steady and in fake-request; sales of 900 bbig at \$2.30 m 2 20 for Jersey \$1.123,15 for Brandrwine. Companies was passed many.

The expendences of the House to the bill relative to gas companies were non-concurred in.

The applement to the act for the sale of railroids, on pier; \$2.3401.35 for rot-Western, delivered.

Single, &c., was considered and passed. Adjourned.

Dialry in in fair request, and in limited supply; sales the property of the second white in

S1324 for suber Iowa, delivered; \$1.25 for red Insper, on pier; \$2.34-1.35 for red Western, delivered. Inside in Inside Insid

ration of the bill to repeat the act for the commutation of the tonnage tax.

The amendment taxing all the raincads in the State was adopted. This is understood to be equal to killing the bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 10 c'clock by the Speaker.

Efforts were made to reconsider the vote by which the House recently defeated the bill allowing an extension of the North Philadelphia Bailroad. A variety of graints of order were raised, and debated, consuming much time. The House finally refused to reconsider.

A despatch was rend by the Clerk giving the particular taxing and the state of 1,200 thereos at 10 c'clock by the Speaker.

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A despatch was rend by the Clerk giving the particular taxing and the stady demand; sales of 1,200 thereos at 200 for prime mess; and 2,300 for India shipments. Bear in fair demand; also of 1,200 thereos at 200 for prime mess; and 2,300 for India shipments. Bear in fair demand; also of 1,200 thereos at 200 for prime mess; and 2,300 for India shipments. Bear in request and firm, particularly sheet middle; sales of 1,500 bils at \$12.25013 for plain moss, and \$14.2500 his of the course of the particular taxing and 2,500 for India shipments. Bear in fair demand; and 2,500 for India shipments. Bear in fair demand; and 2,500 for India shipments. Bear in fair demand; and 2,500 for India shipments. Bear in fair demand; and 2,500 for India shipments. Bear in fair demand; and 2,500 for India shipments. Bear is in fair demand; and 2,500 for India shipments. Bear in fair demand; and 2,500 for India shipments. Bear in fair demand; and 2,500 for India shipments. Bear in fair demand; and 2,500 for India shipments. Bear in fair demand; and 2,500 for India shipments. Bear in fair demand; and 2,500 for India shipments. Bear in fair