The Press.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The news from Yorktown is important. Information received in the Union camp estimates the rebe: force at 60,000 men, with nearly 500 guns. They have also several steamers and transports which can carry reinforcements to them in an emergency. General Joseph Johnston, the commander of the Department of Virginia, has arrived and taken command of the troops, who are said to be the "flower" of the rebel army. In consequence of the unfavorable weather. General McClellan's column will not be in a condition for several days yet to commence the attack on the entrenchments, and no doubt before that time the rebels will have nearly 100,000 men. But our troops are confident of victory, and desire to emulate the bravery and endurance of their brethren of the West, the news of the glorious victories at Island No. 10 and Pittsburg Landing having been communicated to them. They have determined to reach Richmond, and WILL DO 17, though the obstacles were twice as

formidable. The complete details of the most desperate struggle at Pittsburg Landing, as they continue to arrive. only serve to increase our admiration of the indomitable spirit of the Union troops. It was this, not less than their skilful marshaling by such generals as Grant and Buell, that turned the tide of fortune, and crowned with victory the nation's sacred emblem. Such a spirit, evoked on the most momentous battle-field of the war, is at once the surest evidence of a righteous cause, and the firmest guarantee that such a cause must finally prevail. An unusually interesting letter from Nashville will be found on our first page, interesting because it contains the demise of a Secession journal, and refers to the revival of business and the increase of confidence among the loyalists of that city. President Lincoln has issued a feeling proclama

tion, in acknowledgment of the late Union successes. The President recommends to the people of the entire Union that, at their next assembling for Divine worship, they return thanks to the Almighty for his inestimable blessings, and invoke his guidance, that peace, unity, and harmony be speedily restored throughout their borders.

Further details of the war in New Mexico have been received in Washington. The Texans, one hundred and fifty strong, had evacuated Santa Fe, and were marching along the river. Col. Slough had left Union City with fourteen hundred men to join Canby. A despatch from Fort Union, dated 23d ult., states that the Texans occupy a position in the vicinity of Albuquerque, and are estimated to number twenty-four hundred men, with twentyone pieces of artillery.

Later news from Island No. 10 makes the victory of our troops in that quarter more complete than at first reported. Nearly the whole rebel force on the Island and in the surrounding batteries, numbering over 5,000 troops, have been taken prisoners, together with one major general and three brigadiers. Immense quantities of cannon, ammunition, commissary and quartermaster stores, etc., were also captured. We are afraid that the people, in their joy over the Pittsburg battle, have overlooked the achievements of Commodore Foote and General Pope, and the officers and men under them, and have not awarded them sufficient praise for their gallant exploits.

Congress Yesterday.

SENATE. - Resolutions from the State of Massachusetts approving the voluntary emancipation resolutions were presented. A resolution was to the Senate what disposition had been made of the vessels captured at Roanoke. Mr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the fugitive slave law. The bill to establish a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghae was taken up, but no definite action was taken upon it. Mr. Willey offered an amendment to the confiscation bill, making an appropriation of five millions for the colonization of freed negroes. The Senate then went into executive session. House.-A resolution of gratitude and thanks the Military Committee. The Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means. The item appropriating thirteen millions for iron-clad gunboats was agreed to. The amendment making an appropriation to the Stevens battery was adopted. The Senate bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up and discussed. Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolutions concerning neutral maritime rights, and gave a lengthy exposition of

Legislature Yesterday.

SENATE.—The House bill granting a separate representation to Bedford, Somerset, Cumberland and Perry counties, was passed. The House resojected without consideration; likewise the bill to tax bankers and brokers. The House bill providing for a resumption of specie payments was taken up and the first section passed.

House.-The State apportionment bill passed finally. The appropriation bill was reported by the committee of conference, and agreed to. The Senate amendments to the act repealing the com-

mutation tonnage bill, were not concurred in. THE contrast between the Breckinridge partisans and the Republican leaders grows stronger at every election. The Breckinridge sympathizers with Treason call their cabal the Democratic party. With this for their fortress, they attack the Republicans and give aid and comfort to the public enemy, and refuse admission into their close corporation unless the condition precedent of concurrence in their action is candidly accepted. The Republican leaders, either generously, as in the States of Olio and New York, postpone their party and when they feel that but for these prename in order to give loyal Democrats an opportunity to co-operate with them, or, as in the case of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maine, retain their party symbols and place loyal Democrats on their tickets. A contrast like this needs no words to make it more significant. The Republicans, having currency. For years past, all the producing fairly achieved control of the Federal Government, desire to retain this control. To do so, deemable and depreciated paper money, which they imitate the sagacity of the Democracy be- they had to take in payment of their labor, fore it was besotted by subserviency to slavery. and which they could not pass, except Acting upon the exigencies of the hour, they at a ruinous discount. This one measure rally all true men to their standard, and for alone is in good part equivalent for many the time, even postpone their party name. of the burdens they are compelled to bear. The common-sense example of Republican The notes of the United States circulate every-States like New York and Ohio-the magnanimous action of the Republicans of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Mainewill, of course, not be lost upon the Republi. cans of Pennsylvania. If there was a good reason for the liberality referred to in other quarters, there is a much stronger rea-

State saved from the same baleful influence.

those who claim to be Republicans per se must

at once be discouraged in attempts to revive

complish perfect and permanent success. THE PASSAGE of the tax-bill in the House on Tuesday was attended by one or two suggestive facts, which we cannot permit to pass without comment. There was a vote upon the question of taxing slaves. This simple amendment caused some debate, and led to a variety of opinions. It was a proper measure, but was defeated for a number of reasons. Mr. LOVEJOY and his friends of the ultra school voted against it on the theory that it recognized negroes as property, and to tax them would be an unfortunate and fatal recognition of the negro as a chattel. The Border-State men opposed it with the usual argument that if it was passed all the Union men in their States would immediately become rebels. The Democrats of the Vallandigham stripe opposed it. of course, because it would have placed upon the Southern men some of the burdens of the war. In its favor were fifty-one Republican votes, while against it were seventyfive Democrats and radical Republicans. We regret that the House should have failed to pass such a just provision, and we have hopes that it will be restored by the Senate. On the final passage of the bill there were but thirteen negative votes. Three Republicans voted against it from local reasons. The remainder were composed of such Democrats as KERRI-GAN. COX. VOORHEES, and VALLANDIGHAM.

Their course on this question shows us what

may be expected from them in the event of a

reorganization of their old party. They are

only consistent in supporting such measures

as will embarrass the Government. It is well

enough to consider these facts as they are de-

veloped. They will materially aid the people

in making up a record.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1862. Beyond the victory of our soldiers and seamen are the grave and grander issues confided to the statesmen. These will demand the utmost wisdom of the patriotic, as they will tempt the ambition and cupidity of the disloyal. In such a crisis, the latter will start with many advantages, and it is only by the sagacity and prudence of the former classthose who are sincerely determined to do their best for the general welfare—that the intrigues and designs of reckless and desperate men can be effectually stayed and permanently defeated. On the subject of taxation a great clamor may be expected from the partisans who assisted in the measures which undoubtedly produced the war. Coolly forgetful that the slightest exhibition of courage or foresight on their part or on the part of their President, James Buchanan, would have arrested the preparations of the Secessionists, they have already seized upon the tax bill, which is in fact a consequence of their own complicity with the Secessionists, or rather a result of their submission to these traitors, in order, if possible, still further to damage the loyal States and to give new license and future forgiveness to the rebel chiefs. It was well said.

by one who has reflected deeply on this subject, that if the rebels had not been driven back by the forces of the General Government, raised at an expense which these taxes are to liquidate, they would have invaded the free States, according to their repeated declarations, and in a few short days would have inflicted such injury upon property and persons in that section of the Union, as thousands of millions of dollars would not have repaired in a century of time. One day's excesses of a rebelarmy in Pennsylvania or New York-one half day of the Merrimac in the Delaware or Hudson-would have cost the people of those States alone more than the whole amount of their share of the Federal debt incurred in confining these murderers of Liberty within their own limits. The price to be paid by the loyal people for the great acts of protection and punishment resorted to by President Lincoln is, therefore, comparatively small. Mr. Thaddens Stevens, the able chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, in his speech prior to the passage of the bill in that branch of Congress, on Tuesday last, exposed the efforts of the Secession sympathizers in the free States. and explained the general character of the bill itself, in the following explicit and condensed

terms:

"We are now about to take final action on this important bill. If it should become a law, it will, undoubtedly, be a subject of comment among well-meaning people, and be used as an engine of mischief by unprincipled men, who prefor the possession of power to the prosperity of their country. These remarks are not suggested by the conduct of any of the members of this House. I take pleasure in saying that, in the Committee of Ways and Means, there was the entire absence of all party feeling, and the most cordial desire of every member to promote the public welfare. And I have a ber to promote the public welfare. And I have a strong hope that the same spirit in this House will give this measure a unanimous vote, and that no member will shrink from his share of the responsibility. But while such is the patriotic spirit of this body, I cannot be blind to the use which will

this body, I cannot be blind to the use which will hereafter be made of it by small politicians. I will, therefore, say a few words in its defence.

"In selecting the objects of taxation, the committee have found it necessary to visit many articles which they would have gladly spared. They have, however, laid no burdens on those who have but small means. They have exempted property and business below the value of \$600, so that the proor man's tenement-shall not be disturbed. that the poor man's tenement shall not be disturbed by the tax gatherer. For the same reason, they have laid no poll tax. They have, no doubt, not-withstanding their best efforts, failed to equalize the burden to the extent which they desired. They have attempted to raise the largest sums from articles of luxury, and from the large profits of wealthy men. But even on these articles, the tax is light compared with that of other countries. Take spirits as a sample. You may call it a luxury or a nuisance, as best suits your taste. The excise

"Tobacco stands in the same list. Even now when England has reduced her tariff, her duty or the raw material is seventy two cents per pound; on manufactured, or cigars, \$2.16; on sunf, \$1.41; on stems and scraps, seventy-two cents. In this bill, the raw material is free; manufactured, ten cents per pound; cigars ten cents; smoking, five cents; snuff, eight cents; scraps, nothing. Where we have laid a tax on the domestic article, the committee have adopted the principle of laying compensatory duties on the foreign article when imported. This we deem necessary to retain the home markbt, sind not to discriminate against our

own industry.
"The income tax has been found very difficult to ndjust so as to escape double taxation. But the committee thought it would be manifestly unjust to allow the large money operators and wealthy merchan's, whose incomes might reach hundreds of thousands of dollars, to escape from their due proportion of the burden. They hope they have succeeded in excluding from this tax the articles

and subjects of gain and profit which are taxed in another form.
"The committee have been greatly embarrassed by the Canadian reciprocity treaty. They have been obliged to omit many articles which, with a light tax, would have produced a large revenue. This is but one of many illustrations of the evil of commercial treaties, which are in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The treaty-making power has no more right to regulate commerce than it has to declare war and raise armics and navies.
"I have no fear that the loyal people of the free In have no tear that the loyal people of the free States will complain of any burdens which may be necessary to vindicate the authority of the Union, and establish on a firm basis the principle of self-government and the inalienable rights of man. So long as this money is honestly and economically expended, they will not ropine. While the rich and the thrifty will be obliged to contribute largely from the abundance of their means, we have the consolicity to know that no hydreps have hear

consolation to know that no burdens have been imposed on the industrious laborer and mechanic; that the food of the poor is untaxed; and that no one will be affected by the provisions of this bill whose living depends solely on his manual labor. The efforts of the demagogue will be futile in arousing the people against the tax bill, when they feel that the laborer and mechanic, and the food of the poor, are left untouched by that great act of public necessity. Nor will the rich and the thrifty, the capitalist and the property-holder, join the ranks of the sympathizers with treason, when they, on their part, realize not only that these taxes are the result of the wise precautions of the Government to maintain the national credit unimpaired and to pay the interest on the public debt, cautions they would not now be in the enjoyment of either property or stocks, or only the shadows of both. The machinations of the enemies of the war in the loyal States must be greatly impeded, moreover, by the fact that we now have a healthy and popular national

classes have been taxed and plundered by irrewhere, are gladly taken, at their full value, by banks and business men, and are handled even in the Seceded States as the evidences of the

better coming time. The confiscation question, however, will excite the greatest difference of opinion among the friends of the war. You can unson for still greater liberality and prudence derstand this difference better by reading the here. If the city of Philadelphia is to be respective speeches of Mr. Cowan and Mr. rescued from the Breckinridge faction, and the Trumbull, the first in opposition, and the second in support of confiscation. Here again the political opponents of the Administration will have an opportunity to create dissatisthe contracted spirit so indignantly discarded faction. But I have great confidence by the men who could have been victorious by that when public men agree in putting any course of action, but who preferred to be down the rebellion, they will not be long generous to former opponents, in order to ac- before reaching some common ground as to the proper disposition of the property of armed rebels. It would be a most lame and impotent conclusion if no remedy could be found by which the heaviest burdens of the war could be imposed upon those who began it. Such a confession would give to the disloyal men enormous facilities, and would restore them to power and position, to the annoyance and disgust of the loyal people North and South. In the inthe conquest of the States is complete, there

terval, however, which must exist before is nothing to prevent the President from taking the property of the rebels, wherever it may be found, and appropriating it to the common fund and to the common use. Never, at any period in the world's have public men been called upon to assume responsibilities so grave; and never have the

highest qualities of statesmanship been so much in demand. OCCASIONAL. Public Amusements. Miss Charlotte Thompson will take a benefit at the Walnut-street Theatre to-night, appearing in two pieces, "Madelaine" and "The Little Treasure," in neither of which has she ever before played in Philadelphia. She

which has see ever beste purpose in Interscription. She is in many respects the pleasantest and best of our young actresses. Her passion for the stage is akin to her ambition. She is evidently susceptible of the most subtle feelings, and capable of the profoundest representation. Her reception here has been flattering, and she has drawn uniformly intellectual and appropriative audiences, never catering to vulgar taste, but pleasing all who can recognize truthfulness, grace, and genius.

SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, &c.-The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of three hundred pieces volvet, Brussels, three-ply, superfine Venetian, and list carpets; white and red checked Canton and cocoa matrings, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue on a credit of four months, commencing this morning at 101 o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co. auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 231 Market street.

FROM WASHINGTON THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE AND A BANKRUPT LAW.

OUR RECENT VICTORIES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT THE PEOPLE RECOMMENDED TO GIVE THANKS. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED. Heavy Guns Ordered by the Navy De partment.

ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPER IN TROUBLE THE REPORTED OCCUPATION OF CORINTH THE NEWS NOT CONFIRMED.

THE SITUATION IN GENERAL FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, April 10, 1862. Proclamation of the President on th Recent Victories. Bu the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION. It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victo ies to the land and naval forces engaged in Suppressing in internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert fro our country the dangers of foreign intervention and in

vasion.

It is, therefore, recommended to the people of the United States that, at their next weakly assemblages in their accustomed places for public worship which shall occur after the notice of this proclamation shall have been received, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavelly Father for thee inestimable blessings; that they then and there implore spiritual consolations in behalf of all who have been brought into antiction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine suidance for cur national councils, to the end that they midance for our national councils, to the end that the may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the estadishment of fraternal relations among all the country of the earth. In witness whereof, I have becounts set my hand an caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

caused the seat of the United States to be affixed.
[L. s] Done at the city of Washington, this the
It il day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand
sight hundred and sixty-two, and of the United States the eighty-sixth.
By the President,
WULLAW H Swapp Secretary of State. By the President, ABRAHAI
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of St Executive Session of the Senate. The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirment the nominations of Colonel G. M. Dodge, of Iowa; Colone

R. S. Canby, Nineteenth Infantry, and Paymaster Ben-amin Brice, to be brigadier generals of volunteers. Bayard Taylor, of New York, Secretary of Legation t St. Petersburg ; Green Clay, of Kentucky, Secretary Legation at Turin; Cyrus O. Poole, of New York Consul at Minatitlan; George P. Vanwyck, of York, Consul at Bayonne; J. S. Redfield, of New York, Consul at Otranto; James Leslie, of Pennsylvania Consul at Lyons; Wm. E. Webster, Appraiser of Merchandise at Boston; John M. Allen, of Illinois, Register t Land Office, Vermillion, Dakotah Territory; Wm. II Bennett, of Oregon, to be Marshal of the State; Wm allup, Postmaster at Tiffin, Ohio ; Lieutenants Francis . Haggerty, J. B. M. Mullany, Matthias C. Marin, and . R. P. Rogers, to be Commanders in the Navy. To be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps, from the st of September, 1861, Second Lieutenants Jehr A. BURROUGH and WILLIAM H. PARKER. To be first lientenants in the Marine Corps, from the 25th November, 1861, FREDERICK H. CORRIE, of Kentucky, and CHARLES H. NYE, of Ohio. First Assistant Engineer David B. Macoun to be Chief Engineer in the Navy, from the 15th of Septem.

ber. 1861. First Assistant Engineer GEORGE F. Kutz to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy, from the 10th of Novem сг, 1861. CHARLES HENRY DAVIS to be captain in infantry. George Houver of the District of Columbia, to 1 second lieutenant in the Fourteeuth Begiment of In-

GEORGE K. SANDERS, private, to be second lieutenant LOUIS C. BAILEY, of the District of Columbia, to be econd lieutenaut. LLOYD M. HARRISON, of the District of Columbia, to be second lieutenant. to be brigadier general. ISAAC I. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, to be bri

gedier general. JOHN CLARK, of Massachusetts, to be commissary Bankrupt Law-Philadelphia Board Trade.

It is intended to have a vote on Mr. Roscow Cove LING's bankrupt law on Monday next. There are as numerse number of petitions for and against a bankrur measure. The Philadelphia merchants protest against it, to the benefit of Southern debtors; but there is a provise in the bill that no disloyal citizen shall be entitled to i benefits. The Philadelphia Board of Trade have sent memorial to the Senate, setting forth that a general bankrupt law has, of late, been actively urged on public attention; that various forms of such law have been sug gested, and public and private support. The grave ques ions involved have received more or less general, by necessarily imperfect consideration. Every such measure has appeared to the memorialists either to demand scrutiny or to require important alterations. Some the legislation proposed is manifestly open to serious ob ections. In view of the pressure of public business, and legislation on this subject should be carefully considered and a bill framed not to serve private interests or ten

memorialists, therefore, ask for a committee of nine Sena bankrupt law. Heavy Guns Ordered by the Navy De-

partment. The Navy Department has ordered the casting of fift 15-inch Dahlgren guns at Pittsburg. The draughts o moulds, &c., have been prepared by Captain Dahlgren. and it is understood that the guns will be much shorter and thicker than the 15-inch Rodman gun. Most of the the new vessels, of the Monitor style, and others, whose construction has been already directed by Secretary Welles. The Department is very anxious that Cor additional gunboats may be at once laid. It is felt the least, while those already constructed are subject t service. Those which have been got up from merchant vessels are only fit for brief periods of duty, the engine and timbers not being of half the strength of vessels tha are constructed for the navy.

List of Prisoners from the United States Ship Congress. The following has been received at the Navy Depart The subscriber, PETER J. HARGOUS, is, of course, in

cieded among the prisoners.

Tonacco Warehouse, 1

RIGHBOND, Va., April 3, 1862.

Siz: The following is a correct list of the men taken prisoners from the Uzited States ship Congress, on this 5th of March last, at Newport News—viz: Wm. Robinson, seaman; James A. Wicks, second master; Jeremiah O'Connor, captain of the hold; Arthur Clega, do.; David, Sherry, boatswain's mate; Amos Gatupe, carpenter's mate; Peter Barker, colored, cook; Charles Costello, seaman; Thomas C. Jones, do.; Samuel Kelly, do. Michael Quinn, ordinary seaman; John Tonson, do.; W. H. Williams, do.; Benj F. Wing, landsman; Math. Kenny, do.; Edw. Morrissey, do.; Danl. Barton, colored, do.; Jan. McCanley, do.; John Beard, ordinary seaman; John Williams, landsman; John O'Malley, marine; Wm. Baldwin, Coast Guard, Ninety-ninth Regiment New York S. V.; John Blackwood, do.; Richard Thomas, do.; Miller Delane, do.; Archibald McClain, do.; John Peterson, do.; Francis Kenny, do.; James Goodwin, do.

Goodwin, do.

In the hospital at Portsmouth, Va., John Collins,
lunter gunner, slightly wounded; Thomas Forward
landsman, badis burned; Flynn, do., left log amputated To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy. Gen. Fremont's Department.

The fellowing despatch was received to day from Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War: General Milroy is in possession of Monterey and Crab-The enemy's mounted scoats are still in sight of Monterey. Their rear guard was driven back by our troops. They are reported fortifying themselves east of the She

nandosh mountains.

Major General Commanding. The Philadelphia Inquirer under Ban of the War Department. The following orders were issued to-day: To the Military Supervisor of Telegraphs:

Sint: You are directed to stop all telegraphic communication to the Philadelphia Inquirer, until satisfactors proof is furnished to this Department that the recent publications respecting operations by the account of the communication of the communications are not as a second communication of the communications are not considered. proof is attributed to this Department that the second publications respecting operations by the army at York-town were duly authorized.

You will proceed to Fortress Monroe, and make ar-rangements to enforce the orders of this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

CRDERED,
CRDERED,
CRDERED,
That all applications for passes by newspaper editors or correspondents shall be referred to Col. Edwards S. Sanford, Military Supervisor of Telegraphs, &c., and be milisect to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by this Department.

EDWIN M STANTON, Secretary of War. Bill for the Better Enforcement of Laws. Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill in the Senate, yester day, providing that the commissioners who are or may be

appointed, by any circuit court of the United States, with authority to arrest, imprison, or to bail, for crimes or offences against the laws, shall have, and exercise, the same powers, as judges of the district courts, to hold to security of the peace, and for good behavior, in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. All bail bonds in criminal cases, and bonds to keep the peace, and for good behavior, shall, from the date thereof until the same are discharged, be a lien upon all the real estate of the respective principals in the bends situate within the State where the bonds respectively are taken. This bill was referred to the Com nittee on the Judiciary.

The Treasury Notes.

The first four millions of treasury notes that were reeived being of the denomination of one thousand dolare, they were soon got off at the Tressury Department those which have been coming for a week back are of the denomination of fives and tens. As it is necessary that these should be got off as rapidly as possible, in order to relieve the wants of public creditors, Mr. Clarke, of the Secretary's office, set to work to get up a machine for cutting them. This has been accomplished, and it works sdmirably.

Sale of the Alexandria Railroad. The Washington and Alexandria Bailroad was sold to day, at Alexandria, and purchased by ALEXANDER HAY, Era, of Philadelphia, for twelve thousand five hundred dollars. He is the owner and atterney for claims to more than two hundred thousand dollars.

Fugitives from Labor and Justice. The following bill was offered in the Senate yes.org Senator Wilson, of Massachusetta: A bill to amend an act approved September 18th, 1850, extitled an act to amend, and supplementary to the act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice, and

ersons escaping from the service of their masters, ap-

persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February 12, 1793.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That whenever any citizen of the United States of America shall file, with any judge of a District Court of the United States, or with any commissioner of any Circuit Court of the United States, authorized to take acknowledging of the land allidavits, his pitition retting forth that a person hold to service or labor in any State, under the laws thereof, has escaped from that State into another, and that said fujitive from service or labor is due to the petitioner by the laws of the State whence such escape has been made, and that said fujitive from service or labor is, to the feed of the petitioner's knowledge and belief, within the district in which such Judge or commissioner has jurisdiction, and shall verify such petition by oath or affirmation before the judge or commissioner to issue his warrant, addressed to the merchal of the said district, or any of his denuties, commanding him to take the body of the said alleged fugitive, if found within his precinct, and him safely keep, so that he have kim before the said judge or commissioner upon the return day of said warrant, which return day shall he not less than five nor him rafely keep, so that he have him before the said judge or commissioner upon the roturn day of said warrant, which return day shall be not less than five nor more than thirty days from the issuing of said warrant. Sec. 2. And he if further enacted, That if, upon the return day of the warrant, the marshal or his deputy shall return the warrant to the judge or commissioner with his return thereon written, setting forth the acts done by virtue thereof, and if it shall appear by said roturn that the process has been duly executed, it shall be the duty of the judge or commissioner to examine the alleged fugitive in a place apart, and in the presence only of his combsel, if any he have; and if said alleged fugitive, having been first duly cautioned and informed of the provitions of this act, and that he has a right to a trial by jury, and that he is free from all danger and peril whatever from his plea to said petition to be made, shall confess that he owed service or labor to the petitioner, and that he had escaped from the State where such service or labor is due, and shall afterwards, in an pertitioner, and that he had escaped from the State where such service or labor is due, and shall afterwards, in an open and public place, being publicly cited, plead guilty to the allegations of the petition, the judge or commissioner may enter judgment thereon for the petitioner, and may issue his warrant to the marshal aforesaid, or any of his deputies, commanding him to take the body of said fugitive, and him safely convey to the boundary line of said district, and him there safely deliver to the retitioner. petitioner.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if, upon the SEC. 3. And be it jurther enacted. That if, upon the return of the warrant of arrest, as aforesaid, the judge or commissioner shall not issue his warrant of rondition according to the provisions of section two of this act, or if, being duly cited thereto, the alleged fugitive shall plead not guilty to the allegations of the petition, it shall be the duty of the judge or commissioner to certify a copy of the petition with the proceedings thereon; and said certified copy of the petitioner's request shall be entered, by the circle of the District Court for the said district, upon the decket of said court for thus the warrant in the

tified copy of the petitioner's request shall be entered, by the vierh of the District Court for the said district, upon the docket of said court forthwith, whether in term time or vacation. The plea to the petition shall be not gailty, and shall be entered by the clerk upon the entry of the case; and the alleged fugitive may, under such plea, set up any defence to the petition, whether of law or fact, in the same manner as the defondant may to an indictment at the common law. The trial of such petition shall be by jury, and within forty days after the entry of the case, and shall be conducted according to the rules of law and of evidence upon the trial of indictments in said court, and it shall be the right of the jury to return a general verdict. And the court, when necessary, shall order jurors to be summoned to attend such trial, and shall render judgment on the verdict of the jury.

Sec 4. And be if further enacted, That the final judgment of the District Court upon such petition may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Gircuit Court of the United States holden in the same district, upon writ of error, in the manner provided in the twenty-second section of the act of Congress of September 23th, 1789, and the final judgment of such Circuit Court may also be re-examined and reversed or affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, as specified in said statute: Provided, however, that any such writ of error shall in either case be sucd out within thirty days after the outry of the judgment sought to be reversed, and if thirty days after any judgment of the petitioner shall edapse without a writ of error shall be finally affirmed, it shall be the duty of the court rendering final judgment to issue a warrant of rendition, as provided in the second section of this act, or to remit the case to the lower court for that purpese.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, shall seek to enforce such claim under the provisions of this act, he shall, before any order for the surrecter of the person whose service is claimed, establish that he has not taken up arms against the United States during the present rebollion, or in any manner given aid or comfort to said rebellion, but that he is, and has been, loyal to the Government of the Tuited States. United States.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, It shall be the duty SEC. 6. And be it rurther onacted, it shall be the duty of such marshal, or his deputy, upon the tender to him, at any time before final judgment, of a bond, with sufficient sureties for the value, in the State whence the escape is alieged; of the service or labor alleged in the petition to be due for the appearance, from time to time, of the alleged fugitive before any caurtin which the case is then pending, or to which it may be taken, and to abide the final judgment in the case to release said fugitive from justice.

SKC. 7. And be it further enacted. The fee of the SEC. 7. And be it further engages, and exaministioner for all his services in any case under this act shall be twenty-five dollars, which shall be paid to him by the pe itioner at the time of filing the petition.

SEC 8. And be it further enacted, All acts and parts of ac a inconsistent with the provisions of this act are Internal Taxation. A lengthy memorial of citizens of the New England States has been presented to Congress urging the adopthe Bigelow letter to the House Committee of Ways and

Means. They believe that, while a stamp tax on busithe least disturbance of business affairs, such a tax will bear equally on all portions of the country, and will take effect on all transactions in the products of the Southern States as soon as such transactions are resumed. Bill Relating to the Judiciary. The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate to

reported a bill providing that the laws of the severa States, except when the Constitution, treaties, of sia-tutes of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in all trials at common law in the courts of the United States, in a as where they apply, also in all trials in conity, in all law, or where the courts of law are vested with equity pow rs.

Northern Pacific Railroad Mr. Howe introduced a bill to-day in the Senate, which originated in the House, of which WE. B. OGDEN, DEAN RICHMOND, GEO W. OPDYKE, GEORGE LAW, and others are corporators, with a proposed capital stock of Puget's Sound. Tax on Native Wines.

A memorial of American Wine-Growers' Association f Ohio, was presented to-day against the proposed tax on native wines. They say that wine growing is yet an experiment, and the tax proposed is too onerous. The Sick in the Army Hospitals

The official returns show that, on the 4th instant, the number of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in the District of Columbia and Alexandria was 3.110. The Reported Occupation of Colinth. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon the Government had eceived no official despatch confirmatory of the occupa-

Island No. 10-The Prisoners and Prizes Captured. Sr. Louis, April 10 .- A special despatch to the Republican, from Island No. 10, says: Two hundred hogs-heads of sugar, several hundred barrels of molasses,

eighty cannon, four hundred wagons, one hundred and twenty-six horses, six hundred mules, five thousand stand of small arms, thirty pieces of light artillery, and great quantities of blankets, clothing, &c , have fallen nto our hands. The total number of pris was five thousand, including Maj. Gen. Makall and Bris gadier Generals Gauit, Walker, and Schaum. The prisoners are being embarked for Illinois as rapidly as possible. We have also obtained fifty-six thouand solidshot and immense quantities of ammunition.

CAIRO, April 10.—With a few exceptions, the whole rebel force around Island No. 10 are now prisoners attempt was made by them to cross to Redfoot o rafts, but they were surrounded and compelled to surrender. Thirteen guns were taken instead of the number praviously reported. The prisoners say that seventy

en were killed on the i-land by our mortara.

ST Louis, April 10.—The steamers fitted as floating ospitals left here yesterday for the Tennessee river, and to-day to furnish two more, which will leave this evening, and with energy in this matter, and every effort will be nade for the speedy rolled of our wounded soldiers at Pittsburg Landing. Col. Kelton, Assistant Adjutan General, and Gen. Ketchum are in charge, while Gen. Halleck is in the field. Boston, April 10.—The Board of Brokers to-day voted \$500 for the aid of the wounded at the hattle of The Legislature unanimously adopted reselves inviting the citizens of Massachusetts to join in the grand Te Deum on Sunday, in honor of the recent victories, nd congratulating the Western States on the validant deeds of their sons.

Gen. Banks' Command EDENBURG, Va , April 10 .- All is quiet in this division

The enemy's pickets have not been seen during the se-From the Pacific. SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.— Arrived—ships Wilber Fishe, from Boston; Devonshire, from Glasgow.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Sailed—steamer Golden Age, for Panama, carrying 250 passengers and \$620,000 in treasure, for New York, and \$130,000 for England. SAN FANKUSCO, April 2.—The steamer John S. Wright has been purchased at \$70,000 for the China SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The United States steamer

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The United States steamer Wyoming has arrived. Also, the Narragansett.

Acapulco dates from Japan to the 19th of July, via Victoria, per the British steamer Charybers, have been received. At Zakalmo, teas had an upward tendency. Several cargoes were loading for England. Silks were improving, and the other Japanese products were in limited supply, in consequence of the Government holding the merchandise back. It has perfect control over all mercantile matters. April 4.—Salled ships Charger, Flying Childors, and Aurora, for Hong Kong; Winfield Scott for Callao; and lark Feuiterer for Japan. Autors, for Hong Hong.

April 6—Arrived steamer St. Louis. Sailed ships Dictator and Orpheus for Hong Kong; brig Augnett for the tator and orpheus for hong Rong; brig August for the Amoor river.

April 17.—Atrivet, ship Webfoot, from New York.

News has been received from British Columbia and Oregon to the 29th ult. and 2d inst. Snow and frost continued to keep back adventurers to the mining regions, while the scanty supply of provisions threatened starvation in many of the remote places. Flour at Fort Yale was held at \$75 per barrel.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Loyalty of the Officers and Employees. BALTIMORE, April 10.—The Directors of the Baltimo BALTIMORE, April 10.—The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have passed the following:

Whereas, Publications have been made in some of the journals of the Northern and Western States alleging disloyalty on the part of officers and employees of this company, and assigning this as a reason why the Government of the United States have not, at an earlier period, assisted the company in opening the road to its Western termini;

And whereas. The officers of this campany have the And whereas. The officers of this company have the entire confidence of the Government, as is well known to this Board, and the delay by the Government in furnish-

this Board, and the delay by the Government in furnishing any assistance to enable the company to open its road has not been owing to the cause alleged;

And whereas, This board, in accordance with our views, are opposed to the employment of any persons by the company who are known to be disloyal: therefore, Resolved, I hat the employment, in any capacity whatever, of any person known to be disloyal to the Government will mert with the unqualified disapprobation of the board, and if any persons, now in the employ of the company, shall be discovered to be disloyal to the Government, the removal of such persons is imperatively demanded demanded, That no person shall be appointed to any Resolved, That no person shall be appointed to any position, or employed in any capacity, by the officers of this company, except loyal citizens of the United States.

Auction Sale of Wool at Boston. Bostox, April 10 — At the auction sale to-day, 600,000 pounds of wool were sold at 43:248°, the bidding closing firm; average price 45c.

Among the parchasers were Bullock & Bons, and Bobinson & Co, of Philadelphia. The lots were all sold.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. Desperate Character of the Contest.

COMPLETE DETAILS OF BOTH DAYS' FIGHTING. THE CHARGE LED BY GENERAL GRANT. FLIGHT OF THE REBELS IN DISMAY.

OUR CAVALRY PURSUE THEM. GEN. BRAGG REPORTED KILLED.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF GENERAL PRENTISS.

CINCINNATI, April 10,-The correspondent of the Cininnati Times gives the following account of the Pittsourg battle : he right resting on a point north of Crump's landing our centre being in front of the main road to Corlath, and our left extending to the river, in the direction of Hamburg, four miles north of Pittsburg Landing. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th four hundred men from General Prentiss division were attacked by the enemy half a mile in advance of our lines. Our men fell back on the Twenty fifth Missonri, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The advance of the rubels reached Colonel Peabody's brigade just as the long roll was sounded and the men were falling into line. The resistance was but short, and they retreated under a galling fire until hey reached the Second division. At 6 o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our lines.

The enemy in large force drove in the pickets of ficeneral Sherman's division, and fell on the Forty-eighth, Seventieth, and Seventy-second Ohio Regiments. These roops had never before been in action, and being so mexpectedly attacked, made as able a resistance as pos sible, but were, in common with the forces of General Prentiss, compelled to seek support on the troops immediately in their rear.

At 1 o'clock the entire line on both sides was fully engaged. The roar of cannon and musketry was without

ntermission from the main centre to a point extending The rebels made a desperate charge on the Courteent Ohio battery, and, not being sufficiently sustained by infantry, it fell into their hands. Another severe fight oc-curred for the possession of the Fifth Ohio battery, and three of its guns were taken by the enemy.

By eleven o'clock commanders of regiments had fallen. and in some cases not a single field-officer remained. Yet the fighting continued with an estraesthess which

showed the contest on both sides was for "death or victory!" Foot by foot the ground was contested, and finding it impossible to drive back our centre, the enemy slackened their fire, and made a vigorous effort on our lef wing, endeavoring to outflank and drive it to the river bank. This wing was under General Hurlburt, and was composed of the Fourteenth, Thirty-second, Forty-fourth, and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Eighth, Twentyfirst, and Eighteenth Illinois. Fronting its I'ne, how ever, were the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-seventh, and Seventyeventh Ohio, and Fifth Ohio cavalry of Sherman's divigion.

For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both

columns, the rebels fighting with a valor that was only equalled by those contending with them. While the con test raged the hottest, the gunboat Tyler passed up the river to a point opposite the enemy, and poured i broadsides from her immense guns, greatly aiding in forcing the enemy back. Up to three o'clock, the battle raged with a fury that defies description. The rebels had found their attempts to break our lines unavailing They had striven to drive in our main column, and, find ing that impossible, had turned all their strength upor our left. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attack on our centre, and made every effort to rout our forces before the reinforcements, which had been sent for should come up.

At 5 o'clock there was a short cessation in the firing of

the enemy, their lines falling back for nearly half a mile. They then suddenly wheeled and again threw their ontire force upon our left wing, determined to make a fina struggle in that quarter; but the gunboats Tyler and Lexington poured in their shot thick and fast with terri-ble effect. In the meantime, General Lew Waltace, who had taken a circuitous route for Crump's Landing, appeared suddenly on the enemy's right wing. In the face of this enterprise that day was a failure, and, as night was ap proaching, fell back until they reached an advantageo position romewhat in the rear of, yet occupying, the

main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to send their shell after them until they got out of range. After a weary watch of several hours of inte ety, the advance regiment of General Buell's army appeared on the opposite bank of the river, and the work of crossing the river began, the Thirty-sixth Indians and the Sixty-eighth Ohio being the first to cross, fol lowed by the main portion of Nelson's and Bruce's divi-

Cheer after cheer greated their arrival, and they wer immediately sent to the advance, where they rested on their arms.
All hight long steamers were engaged in ferrying G. Buell's forces across. When daylight broke it was evident that the rebels to had been strongly reinforced. THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

The battle was opened by the rebels at seven o'clock, from the Corinth road, and in half an hour extende slong the whole line. fully equalled that of the previous day. The enemy wa met by the reinforcements and the still unwearied soldiers of yesterday with an energy they certainly could avoiding the extreme of our left wing, and andeavoring with perseverance and determination, to find some weak points by which to turn our forces. They left one point. but returned to it immediately, and then, suddenly, by some masterly stroke of generalship, directed a most vigorous attack tipon some division where they fancied they would not be expected; but the fire of our lines was as steady as clock-work, and it soon became avi-

dent that the enemy considered the task he had under taken a hopoless one. Further reinforcements now began to arrive, and the were posted on the right of the main centre, under Wal-Generals Grant, Buell, Nelson, Sherman, and Crittenden we: e everywhere present, directing the movements for a new stroke on the enemy. Suddenly, both wings of our army were turned upon the enemy, with the intention of driving them into an extensive ravine At the same time a powerful battery was stationed in the

open field, and poured volley after volley of canister At 11 % o'clock the roar of the battle shook the earth The Union guns were fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's defeat inspired, while the rebels withdraw. They finally fell slowly back, keeping up a fire from their artillery and musketry along their whol column as they retreated. They moved in excellent ing their fire with considerable effect. But, from all the divisions of the army, they were closely pursued and a galling fire kept upon their rear. The enemy had now been driven beyond our former lines and were in full retreat for Corinth, pursued by our

The forces engaged on both sides in this day's battle are estimated at about 70,000 each. ADDITIONAL DETAILS. CAIRO, April 10 .- An arrival from Pittsburg says the enemy, in making the first attack on Sunday morning.

General Bragg is reported killed. Provisional Governor Johnson, of Kentucky, wounded and a prisoner.

It is stated that General Prentiss escaped in the confusion of the enemy's retreat on the second day of th Our total loss is about 7,000. This is the estimate of military commanders who were in the engagement. Of

these about 2,000 were taken prisoners and the balan killed and wounded in the usual proportions. General Wallace of Illinois, was reported dead, as was thought impossible that he could live. He was, wever, living on Wednesday, and improving. He was shot back of the ear, the bullet coming out at the nose. Gen. Halleck passed Cairo to day, en route for Pitt burg. Five thousand prisoners are expected to-night from Island No. 10.

Every preparation is making here for the reception of

our wounded at Pittsburg. Curcago, April 10 .- The special despatch from Cairo to the Tribune says: We are just beginning to get some reliable details from the great battle at Pittsburg from several gentlemen who were on the field after the fight. From their state ments we gather the following: General Prentiss' brigade, consisting of the Sixty-first Illinois, Seventeenth Wisconsin, Twenty-fourth Indiana, and Seventy-first Ohio, were attacked while eating their breakfast, by what seemed to be the entire rebel force. Prentiss had no artillery; his brigade was cut to pieces and forced to retire, and General Prentiss and many of his men were taken prisoners. At 12 o'clock, the entire line was fiercely engaged, bu in full retreat. At 4 o'clock P. M., the enemy had taken Schwartz's battery of six guns, Dresden's battery of four guns, Waterhouse's battery, and also two Ohio batteries the names of which are not given. Thousands of our soldiers had taken refuge under the bank of the river, and utterly refused to fight; in fact,

they could not, as the officers and men were mixed in in extricable confusion. The army at this time seem At this juncture, the gunboats Lexington and Tyler my and kept it up every half hour. Telegraphic Communication with Savannah, Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.-Telegraphic was opened between here and Savannah, Tennessee, this Forty physicians and nurses arrived here from Frankfort this evening. They will immediately leave on the teamer Autocrat for Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. Several other boats, with similar aid, ar the river, from this city and elsewhere, The Freeman's Journal.

DRY GOODS AUCTION SALES—The principal dry-goods auctioneers all offered desirable and attractive catalogues to-day, which brought an immense number of buyers—including many out-oftown jobbers, especially from Philadolphia. The offerings met with a ready sale, and a large number of goods were placed among the trade.

Mesers. Wilmerdings & Mount had a percuptory sale of one thousand packages British dry goods, of the importation of Geo. H. Stuart & Co., which was the great feature of the day. The attendance was unusually large and the sale very spirited. The entire catalogue was disposed of, and a great many duplicates of desirable dress goods were also placed. The prices were fair, as a general thing, and the sale proved quite a success.

Mesers. Wilmerding, Hoguet, & Humbert had a small offering of shawis and dress goods. The Stella shawls did well, and were duplicated. The Broche shawls were not wanted, and were passed. The dress goods were all seld at satisfactory prices. The aliks soid at an improvement, especially the blacks.

Mesers Van Wyck, Townsend, & Co. effered a line of British dress goods. The sale passed off well, and everything was sold at firm and satisfactory rates.—New York Express, April 2th. DRY GOODS AUCTION SALES -The principal

FROM NEAR YORKTOWN.

(To the Associated Press.) NEAR YORKTOWN, April 9, 1.20 P. M .- The weath etill continues unfavorable for military operations. It has been raining for two days. The creeks are much swellen, and the low ground covered with water, making he roads almost impassable for empty wagons.

Information received shows that the rebels have a force of 60,000, which is rapidly being added to by troops from the neighborhood of Richmond, which is one day from Yorktown by railroad and river. They have foun the roads are in condition for the Union army to move, the rebels may be able to meet them with 100,000 men, he flower of their army, with their best arms. Besides they are in a strongly-entrenched position.

Previous to our troops occupying their present position, the military authorities had no means of ascertaining the extent of the rebel works. Information obtained rough deserters, contrahands, and other sources, shows

them of the largest calibre. The rabel Concret Labragan with some of his forces has arrived, and taken command in person, showing tha they intend making a desperate resistance to the advance our troops at every point. Their entrenchments extend entirely across the Peninsula, from James to York river.

The cheering news from the Western Department arived here to-day, and our troops are wild with enthusisem over the result, and are anxious to be led to action

that the enemy have nearly five hundred guns, some of

From Fortress Monroe and the Peninsula. BALTIMORE, April 10 .- The Old Point boat has arrived. The news of the capture of Island No. 10 cause great enthusiasm and rejoicing. The storm still continued, but had somewhat abated

ast evening. The accounts from the Peningula represent our troops eeting the storm with characteristic ingenuity in the vay of improvised shelters. Their exthusiasm and conence in General McClellan is unabated. Though the storm at this time is unfortunate, the time has not been lost, and the retreat of the rebel Magruder and his forces, or their defeat, is about as certain as any ossible future event. The prospect of a clear-up in the reather is looked for with great anxiety at Old Point, from a belief that the sunshine and the Merrimae will come together. All seem confident that she will be capured or sunk if she comesont The latest news received from Cherry Stone reports everything quiet in the vicinity. A strong wind was owing, and the sea was running very high.

THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO.

Evacuation of Santa Fe by the Texans Washington, April 10,-The following was -day by the Secretary of War: KANSAS CITY, April 10 .- The Santa Fe mail has The Texans, 150 strong, had evacuated Santa Fe, and vere marching down the river. It is reported that Gen. Canby had intercepted an express with orders command. ing the Texan forces to evacuate the Territory and re-

urn to Texas. Col. Slough had left for Union City, with 1,400 men, o make a junction with Gen. Camby. The Texans were exacting contributions and forced name from the inhabitants, and clothing and provision were being taken from the merchants without regard to heir politics or circumstances FORT UNION, New Mexico, March 23 .- [Correspon lence of the Missouri Republican. 1-Our column, under ommand of Col. Slough, is breaking up camp for a forward movement south towards the rebel forces. The Texan army occupies a strong position in the vicinity of Albuquerque, 175 miles south of this depot, about mid-

way between this fort and Fort Craig, where Col Canby was at last accounts. The Texans have taken up this as the strategic point, doubtless intending to march upon either column as they leave their stronghold-For Union or Fort Craig—and by their superior force (which s estimated at 2,400 strong and twenty-one pi artillery) wbir one, face about and assault the other column, before they can form a junction, and cut us up It would seem that Col. Slough and Col. Canby, the commanders of the two depots, are not acting in concert, and sound men of the army fear that this movement one of the most difficult of military combinations

prove successful, and render our depot at Fort Unionthe only supply left us-comparatively defenceless. I sincerely believe Col. Slough will march beyond supporting distance of the depot. The Texans are occupying Santa Fe, a hundred miles south of this, with from a hundred to two hundred troops. Arrival of the Bayaria.

Major General Wallace. Major General Lewis Wallace, who was killed in the battle at Pittsburg Landing, was a native of Indiana, and participated in several battles of the Mexican war. At the breaking out of the rebellion he raised the Eleventh Regiment of Indiana Zou-

NEW YORK, April 10.—The steamer Bavaria has rived. Her advices have been anticipated.

Before leaving Indianapolis, an incident took place which illustrates the character of the de. ceased. On that occasion he addressed his men in a stirring speech, making known to them the hardships they would have to encounter, and asking them to avenge the insult heaped upon the Indiana troops at the battle of Buena Vista by Jeff Davis. Having all responded that they would, he drew his sword, and, together with every man in the regiment following his example, they knelt and swore not to lay down their arms till they had

made their mark against the rebels. His regiment was ordered, last June, to Cumber. land, Maryland, but they had not been there long till they made a brilliant dash upon Romney and completely routed the rebels. When the term of service had expired the regiment was mustered out, and Col. Wallace returned to Indiana, where he issued another stirring address to his former comrades, which had the effect of making nine-tenths of them re-enlist under their old commander. He was ordered to Missouri, but subsequently removed to Paducah, where he was placed in command of a brigade. On the march of the column of Generals Grant and Smith to Forts Henry and Donelson, he commanded a division, and by his timely reinforcement of General Mo-Clernand's division on the latter occasion, he turned the tide of the battle. For his gallantry

he was promoted to a major generalship. When General Grant ascended the Tennesses river to Savannah, General Wallace, with his division, made a forced march to Pittsburg Landing, and subsequently to Purdy, and destroyed the railroad communication of the rebels. What General Lander was to the Eastern portion of the Union army General Wallace was to the Western. Always ready for any daring enterprise,

he was sure of having his brave troops follow him either to victory or death. He was a noble gallant soldier. His loss will be severely felt in our Western army. THE LOUISVILLE Journal, of the 5th inst. compliments certain "ladies" of Nashville

"Adistinguished gentleman just from Nashville informs us, that, notwithstanding the exceeding moderation and kindness exhibited there by the Federal authorities, the violence of some of the redern autorities, the violence of some of the rebel women goes beyond all bounds. They seem less like women than she devils—or we may as well say he devils, for they unsex themselves. They wear unconcealed pistols and dirks in the streets, and not unfrequently they sit or stand in the win-dows of their houses and spit upon the officers that pages along. pass along.
"The fact that these Jezebels have not been must hed for their outrageous conduct shows a most extraordinary forbearance, if not too great a forbearance, on the part of those to whom the power and the duty of guarding the peace are confided. A woman that menacingly sports deadly weapons in public, and voids her spittle upon quiet pedestrians, is entitled to no more impunity on the score of ear than a she welf or hypers. score of sex than a she wolf or hyena. Most cer-tainly men should be protected from the saliva of such a creature, for any men would sconer have on him so much vitriol or rattlesnake poison."?

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

We had a heavy snow storm, with a terrible northeast windy last night. It is melting very quick, and we will soon forget its visit. Such is the rapidity of the change. The bogus Union man, of whom I wrote on the 5th inst., is in the Toombs, ruminating upon his perambulations. Information from Benson, Vermont, where he said he had sent two of his children, sets forth that he is no known, nor any person he named as having been there. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Walton, Rockford, Illinois, states: "I never wrote any such letter as he holds, purporting to have come from me. He is a scamp, you may est assured; and I strongly suspect he is the veritable Rev. Smith, (Texan refugee,) who so completely imposed upon us here last spring or summer. He is short, spare Gov. Houston well; has mot John Minor Botts, Letcher. Beauregard, and many other notables." This is an exellent description, and has reference, beyond a doubt, lo Mr. R. C. Hall, now snug in the City Prison.

Mr. R. C. Hall, now snug in the City Prison.

Our State Legislature has passed the Metropolitan Health bill. This will relieve the city of a large number of dependents who are of no other use but to lift their salary when due. The scene during the vote on this bill was more exciting than snything that has hitherto taken place this session. No wonder!

The Boston Kucational Society continue to send forward large packages of goods destined for the contrabands at Port Royal. A general agent, it is said, willbe appointer here to take charge of the goods, in connection with the New York and Philadelphia Societies. The sectary of the Boston Society, referring to the difficulty experienced in sending goods to Port Royal, says: "I will see if the permit absurdity cannot be abolished through our friends in Washington. Do they think we are supplying rebels?"

The French seam frigate liciton agrived at this port this afternoon. She is at anchor in the Hudson river. The French regiment Les Enfans Perdus has received marching orders, and overy person is truly glad. The steamship Raanoke, of the Havana line, is now on the great sectional dock for repairs. She will be The steamship Reanoke, of the Havana line, is now on the great sectional dock for repairs. She will be double planked, recaulted, and receive her first suit of

copper.

The United Etates steam transport Ellen S. Terry, tying at the Government dock, is now loading subsistence stores for Newbern, and will sail on Saturday 12th inst. All of the officers of the newy yard, Commodores Paulding, Stringham, and Spaulding, of the navy, and Generals Scott and Anderson, of the army, will be present. The procession will march up Broadway at six o'clock, in the following order: Bamb of the receiving ship North Carolina; field music; inactines, under cammand of Captain Haywood; crew of the Congress; grew of the Roanske; crew of the Camberland. THE FRENCH NAVY .- The following is the | Class. | Gans. | Gans. | Frigate. | 36 | Fri

A corvette..... 14 Total......314 4,330 In addition to this, there are seventy-seven ver-sels on the stocks, mounting 724 guns, and requiring a total crew of of 11,220 man.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Massachusetts Approves the Voluntary Emancipation Plan.

THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS FOR IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS. APPROPRIATION TO THE STEVENS

BATTERY. THE AMENDMENT OF THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW Gratitude for our Recent Victories. THE DISTRICT ABOLITION BILL.

ITS FURTHER DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE WASHINGTON, April 10, 1862. SENATE. Approval of the President's Late Message.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.). of Massachusetts, presente resolutions from the State of Massachusetts, in approva of the resolutions, in accordance with the President' message, in relation to emancipation. Petition. Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the States. He said that the petitioners were asking what Congress had no power to grant. He was willing that the citizens should be heard

Vessels Captured at Ronnoke. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War report to the Senate what disposition had been made of the vessels captured by General Burnside at Byanoke Island. Adopted.

The Fugitive-slave Act.

Mr. WILSON also gave notice that he should to morrow introduce a bill to amend the act approved September, 1850, supplementary to the act respecting fugilives from justice and persons escaping from the service of masters, approved Feb. 12, 1793. Steam from San Francisco to Shanghae, Steam from San Francisco to Shanghae.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM (D.), of California, the bill to establish a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghae was taken up. He spoke at some length in favor of establishing such a line of steamers, as not only a great commercial benefit, but also in time of war affording a most useful character of transports. He referred to the benefits already derived by the British and French Governments from such steamers in the Crimean war, and by our own Government, from the steamers vanderbill and Baltic, &c. The preservation of our control of the Pacific, and its growing commerce with China and Japan, render it imperative on the Government to take effective measures for the purpose; and Tender itself independent of all other nations in commercial transactions. transactions.

transactions.

At present all purchases by Americans in Gaina and the East have to be made on London credits, at a great cost and delay, putting the whole trade under the control of foreign capital; but by such measures as those New York will become the great trailing centre of the world, where all balances will be finally settled. The estimated total outlay for four ships and coal successfully to commonce the enterprise would be \$1,525,000; the total yearly expuses. \$1,152,500; and the yearly earnings about \$333,000 leaving an annual deficit of about \$800,000 to be supplied by carrying the United Status mails, &c. Tax on Native Wines.

Mr. SHEBMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, presented the petition of the American Wine Growers' Association in regard to the proposed tax on native wines. The Confiscation Bill. The confiscation bill was taken up.
Mr. SHERMAN offered a substitute.
An Amendment—Colonization.

An Amendment—Colonization.

Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, offered an amendment to the original bill, making an appropriation of five millions for the colonization of the negroes made free by this bill or otherwise. He thought it was most fair to throw on the Border States a class of population which the Senators refuse to receive in their own States. It must necessarily result in a state of things forefold by the Senator from Kentucky, and all free negroes have to be re-enslaved. Senators seem disposed to make the Border States suffir all the cyils of the war, and also thrust upon them this new evil.

Colonization Declared Impracticable.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said the Sena

Colonization Declared Impracticable.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said the Senator seemed to think that Virginia and Kentucky would some day have to tear from the free negroes the little rights they have, and re-enslave them. He wanted to tell the Senators and the country that this job they could not do. The idea of colonizing this race was utterly absurd. The whole navy could not carry off the natural increase. He understood the Creator meant the black man as well as the white to live on the earth. But these negroes had been made free by the States themselves of their own free will, after they used them as long as they wanted them, and is it now for the States to say that they shall not have a resling-place on earth? and that they will re-creakve them! Such a thing cannot be done. It would only reach to the ruin of the States who attempted the injustiv. It was against the horsi sentiment of the age. He said Barnwell, of South Carolina, when here as Senator, admitted that he could see no solution of this problem of races.

Mr. Willie Y wished to correct a pulpable mistake the Senator from New Hampshire had fallen into. He had already given up thousands of dollars by freeing ne-Mr. Will.ET where to the senator from New Hampshire had fallen into. He had already given up thousands of dollars by freeing neceive in this country. If he were to be set free, why not make him truly free, and let him go to any State he Mr. TRUMBULL (Bep.), of Illinois, said he could not

understand how the Senator, whose neighbors, and per haps himself, had been driven from their homes by th haps himself, had been driven from their homes by the rebels, could oppose a measure calculated to weaken the rebellion. Tet he was fighting here to retain the slaves of these very rebels, and talks as though it was an attempt to increase the free negrees in Virginia. What has the question of colonizing the free negroes to do with the bill to cripple the rebellion! The bill proposed to colonize every negro willing to go who is freed didder it. He knew no reason why the sixty thousand negroes in Virginia should be cast into Illinois.

Mr. WILLEY said he was not opposed to the bil in any way. He simply wished to improve it.

Northern Pacific Railrond. Northern Pacific Bailroad. Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, by common consent, introduced a bill to incorporate the Northern Pacin

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin. moved to go into executive session.

Mr. TEUMBILL (Rep.) hoped not. He wanted to get a vote on the amendments to the bill under consideration, but if the Senate chose not to act, he at least would do his duty.

Mr. DOOLITTLE protested against the supposition that he wished to antagonize the bill in any way. It made the motion at the suggestion of the chairman of the Military Committee. Executive Session.

On the question on an executive session, the vote stood yeas 22, nays 13—as follows: YEAS. Lane (Rep.), Ind Nesmith (Dem.) Powell (Dem.) Starke (Dem.) Wilson (R.), Mass Anthony (Rep.)
Browning (Rep.)
Clark (Rep.)
Collamer (Rep.)
Howard (Rep.) Cowan (Rep.)
Davis (Union.)
Doolittle (Bep.) Howe (Rep.) Wilson (R.), Mas Kennedy (Union.) Wilson (U.), Mo King (Rep.) Wright (Union.) NATS.

Morrill (Rep.) Chandler (Rep.) After an executive session, the Senate adjournal Grant of Lands to Wisconsin.

Mr. VALLANDICHAM (Dem.,) of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the joint resolutions giving construction to the act of 1856, granting lands to Wisconsin for railread purposes. It authorizes a classing of location, to read so that it may be construed "from Appleton to some point on Green Bay, at or near the mouth of Fox river." Passed. Thanks for our Victories.

Thanks for our Victories.

Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, introduced a resolution expressing gratitude and thanks to Almighty God for the glorious triumplu of our arms over the rebels and traitors, recognizing in the brilliant victories at Island No 10 and Fittsburg Landing, Tenn., the exhibition of that Divine Power which so signally blessed us as a mittion, and that the thanks and gratitude of Congress are due to Commodore Foote, Generals Pope, Grant, Buell, and Halleck, and to tach and every gullant officer, soldier, and sailor, for their gallantry, energy, endurance, and particite sufferings and devotion to their country. Their names shall always be cherished and honored by a grateful people. While Congress honors the brave who escaped death, they would not forget the wounded and dead who fell in their country's cause. Congress extends their syn pathies to the widows and children, and promises relief.

Mr. PORTER (Rep.), of Indiana, suggested that the relief.

Mr. P()RTER (Rep.), of Indiana, suggested that the name of Major General Lew. Wallace he added.

Mr. CON (Dem.), of Ohio, thought it just to include General McClevnand, and other officers.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, said he had anticipated this difficulty. It was usual to insert only the names of the commanding officers, as they could not embrace the names of all who distinguished themselves.

Mr. ARVOLD consumed that the resolution should be Mr. ARNOLD consented that the resolution eferred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of 'ennsylvania, from Committee of Ways and Means, reported back Senate's amendments to the naval appropriation bill. Iron-clad Vessels.

Naval Appropriation.

Stevens Buttery.

Stevens Buttery.

The amendment making an appropriation of the Stevens battery being under consideration,
Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, opposed it.
Mr. STBATTON (Rep.), of New Jersey, said he had learned from Lieutebant Worden that when he went on board the Monitor he had no faith in her efficacy, and therefore thought she would be useless. He expressed the opinion that the Stevens Battery would prove slike successful. If Congress, at the extra session, had authorized its completion, the Merrimac would not now be in existence. in existence.
Mr. PIKE (Ren.), of Maine, said that half a million had already been spent on the Stevens Buttery, and, with the amendment now proposed, the total would be \$1,288,000. Resides, it draws so much water as to be fno sort of consequence in any southern pola-Mr. STRATTON remarked that it drew less water han the Merrimac.

Mr. PIKE said the Monitor cost \$275,000, and four of Mr. PIRE said the Monitor cost \$275,000, and four of such vessels could be constructed for what the Stevens Battery alone would cost.

Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, said that the Monitor has not been a succes, so far as her contest with the Merrimac was concerned, for she did not run her down, the only way to destroy her. This he believed could be done by Stevens' buttery. Ten guns could be fired from her while one was fired from the Monitor. Besides, she would move faster, and was more manageable.

Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, briefly recounted the superior merits of the battery. The argument against this experiment would apply to every other experiment. There could be no progress in human affairs without experiments. Perhaps the Monitor was a more reckless experiment than this battery.

Adjournment.

Adjournment. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.) reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means a resolution that, the Senate concurring, Congress adjourn size die on the third Monday in May. Agreed to.

Mr. McKNIGHT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, had unancees inly proposed an amendment extending the time cess ully proposed an amendment extending the time the first Monday in June. and Mr. WADSWORTH), limiting it to the first Monday in May. Pacific Railroad Bill. The Pacific Railroad bill was postponed till to-day

Transportation of Troops, &c.

Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Pennsylvania, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops, mails, and stores of the United States, between the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Recommitted. Regulation of Franking Privilege. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the bill regulating the tranking Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.) said that this bill was prepared by the select committee appointed during the Thirty-sixth Congress, consisting of Charles Francis Adams. Kellogg of Illinois, and himself. It was a digest of all the laws on that subject, with but one now pro-

Thirty-sixth Congress, consisting of Charles Francis Adams. Kellogy of Illinois, and himself. It was a sigest of all the laws on that subject, with but one now provision, regulating the manner of standing the deciments in the folding-room. The bill corrects the existing abusts of franking by providing penalties for the violation of the existing laws. It geathers believe the bill heretcfore passed by the House, entirely abolishing the franking privilege, cannot meet the approval of the Senate and become a law, then they ought to pass the bill now under consideration to correct the abuses, and the Senate could take its choica between the two.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, remarked that early this sersion, the House passed a bill entirely abolishing the franking privilege. It was sent to the Senate, and there reported on, with an amendment authorizing the departments to send documents free of postage, but excluding members of Congress. It was not within his knowledge that the Senate intended ecting on the bill. If it is not passed, the responsibility will fall on that body: He was opposed to passing the bill now hefore them and sending it to the Senate, in or-

der that the Senate might take their choice, as suggested by the sentleman from Ohio. If the House shall pass this bill, it would be taken as the sober second thought, and be regarded as a preference by the House over that heretofore passed by them entirely abolishing the franking priviler. that licretelors passed by them entirely appuishing the franking privilege.

Mr. WillGHT (V.), of Pennsylvania, hoped the latter bill would, as it ought to, die in the Senate He was opposed to any further action upon the subject.

The committee then rose, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Thesday, and the liouse again went into Cumulitae of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair,

Stavery in the District.

Mr. STEVENS (Riep.), of Pennsylvania, moved to take up the Senato bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WEBSTER (U.), of Marylandi and keveral others objected, when Mr. Stevens moved to lay aside the first bill on the calendar.

This was agreed to, and so on till all of them thereon were laid aside until the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was reached.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to lay it saide [Laughtar.] but the motion was sustained by only 38 year.

Mr. THOMAS (Rep.) of Massachusetts, apoke of the design of the Federal Constitution as a bond of perpetual union, and its adaptation to all the exigencies of war and peace. In his hum le jindgment there was but one issue hefore the country, and that was whether the Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land. He maintained the affirmative of this proposition; hence no act of separation by the States can be legal, and must necessarily be wholly inoperative and void. The provisions of the Constitution and laws of the land must be enforced in every part of the Union—over every inch of the territory of the United States. There was nothing in the decitine of mullifleation move Islabyal then that of States secession. What, he asked, was the legal character of this great insurrection? The naswer was, a rebellion of citizens of the United States—an organized effort of resistance to subvert and overthrow its authority, and establish an oligarchy is its signal.

It was not a war of countries, but a contest between the Government and its disobedient citizens. Congressmen, however, were acting under the war power, and using precisely the means warranted by the Constitution to insure domestic tranquility—namely, the sword which that instrument has placed in our hands. The so-called seceded States, and the people thereof, are integral parts of the Union, over whom, when the canilict of arms has ceased, the Constitution and the laws passed under it will remain as essential parts of the body politic. The leaders should creat the en Mr. STEVENS (liep.), of Pennsylvania, moved to take up the Senate bill abolishing slavery in the District

The Government is never free from the restraints of the Constitution. In war, as in peace, it is the supreme law. He was proceeding to speak on the subject of the emandipation of the slaves, remarking that the people did not seek to subdue the rebellion beyond the pale of the Constitution, when the boar to which he was limited by the rule expired. Neutral Maritime Rights.

Mr. CON (Dem.), of Ohio, said the Committee on Foreign Affairs had authorized him to report back the resolutions has dieved some time ago on neutral maritime rights. The tax bill has prevented their presentation hitherto. He then proceeded to make an exposition of them at length. They reassert the American doctrine in favor of neutral rights, and for the protection of private property on the sea. He dwell on the importance of this question. We are a commercial people, with more tonnage and seaconst than any other nation. Our interest lies in the line of neutral rights. All other Powers except England are in sympathy with the American dectrine. These resolutions acknowledge this sympathy. France desires to settle these principles, and the resolutions respond to her wish. France is our ally. The time is amplelous for futther improvements in maritime law. A congress of nations should date a new epoch by declaring that private property shall be respected unless it be contraband. Regarding the question of privateering, the committee do not favor its abolition, except it be accompanied with Mr. Marcy's amendment. With our large commerce and small navy it would be ruinous and sansaless to give a sprivaterer, unless other nations give in their citizers as spohaters upon private property. He trusted that the American Congress would give its voice for the great American doctrine, which would enfranchise commerce, guaranty peace, and give a new impulse to civilization. Neutral Maritime Rights. guaranty peace, and give a new impulse to civilization.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, April 9, 1862

SENATE.

The Senate continued the consideration of the bill to repeal the act for the commutation of tonnageduties. The following is the amendment offered by Mr. Bound and adopted by a vote of year 18, nays 15:

"That on and after the first day of July, 1862, there shall be levied upon all the tonnage of this Commonwealth, whether passing through or transported to any part of the State, 2½ cents per ton upon all the products of mines, forests, and farms, and five cents per ton upon all merchandise; and the railroad, canal, and slackwater navigation companies, upon which such tonnage shall be all merchandise; and the railroad, canal, and slackwater navigation companies, upon which such tonnage shall be first received, shall collect, for the use of the Gomenotwealth, all such duties as hersinhefore directed, and pay the same quarterly to the State Treasurer; and the revenues derived from tonnage duties shall be applied exclusively to the payment of any debt or debta now contracted, or hereafter to be contracted by this State for its own defence, or to sustain the National Government in presention the market paintennial for payment. State for its own defence, or to sustain the National Government in proseculing the war to maintain the unity of the republic, until such debt shall be cancelled; and so much of the act approved l6th May, 1861, as imposes a special tax upon the taxable property of this State of one-half mill on the dollar, be, and the same is hereby, one-half mill on the dollar, be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

After the adoption of Mr. Bound's amendment the bilt was further amended by requiring the Attorney General to institute proceedings to test the constitutionality of the act with reference to the \$750,000 of accruat tag distributed among certain lateral railroads, and, in case the liability of the company should be judicially accertained, to collect and receive the same in the bonds of Said lateral railroad Company, and place the same in the sinking fund.

The bill as amended passed finally.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by the Speaker.

Speaker.

The standing committees were all discharged from the consideration of bills in their possession.

The bill tran the House, granting a separate representation to the countries of Bedford, Somerset, Cumbersentation to the countries of Bedford, Somerset, Cumbersentation to the countries of Beeford, Somerset, Cumber-land, and Perry, was passed finally—near 17, narys 14. The Senate refused, by a vote of yeas 15, nays 18, to consider the House resolution instructing our Bepresen-tative in Congress to oppose the enactment of a ganarat bankrupt law.

The bill providing for the payment of pensions passed inally.

The Senate refused to consider the bill taxing bankers

The Senate retused to consider the out taxing bankers and brokers, and to repeal the act of last Session.

The House bill amendatory of the mercantile license laws of the C. munonwealth was amended and passed.

The committee of conference on the general appropriation bill made a report, which was adopted—yeas 21, report, which was adopted—year 21, nays 11.

The bill trassed by the House, and amended by the Senate Committee, requiring the resumption of specie naymonts by the banks, &c., was taken up, and the first section agreed to, without the additional amount of small

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

The Tonnage Tax.

A communication was received from the House, status, that they have refused to concut in the amendments to the act repealing the act for the commutation of the tonnage tax. The Senate then refused to receds from its amendments.

Bills Passed. An act for the opening of Fifteenth street in Phila-An act to provide for the adjudication of military laims.

An act authorizing the City Councils of Pittsburg to compromise with the holders of railroad bonds. An act to protect the wages of laborers in Schurtkill ounty.

An act to attach Erie and Crawford counties to the Eastern District of the Supreme Court.
An act to attach Berks county to the Eastern District of the Supreme Court.
Au act for the relief of the stockholders and creditures of the Firmount Passenger Ruilway Company.
Au act to vacate Culvert street in Philadelphia.

EVENING SESSION. An act to incorporate the Philadelphia and New Jersay Ferry Company.

An act for the relief of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of the Northern Liberties.

An act for the opening of Clearfield street.

The bill to incorporate the Union Express Company was defeated.

At nine o'clock the Senate took a recess until ton o'clock, for the purpose of attending the reception at the Governor's mansion. [conclusion of webnesday's session.]
The session of the House on Wednesday evening was colonged until after 12 o'clock, and the following busi-Mr. WILLIAMS moved to take up the resolutions in Mr. WILLIAMS moved to take up the resolutions in treference to abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia—yeas 40, hays 51; so the motion was not agreed to. Mr. CESNA moved to proceed to the consideration of the report of the committee on the tonnage-tax corruntion of 1861. Agreed to.

It was determined that 10,000 copies of the report should be printed in English, and 2,000 in therman. Mr. WILLIAMS proposed to continue the investigating committee until July.

Mr. DUFFIELD raised a point of order, that the Legislature had no power to extend any committee beyond the day of their adjournment.

The SPEAKER decided the point of order to be well taken. taken.
Mr. WILLIAMS then moved to instruct the next
Legislature to continue the investigation.
This was opposed by Mesars. ABBOT and DENNIS,
and was not agreed to. Adjourned.
Thrushav, April 10, 1982. Speaker.

The State apportionment bill came up on final passage, and was adopted by a vote of 51 ayes to 45 nays. It is the bill as passed by the Senate last week, without

amendment.

Mr. IUFFIELH moved to proceed to the considera-tion of the bill appointing inspectors of gas in the city of Philadelphia, which was agreed to, On motion of Mr. MOORE, the bill was indefinitely

Bitis Considered.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Petroleum Company. This act was intended to allow the corporation to convey oil through pipes from the wells to points on the Allegheny river, &c., through various counties in Pennsylvania. It excited a lengthy debate, during which it was alleged that the object was to destroy the small operators of the region, and incorporate a great monopoly to refine this old in Pittshurg.

The bill was defeated

The appropristion bill was reported by the committee which had been appointed to adjust the differences between the Sanate and House on the subject. The bill was agreed to, the principal items being the same as those already sublished.

The Militia Committee made a report advising that no change be made at present in the militia tax.

The act repealing the commutation tonnage bill of 1861 was received from the bennet, that body having materially aftered the act, making it general in its provisious and changing she title.

Mr WILLLAMS declared that the Senate had shown a willingness to tax and sacrifice all the other railroads in the State, rasher than reimpose the tax on the Pennsylvania Company.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the boil. The Horse refused to conour in the Senate amendments to the bill.

A supplement to the act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, approved May 8, 1854, was considered and passed.

An act extending the charter of the Lancaster County Hank for twenty years was discussed, but not disposed of.

MIT DENNIS moved that the House accept the invitation of the Governor to visit him. Agreed to, Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was called to order at three o'cluck. Bills Passed. An act to authorize judges to allow alinous in cases of

vorce for adultery.

An act for the appointment of commissioners to revise the tax laws of the State
Supplement to the charter of the Wyoming Avenue
Railroad Company. An act consolidating the laws relative to the Guardians An act to pay Joshua Kames for services as clark, Adjourned and evening.