THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1862.



REMOVAL OF OUR OFFICE.

The publication office of THE PRESS has been removed from its old location to No. 111 South Fourth street, second door from the corner of Chestnut, (east side,) where advertisers are requested to send their favors.

Is this history we are reading? Do we realize, in the bewildered narrative that comes over the wires, all the magnitude of the victory at Corinth, and the great results that must flow from it? How trifling and heartless the sentences read ! The fate of thousands is a cunning guess of the telegrapher. Some six or seven thousand Union troops are either wounded, killed, or missing, he tells us; the rebels are in full retreat; BUELL is rapidly pursuing. These are the details-one fact overshadows them all. We have gained the greatest victory of the age-and fought the greatest battle ever fought upon the Continent. We have met the great army of the Confederate States - an army consolidated and concentrated by the most extraordinary efforts of the traitor leaders-raised by conscription and tyranny-commanded by BEATREGARD and ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON. It was a fearful contest-the enemy fought with the courage and tenacity of despair. It was the last effort of the rebellion to maintain itself in the West, and let us say it, an effort worthy of a better cause. For two days the contest raged. Our men met the fury of the enemy's attack. On Sunday the assailing force was yastly superior to ours, but we received the assault, and sustained it with unfaltering courage and endurance until night came, and, with night, reinforcements. This preliminary fight was the real contest. It was here that our men exhibited the best qualities of the soldier. If they had fallen back, or experienced a panic, like that of Manassas, the battle of Corinth would have been a defeat and not a triumph. After the arrival of BUELL's column the conflict was decided, and

victory became a mere question of time. The closing scenes of the battle of Corinth may fairly represent the closing scenes of this almost terminated rebellion. Some of our batteries were taken and retaken six times,the enemy endeavored to flank our army on the right, and made desperate assaults upon our centre. How strange this reads : "Knowing that defeat would be the death-blow to their hopes, their generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping, by flanking us, to turn the tide of battle." Even as the strength and majesty of the Republic have been manifested in the progress of the war, in its policy, its patience, its diplomacy, and its prowess, so, in the last and greatest contest of all, they combine to complete the overthrow of the great conspiracy. Here at Corinth, the rebels had staked their fate. It was the central point of their southern and western army. "Tell the people of New Orleans," said BEAUREGARD not many weeks ago, " that here Louisiana must be defended." The Mississippi, its tributary territories, its towns, and its countries; all the vast southwestern torritory, Arkansas and Texas: the Indian territories and settlements, depended upon the success or failure of the rehel arms in Tennessee. The flower of the Southern legions: the most eminent of the Southern generals; the idolized BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON, and POLK; the "men of Manassas," were all combined to achieve the victory. They were confident of success. They advanced upon our army and threw their whole strength at a single point. In the attack of BEAUREGARD we see the impetuosity of NAPO-LEON ; in the unyielding valor of our troops we have the best qualities of the old Macedonian phalanx. All the generalship and genins of the Southern commanders, of which so much has been vaunted, failed before the energy and prowess of our brave legions. We see in this battle of Corinth the respective qualities of the contending forces. We honor the generals who led our men to victory, but we honor more gratefully the men who not only met the intrepid charge of the enemy, but rolled it back, and covered the rebel army with irretrievable defeat. It is one thing to fight a battle and another to gain it. The battle of Corinth will only be gained when we have unchallenged control of the Mississippi valley. That must be soon accomplished. Delay and hesitation will have no part in the counsels of the men who marched from Bowling Green to Nashville in four days. The army of the West has not only achieved great battles. It has made rapid marches, and sudden assaults. It has shown courage in defeating the foe, and constancy in pursuing it. It has been an army of advance and occupation. Its encampments were abandoned in Kentucky, its bivouacs tal service. It will be an advantage to the are scattered over Tennessee. It is an army people as well as to the anthorities. There is of perils and hardships, and victory. Gen. BUELL is not a general of proclamations and speeches, but a general of performances. He speaks in the thunder of his artillery. GRANT is a general of the same stripe. They command thinking men, men whose words are musket-balls. Tell them where the fee is, point the way, and the shall run, says the bill, "westwardly upon the rest is accomplished. This is the whole theory of the Western campaigns. Their successes have been great because silently achieved. They seek no eulogies. Their friends have no cause for explanation or apology. We hear nothing of their strategy; we hear everything of their victory. "BUELL is driving the enemy before him in splendid style." This brief bulletin tells more than a volume of defence, or explanation could possibly convey. It satisfies us. We do not go beyond it. How it was done, why it was done, what might have been done, we hardly care to know. In the triumphant glory of the success everything is paled. A few more days and we shall have the anniversary of Fort Sumptor's fall. It is aimost a year since Mr. LINCOLN called for seventy- great road. It is one of the necessities of the five thousand men. It is almost a year since the defiant ministers of a rebel chief congratulated shouting thousands upon the speedy conquest of Northern cities and the desolation of the Northern States. In that year we have undergone reverses, but they have only served as lessons, and not defeats. We can see in the sad disasters of other days the mysterious ways of Providence. Before victory there was chastisement. Every reverse was an relative to the "Report of the Investigating experience. Sumpter taught us that trea- Committee," is untrue, so far as it refers to son was alive with bloody purpose. Manassas showed that, as a conspiracy, it should not be underrated. It was stronger and more determined than we had supposed. Pittsburg to fulfil an engagement that could Its resources were more numerous, its leaders not be deferred. The committee adjourned more determined, its followers blindly obsti- their meeting without hearing him. On his nate and fanatical. We were wanting in pub- return from Pittsburg he placed himself under lie spirit and self-sacrifice-we were very the surgical treatment of Dr. PANCOAST. Upon wayward and narrow-minded citizens. We a renewed request that he would appear betook up the sword reluctantly. We fashioned fore the committee, he informed them that it compromises and made peace p opositions,- would be inconvenient for him to attend, but the enemy fashioned cannon and made soldiers, and when their cannon opened fire our peace arrangements were rent into fragments of paper and we were helpless. Then came the dark days of Washington danger-the darker days after Bull Run-the darkest days of all, when an enemy's flag floated in sight of the Capitol for weeks, an enemy's flag, de- two o'clock. These are briefly the facts. Mr.

division that was victorious in Tennessee. We have conquered in the West, in the South. in the inland, on the sea-board-now let us have a great victory in Virginia. That victory, we think, will soon be obtained. If we can judge from the generals leading our regiments, from the extent and discipline of our Virginia armies, from the high hopes entertained of them, the triumph in Virginia will be more complete and brilliant than even the victory over which we are rejoleing. God of

peace grant it speedily. It will end this fearful and bloody rebellion. The reeling blow has been given in Tennessee ; let the death blow come from the army of the Potomac.

WE ARE GLAD the House has returned to the consideration of the Pacific Railroad question. Now that it has passed the tax bill, we know of no measure more important to the interests of the country than the construction of a railroad across the Western wilderness, The argument of Mr. CAMPBELL, that it is a ommercial and military necessity, is very convincing, but there are other arguments which speak to us with more emphasis. This ebellion will present to our statesmen the uestion of consolidating and centralizing he governing power. That can only be done by placing in the hands of the governing power the means of controlling and coercing the most distant States, and compelling the loyalty of every portion of our Republic. As we cannot anticipate events, nor avoid the agitations and troubles of the generations to come, it is necessary that there should be at the command of the Administration all possible means for supporting its dignity and repressing any possible troubles in the hereafter. We are passing into a period of new ideas. We are beginning to believe in powder and ball, telegraphs and railroads, newspapers and iron, gunboats and rifled cannon. We want more Monitors-and on the same theory we might have a Pacific railroad. It will bring us within ten days of the Pacific ocean. So far as time and space are concerned, it will make the republic of the United States no larger than the republic of Greece. We could send a regiment or a battery from Philadelphia to San Francisco in less time than one could have been sent from Athens to Marathon. Mr. LINCOLN writes an order to advance, directed to Gen. HALLECK. Gen. HALLECK is a thousand miles away, but in six hours his soldiers are moving with three days' rations in their haversacks. We must make space yield to substance, even as t has yielded to thought. We can give the word on the instant, whether to California, Maine, or Mexico. But the possibility is only partly accomplished. We must be able to follow with the blow. We must command, ind enforce the command.

There are reasons of peace as well as reasons of war. We must bring these fellow-citizens of the distant West into close relationship with ourselves. We shall grow in strength servation of the Union was worthy of every and intelligence, and commercial greatnesssacrifice and every effort, no matter how costour manufacturing industry will gather value ly and how severe. and stability from the inexhaustible mineral and agricultural resources buried away in the vast regions beyond the Mississippi. This railroad will serve an economical purpose. We must develop these regions for purposes of revenue, by building a great road. In the industry and wealth such an enterprise must create, we would be amply repaid for any pecuniary expenditure. It is a magnificent undertaking, and in its consummation we shall realize a new civilization. These are the arguments which appeal to us in discussing this question. They are suggested by the recent discussion in the House of Representatives on the bill to aid in constructing a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to ific ocean, and to secure the use of the same to the Government for postal, military, when personal interests and personal safety and other purposes. We illustrate this to-day forced them to be loyal, are engaged in by printing the burden of Mr. CAMPBELL's it. How desperately these gamesters stake speech, so far as it relates to the practicability their fortunes upon the supposed ignoof the road, its advantages as a measure of rance of the American people! They read economy, its cut, and its route. These statehistory forever backwards. Because a thing ments of the Representative possess more than has been, they believe it must be. Inordinary interest. He shows that the Governasmuch as they have been successful deceivers ment is now paying six millions of dollars per of great bodies of men, they hug the hope annum for transporting freight and munitions that they can renew this system. Far better of war from the Missouri river to the forts on and more profitable it would be if they the plains and in Utah and New Mexico. In would review the events and lessons of addition to this, there are the expenses of the the year gone by. From this retrospect quartermaster's department for conveying they would gather the great fact that the troops, tents, forage, and provisions. In the American people, once deluded, cannaval department, and postal service, other not soon again be misled by the great expenditures are incurred, making our same men that falsified history and violated annual expenditure for Pacific supplies and confidence. Reason is ever vigilant and wakemail service \$7,357,818. ful after a great crime has been perpetrated. The bill proposes to pay for this road by the Millions who would not believe that these issue of bonds to the Amount of \$64,880,000. leaders contemplated secession, or sympathy The interest on these bonds will be but \$2,with secession, now they are convinced of both 892,080, leaving a sinking fund of \$3,465,701 these things, will no longer confide in such false as a saving on the annual cost of transportaand faithless champions. But the people have tion. The annual saving of expenditure would. not read the wonderful experiences of the last in the thirty years for which the bonds are to twelve months for nothing. These experiences be issued, accumulate more than enough to have been seared into their memories. They extinguish the bonds before they become due. have made them eager for more light; hungry It would also bring within the control of the for more facts; instinct and alert to know their Government a reliable means of transportation rights and their wrongs. Can it be possible for its military and naval supplies, and its posthat such a people, so patient under an accumulation of evils; so silent in the tempest of misrepresenta ion ; so lavish of their blood and no longer any difficulty about the route to be substance; so dignified in victory; so uncomfollowed. The treason of the Southern leaders plaining in defeat and in death, will now alhas forfeited their claim to have the road taken low themselves to be cheated and carried off through Texas or Arkansas. It repudiates by a new clamor of old and convicted beany extreme northern or southern way, and trayers? And, above all other clamors, by authorizes existing railway companies to conthat which is based upon the increase of the struct the branch roads contemplated. It free negro population in their great cities ? Let us face this last appeal. Should there be a most direct, central, and practicable route large release of slaves, who is it that releases through the territories of the United States, them? Not the Abolitionists, for they to the eastern boundary of the Territory of are a powerless and an unpopular minor-Nevada, there to meet and connect with the ity everywhere, in Congress and in the country. Not the Republicans, for their Nevada Railroad line across the Territory of Nevada." There can no longer be any conplatform and their pledges are sternly flict of personal, local, or corporate interests; set against abolition. Who, then, are to for the Government, in the exercise of its be the authors of this new exodus? I wise discretion, bends these interests to its answer, and defy contradiction, the same own necessity and advantage. By so doing it traitors who began this war, who broke up the protects the people, and secures to the enter-Democracy, who refused compromise, and prise stability and success. who sought for the blood and life of our best While these arguments of the Representa. and bravest-and men ready not only to seize tive strengthen the bill now under conand despoil the Federal Capital but to desideration, it requires no word from him, and pose a duly-elected President of the United certainly none from us, to impress upon States. These are the practical Abolition-Congress the necessity of constructing this ists of the day. They destroyed their own institution when they sought to destroy age. Its very magnitude only adds to its imthe Union; and if the people, in any future portance, and Congress could do no wiser, and tumult, require victims and guilty men, let

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, April 11, 1862. The patience, forbearance, and self-denial t the people of the loyal States of this Union, constitute the best proof of their

fitness for their sphere, as the custodians and defenders of free government. These high attributes, also, establish that they are proud of their position and grateful that they are permitted to occupy it. Nothing has surprised the Europeans more than the temper of our people under manifold trials and experiments. Even the London Times has been compelled to ex-

press its surprise at this spectacle. But no class has been more disappointed than the disloyal politicians of the loyal States. It will not be forgotten that when Mr. Lincoln was elected these politicians were confident that the masses of the free States would rise against the Republicans, Blinded by disappointment, and confident that, as their transgressions under Buchanan and their support of Breckinridge had been largely supported by deluded Democrats, they revelled in the anticipation that they would be still further sustained by popular tumults in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. No idea entered more thoroughly into the calculations of the traitors themselves. They had been so filled with hope by the Tylers, O'Conors, W. B. Reeds, and saac Tonceys, that they did not withhold the prediction that the signal for riot would e sounded among the working-classes of these great cities, the moment Mr. Lincoln attempted to execute and enforce the laws. The attack upon Fort Sumpter was a rude awakening from this cherished dream. The masses rose, but not for them. The people spoke, but not on their side. Hundreds and thousands of disenchanted Democrats rushed to the battle-field. as if to prove their fealty to the Federal Constitution, and to disprove the hopes based upon a different course of popular action. Every subsequent day has added accumulated manifestations of the forbearance and patriotism of the citizens of the loyal States. They have sustained every act of Mr. Lincoln and his friends. They received the surrender of Mason and Slidell in the spirit that prompted it, and nobly subdued their passions in the face of the prognostications of Dr. Russell, of the London Times. They observed the long delay of our army on the Potomac, and credited it to the most patriotic motives. They overlooked the operations of speculators as excesses

forever incident to a great war. They saw themselves deprived of work, property depreciated, commerce arrested, a great debt incurred, and still they murmured not. Enough for them that the struggle in which their country was involved was not the work of Mr. Lincoln and themselves; that those who precipitated it did not deny, but, instead of this, glorned in their shame; and that the pre-

Unenlightened by these forcible teachings. the politicians, so baffled and borne down by former disappointments, again predict that there will soon be an uprising in the free States. "Mark my words," said one of this school, a few days ago, " blood will presently flow in the crowded cities of the North and Northwest. Now will come the turn of the men who hunted us for supposed hostility to the war after Sumpter fell." This fond hope is inspired by the expected exodus of free negroes from the South. The demagogues rely upon the natural prejudices of caste between the father to their thought. Take note how se- ble at present. dulously this game is being played. All their papers and politicians, who were only loyal

them lay their hands on James Buchanan and

his satellites, and say unto them as Nathan

said unto David, "Thou art the man," and

OCCASIONAL.

and the second second

these are thy instruments and slaves.

FROM WASHINGTON. FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BILL ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

Important Treaty on the Slave Trade. EFFICIENCY OF THE ENGINEER CORPS.

SECRETARY STANION ON NEGLIGENT ABMY SURGEONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Col. Frank E. Patterson Confirmed as

Brigadier General. MAJOR GENERAL CASSIUS M. CLAV ALSO

CONFIRMED. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1862. Abolition of Slavery in the District. The passage of the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was followed by applause in the

House to-day. Unly two members from the slave-hold ing States, Messrs BLAIN, of Missouri, and FISHER, of elaware, voted for it ; and of the 39 against it, 22 wer from the free States. Another Agricultural Bill, The Senate has already passed the House bill establish-ing an independent Department of Agriculture, with but slight amendment. In the Senate, to-day, however, Mr. Fourten introduced a new bill creating such a department, but in connection with a Statistical Bureau. It provides for a commissioner of agriculture and statistics at \$3.000 per year. This commissioner is to procure and distribute new and valuable seeds, grains, plants, and to procure from the best sources valuable information re-lating to the cultivation, renovation, and drainage of the soil : also, concerning the domestic and foreign trade and anufactures, internal improvements, bonds, currency, and such other subjects as may be adapted to illustrate the condition of the industrial interests of the country. The Bureau is to be charged with the duty of taking the consus, in the manner provided for by law, and is fur nightd with clorks, seal, etc.

Efficiency of the Engineer Corps. Mr. WillSON, of Massachusetts, reported from the Military Committee a bill in the Senate to-day, promoting the efficiency of the engineer corps, by consoli dating the topographical with the regular engineer corps with one brigadier general, four colonels, eightlieutenant colonels, sixteen majors, twenty-four captains, twentyfour first and twenty four second lieutenants, one ser geant major, one quartermaster sergeant, and five companies of enlisted men, as provided by law. The general officers are to be selected from the commissioned officers of the corps, the other vacancies to be filled by regular promotion of its present officers, and by graduates from the Military Academy. All vacancies hereafter are to be filled only by graduates of the Mili-tary Academy who have been recommended thereto by the Academic Board

From the Rappahannock.

The National Intelligencer says : Boports from the cappahannock river, down to Wednesday morning, state that the Union forces occupy the north bank of the river, which is much swollen. The railroad is repaired up to Warrenton Junction.

Numerous refugees and contrabands are coming in daily, who report that the main body of the rabel army have fallen back to Bichmond, doubtless with the inter tion of strengthening Gen. MAGRUDER. The rebel pick ets are occasionally seen on the south bank of the Rappaannack. but they are believed to be merely watchin ur movements. The health of our troops is generally good. A gnorilla

warfare is being carried on from Brentsville towards th Occoquan, and stray soldiers are picked off by these

Rebel Defences on the Lower Mississippi. The capture of Island No. 10 will add half a dozen reel guaboats to our fleet of about double that number on the Mississippi. How useful they may be is not yet known. Com. Foore speaks of No. 10 as being "impregnable in a good cause." Therefore it cannot be ox-pected that gunboats alone can reduce other fortified places of strength further down the river. Of such nothing is known at the Navy Department, but if they do exist, they must share the fate of No. 10, by land ap-proaches in their rear. Late rebel newspapers speak of the commencing to make new fortifications at two o three points below Memphis, near which place it is re ported there are two, and a like number at a short distance above. The rebels first thought that Columbus was a Gibraltar, and were sure that Island No. 10 was whites and the blacks to realize a wish that is Their forts below these points are probably not formida.

The Great Hammock Tent.

War Bulletin ASSISTANT SURGEONS SUSPENDED.

WAB DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON CITY, April 11, 1862. Grave complaints against Assistant Surgeons HEWITT and Sturr having reached the Department, they are suspended from duty and ordered to report themselves A negligent or inhuman surgeon is regarded by this Do-partment as an enemy of his country and of his race, Abolishing Slavery in the District. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved that the debate on the bulk abolishing elavery in the District of Columbia close one hour after the consideration of the same be resumed in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. and will be dealt with according to the utmost rigor of military law. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 11, 1862. The Secretary of War makes public acknowledgment to the Governors of Massachusetts, Indiana, and Ohio, and the Board of Trade of Pittsburg, Pa., for their prompt offers of assistance for the relief of the officer

and man wounded in the late great battle on the Ten ssee river. Their offers have been accepted. It is understood that similar humans and patrictic service has been rendered by other city and State autho rities, which have not been reported to the Department

but are thankfully acknowledged EDWIN M. STANTON. Becrelary of

MPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE [BY TELEGRAPH DIRECT.]

THE MERRIMAC AGAIN COMES OUT. THREE SMALL VESSELS CAPTURED BY THE

REBEL FLOTILLA.

ENCOUNTER WITH THE NAUGATUCK.

THE MERRIMAC RETIRES AFTER FIRING ONE ROUND. FORTRESS MONROE, April 11, 4 o'clock P. M .- To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. The rebel steamers Merrimac, Jumestown, Yorktown, and several gunboats and tugs, appeared to-day between ewport News and Sewell's Point. The only damage one us is the capture of three small vessels, one empty. nd one loaded with coal, it is said. These vessels we

bit Chartrender (U), of Kenthery, said we are on no summer sea; we are in the midst of a storm of war. The country was convulsed from one end to the other. This state of affairs was enough to put all mon on the AttFirst sitting of responsibility, and he had fold it foo an oppressive degree. This rebellion was without parallel in the history of the world. Where did rebellion ever captured opposito Brigadier General Casoy's division, whose battery contains small guns of three-inch calibre, some two hundred feet from the shore. JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11-5 o'clock P. M .- To EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: The Merrimac came down towards the Monitor and the Stevens battery, Naugatuck. The latter fired four or five rounds and the Merrimae one round, when she, with her consort, returned to Craney Island. Thus ends

FROM CAIRO.

PRISONERS FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

CAIRO, April 11 .- The only additional information received, to day, from Pitusburg Landing, is that the pur uit of the retreating rebels was kept up but a little distance beyond the position of our advance previous to

and No. 10. The generals and field officers will be sent to Fort Warren, the company officers to Colum

bardment killed only one man. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Disqualification of Color in Carrying the Malls.

THE BILL REMOVING IT PASSED IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1862. SENATE. Petition.

a quartermaster in Mexico, was stolen from his trunk, without neglect or default on his part. Not Entitled to a Seat.

lestember last. The report was ordered to be printed

of the Union. Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, moved to amend, so as to extend the debate two hours, in order that a speech might be made on the Southern side if desired.

Kentucky not " on the Southern Side."

Mr. WADSWORTH (U.), of Kentuckr, wanted to know what the gentleman meant by saying "the Southern side?" Mr. COLFAN as promptly replied that he meant me

Mr. WADSWORTH Dipected to the term. The StrRAKER called to order. Mr. COLFAX remarked that he made his motion with a view to accommo ate the other side, but as it had undersignedly given offence, withdrew it. Mr. WADSWORTH. I made a point of order in the

distempted in any one. Mr. WADSWORTH objected to the term.

Mr. BROWN (U.), of Shode Island, from the Com-mittee on Elections, reported a resolution that William Vanderver has not been entitled to a seat in the Reuse since he was mustered into the military service of the United States, as colonel of an Iowa regiment, in Mr. HARDING then concluded his remarks, when

Mr. LOVEJUY spoke of robbing the stares of their lights. Every one of them has been robbed. He ex-sended his ave minutes in speaking of what he called the sublimity of infamy." Mr. Harding's amondment was rejected. Qualifications Colored of Witnesses

Mr. HARDING replied. When the gentleman gets sober on this question I will hear him with pleasure. Mr. LOYEJOY said he asked no courtesy from the

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.) offered an ameadment to strike out a clause against excluding witnesses on ac-count of color, saying that this was contrary to the law

of the District. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.) said that was an outrageous law. A man of credit, whether black or white, ough

law. A man of credit, whether black or white, ought to he a witness. Mr. Wickliffe's amendment was rejected. Mr. DUNN (Rep.) said it was the determination of some graulement to pass the bill, no matter how im-perfect. There was a higher tribunat than this, the American people, to which they were responsible. Du-ring his remarks he was called to order from the Repub-licas side, when he remarked that he gapponed if he had nered some four abuse of slaver he would have been heard. The hot hasto with which the bill was pressed more than ever convinced him that it was covered with imperfections. At the same time he believed slavery ought to be shouldshed in the District ; but this should be effected in a proceer Way.

ought to be abolished in the District ; but this should be cifected in a proper way. A Substitute Offered. Mr WIOKLIFFE offered a substitute for the bil, providing, in substance, that no persons not now in the District of Columbia, or who may bereafter be born therein, shall be held as slaves. Persons seeming to re-site temporarily may bring their servants with them. Those now held as slaves shall remain as such until eman-ciputed by their respective owners, compensation to be paid them therefor, the bill to receive the approval of the legal votres.

paid them therefor, the bill to receive the approval of the legal voters. Mr. Cox (Dem.), of Ohio, said our whole duly ought to be first to increase the strength of our army to put down the rebellion, and secondly, to increase our re-venue in a fair way. The time may come when we will have to reconstruct our ideas, but not now. It had her said that this District was the prevented first regrees. His constituents did not authorize him to vote many to raw for this errse. fgroes. Ans constituents on hot authorizo min to rota noney to pay for this curse. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, opposed any

undesignedly given offence, withdrew it. Mr. WADSWORTH. I made a noint of order in the language used by the pentleman from Indiana. The BPEAKER said that the Chair sees no reason why the gentleman from Indiana should not use the language he did, but the motion is withdrawn. Mr. Storene' motion was disagred to -vous 57, nays 64. The bit was then taken up in committee recognizing the expression statutional power to avoids usawery here, on making a just compensation to the owners. He re-viewed the dimension of a control is using which were as a just compensation to the owners. He re-viewed the since as assigned for the robution, which were as causeless and senseless as the rebution, which were as causeless and senseless as the rebution was ma-lignant and wicked. The ambition of Southern leaders and alsveholders was at the origin stimulated by the inst for power and arrogence. Tears ago they commenced the work upon national dislutegration. Having exast-to control the Government, they sought to reconstruct it with African slavery as the conservence, and over it exercise their former sway. He would punish the au-thor of this war as far as the Constitution permits. The in uncettion must be put down. It was tune for the pure Mr. VALLAN DIGHASI (Dem.), of Ohio, opposed any bill of abolition of slyvery in the District of Columbia, for many reasons, one of which alone was for him suffi-cient. He regarded all this class of legislation as tend-ing to prevent the restoration of the Union of the States as it was, and this was the grand object to which he looked. In a very little while the question will be be-tween the old Union of the States, the Union of our fa-thers, and a new which or unity of Government. To the latter he was undership and unconditionally opposed, and to this he was bound to the last moment of his per-sonal and political existence. He spoke of this to ll as initiatory on the part of the Republicans to interference with slavery in the States, This charge heretofore had been denied as a "locoloco lle." The True Way to Quiet the Quession. Mr. DIVEN (Rep.) of New York, said he would yote exercise their former sway. He would punish the an-thors of this war as far as the Constitution permits. The insurrection must be put down. It was thus for the peo-ple of the bouth and European nations to understand that the people of the North are in earnest in this matter, and before they will submit to the triamph of this rebel-lion, they will, should the necessities or war, as a last resort, requine it, and very slave of the rebel muster, drive the rebels beyond their borders and hold the terri-tory for the home of the liberated negroes. Mr CRITTENDEN (U), of Kentucky, said we are on to summer sea; we are in the midst of a storm of war.

oppressive degree. This rebellion was without parallel in the history of the world. Where did rebellion ever assume such gigantic propertions as this? Where was there so much to be destroyed, whether we consider the matorial property or the hendfacet institutions in-volved 1 lint the immediate question was the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. For the first libity or forly years of our existence, perhaps, the re-cords of Congress hear no trace of a measure contempla-ting stude a chalge of condition. The proposition had been rejected time and time again in the palmiest days of the R-public. It was judged impolitic by the predecessors of the genitemen now here. The Senate, however, had just passed the bill which was now before the House for its action. What practical good or advantage would be dis-action. We are engaged in a war which, he trusted, was coming to an end, founded on the apprehension that it was the intention of Congress to slaids the rights of the States by consumming a measure which had as long been agilated. It was the insprehension which had engendered the war. Under it the insurgent had fought with fury. Would not the passage of the bill strongthen them in the belief that such is the purpose of fungress I would be described by the rebels as the general pur-pose to interfere with slavery in the States. He did not say Congress has not the power to sholl as lavery in the District of Columbia, but asked, would not such a power now be numisely excited for the aut of the work time that its District was coded for the purpose of the seat of the Federal Government, that the purp se was to enable Congress to exercise its power over the alavery question? He repeated that this territory was ceded for a single purpose. Mathematical and the purples, of Pennsylvania, esked yube-The True Way to Quiet the Question. Mr. DIVEN (Rep.) of New York, said he would vote for the substitute if that part providing for it to be passed upon by the papel bestricken out. He wished to remark to thore who insisted that the Recublicans in-tend to interfere with slavery in the States, that they are mistakap. He belaved Congress could do no better thing than abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It would extangst the power of Congress and tend to owiet the actual.

Mr. DUNN (Bop.), of Indiana, said that so far as the remark of a "location of the states and a state of the states and a state of a state of the states and never should be while he was a member of it. It was a slander in that starty to have states and never should be while he was a slander in that starty to have states and the states at the states and the states and the states at the sta nblican party. Mr. Wickcliffe's substitute was rejected-yeas 35,

DATA 84 Another Substitute-Children Born of Slaves. Mr. MENZIES (U.), of Kentucky, offered a substi-tute that children born of slaves, on and after the lat of May, he free, and at 18 assert their freedom, etc. Dis-

agreed to. The committee rose, and the bill was reported to the Bouse precisely as it came from the Senate Mr. SIEVENS moved the previous question, which

was seconded. Mr. WICKLIFFE unsuccessfully appealed to Mr. Stevens to let the yeas and nays be take tute.

Passage of the Bill. The bill was then passed-yeas 93, nays 39. YEAS.

single purpose. Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, asked who-Fenton (Rep.) Forston (Rep.) Fisher (Union) Franchot (Rep.) Forter (Rep.) Forter (Rep.) Forter (Rep.) Goodwin (Rep.) Goodwin (Rep.) Goodwin (Rep.) Goodwin (Rep.) Granger (Rep.) Hiddle (Bep.) Hiddle (Bep.) Hiddle (Bep.) Hiddle (Bep.) Stanka (R.) Hiddle (Rep.) Stanka (R.) Hiddle (Rep.) Shellabarger (R.) Alerich (Rep.) mb. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Penneylvania, asked who-ther it was the gestleman's opioion that because Mary-land and Virginia ceded the District of Columbia, Con-gress, under the Constitution. having exclusive legisla-tion over the District, there was an implied understand-ing that, thronghout all time, the then existing institu-tion of those States should be continued in force, and that Congress had no right to exercise its power under the Constitution. Mr. CRITTENDEN replied that the cession was made without the slightest apprehension that slavery would Alley (Rep.) Arnold (Rep.) Ashley (Rep.) Babbitt (Rep.) Baker (Rep.) Blair (Re Mr. CRITTENDEN replied that the cession was made without the slightest spprehomion that slavery would ever be abolished in the District, it being located be-tween the Sistes of Maryland and Virginia. The abo-lirion spirit at that time scarcely existed among the peo-ple of the United States. By the passage of this bill there would seem to be some breach of faith. Slavery had been diminialing here; lot it alone, and it would go out like a caude. The passage of this bill would bo re-garded by the South, already exasperated as it is by ap-weakening. as the commencement of a system arcwitchlu Blair (Rep.), Pa. Häßchöf Blake (Rep.) Uarrison Browne (U.), B I. Hickma Buffinton (Rep.) Campbell (Rep.) Sloan (Bep.) Spaniding (Rep.) Stevens (Rep.) Stratton (Rep.) Hutchins (Rep.) Julian (Sep.) Kelley (Rep.) Ciark (Rep.) Colfax (Rep.) Killinger (Rep.) Conkling, Fred. A. Frain (Rep.) (Rep.) Conkling, R. (R) Covede (Rep.) rehension, as the commencement of a system eventually o reach the States. In conclusion, he condemned the Lansing (Bep.) Loomis (Rep.) Loveloy (Rep.) McKnight (Bep rowbridge (R.) Yanborn (Rep.) Yan Yalkenbur Davis (Rep.) (Rep.)) Verreo (Rep.) Wallace (Rep.) Dawes (Rep.) McPherson (Rep. Mitchell (Bep.) Moorhead (Bep.) Mioorhead (Bep.) Mosrill (Rep.) Me. Morrill (Rep.) Me. Washburne (Rep.) Nixon (Rep.) White (R.), Ind. Duell (Rep.) Dunn (Rep.) Edgorton (Rep.) Edgorton (Rep.) Edwards (Rep.)

Odell (Dem.).

NAVS.

Olin (Rep)

Union and Constitution is comquered. The victoria already achieved we trust are but barbingers of sell greater to come. How proud are we of the part out strice brars in this context : The none of femms yivania as galant, as brave as the "imperial Guard," are form in all the divisions of the army. Winchester has been inscribed on the banners borne by some of them, and Richmond may soon be added. Some have fallen in con-flict on the fammers borne by some of them, and the bonds of all let he inscription be made-He did for the tonies of all let the inscription be made-He did for the tonies of all let the inscription be made-He did for the tonies of all let he inscription be made-He did for the tonies of all let he inscription be made-He did for the tonies of all let the inscription be made-He did for the tonies of all et he inscription be made-He did so that bonds of all let he inscription be made-He did so the tonies of all let he inscription be made-He did so the tonies of all the heat are in bitters as the the with those who mourn and are is bitters as the the dead. Wherever you go, you will find the asble weeds of mourning-hearts attriken with grief-ard these are liv-ing avidences of the wick of near of this monstrous re-bellon.

ing evidences of the wickodness of this monstrous re-bellion. The hour is at hand when we may separate and re-turn to assume other, and to many of us more pleasant duties in another sphere. Our intrecourse has been most pleasant and agreeable, and attachments, only in-ferior to those for our own household, are formed. We have hald and defended our own opinions or all que-tions with foryor and zeal, but that courtery and self-tereret, which should always be found in the represen-tatives of an intelligent constituency, has characterized our acts, and we part friends. I go away, cherishing for all of you the kindest feeling and the hightst personal respect. It is scarcely possible we shall all micel again in the sume ensates — indextaits out wo will not--the further is willed in indestably, but wherever we are found, iet us attempt so to perform

but wherever we are found, let us attempt not operform onr part in the great drama of human affairs, that whey the shadows of the future appear in view we may loo back on our past history and gay we have not lived in the

back on our past history and say we have not lived in whin. Mr. CRAWFORD offered a resolution, that the thanks of the Sename be tendered to the Hon Louis W. Hall, for the stile, impartial, and gentlemanly manner in which he has performed the daties of Speaker of the Senate, Ar opted unanimously. Mr. STEIN officeed a resolution of thanks to the Chief Clerk and his assistants. Adopted unanimously. A resolution thanking the clergy of Harrisburg for, the resolution thanking the clergy of Harrisburg for, the Senate with prayer, was adopted unanimously. A resolution thanking the sessions of the Senate with prayer, was adopted unanimously. A resolution thas Boopted requesting the Governor to refuse a certified copy of the bill to incorporate the union Expless Company, the same never having passed the Senate.

the Senate. The Senate then adjourned sine die,

HOUSE.

[CONCLUSION OF THURSDAY NIGHT'S SESSION.] The House met at 10 P. M., on Thursday night. The supplement to the Rate and Vine Streets relived having been rejected by the House, was again considered and passed, as amended by the Senate. Also, the act incorporating the South Broad-street Hotel Company.

FRIDAY, April 11.

FIGATY APTI 11. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. AIMSTRONG, on behalf of the officers of the House, presented the Speaker with a gold-headed cane. It was received with appropriate thanks. Mr. DUFFIELD offered a resolution appointing a committee of three to wait upon the Grystwy, and in-form him that the House would be ready to adjourn at 12 M. sine dis. A committee was also appointed to wait upon the Senate.

12 m. state it. A Committee was also appointed to wat upon the Senate. Mr. KAINE offered a resolution that no officers should raturn at the apaning at Batt sheadon, except those su-thorized by law. Agreed to. A resolution was adopted providing for the printing of the Beport of the House Committee relative to the arms

frauds. Mr. LIOHTEN WALLNER offered a Feedbuildon pro-viding for the printing of 5,000 copies of the bill for the scjudication of certain military claims. Mr. BOPKINS moved that the evidence taken before the tonnage investigating committee should not be printed, being very long and expensive. The motion was afterwards withdrawn.

The Alleged Corruptions of 1561.

The Alleged Corruptions of 1-61. The Alleged Corruptions of 1-61. Mr. STRANG presented to the House a communica-tion from Elishs W. Davis, Speaker of the House in 1861. It was ready the the thread the House in 1861. It was ready the the thread the thread the sea done to Mr. Davis by the report of the committee, and that, while it was not agressile for him to appear before the public, it was unavoidable. The inference left by the report was, that Mr. Davis product of the committee, and that, while it was not agressile for him to appear before the public, it was unavoidable. The inference left by the report was, that Mr. Davis product of the committee. This was a mistake. He went voluntarily before them, and answered every quantilast is ind, show Marshall's testimony was made public, he again hurried to Harrisburg, but too late to give additional evidence before the committee reported to the House. Mr. MARSHALL testified that he had seen monoy in Davis' room on a bed. Davis went with Marshall before Aldersish Beader, of Harrisburg, on April 9th, and swore to the following statement: "The impression I wished to convey to the committee in regard to my visit to Speaker Davis' room, and the facts in the case are substantially as follows: If I recolled why I went to the 3000 mount. It was to borrow forty dollars. Havith 2 a considerable sum of money (I do not recollect the amount), he said the wind statue (Davis) was instructed to deposit it fa Kromur and Rahm's bank, in Pittaburg, stating, at the time, that the money showing I paid it back as soon as we arrived in Pittaburg, and essided him (I having än accuminance with the basis of my recol-lection, the facts in the case. Mr. Davis at no times stated to me, in a maner that I could suppose or believe, that he aver received for gold. I went with him to the have the went we arrived in Pittaburg, and essided him (I having än accuminance with the basis of my recol-lection, the facts in the case. Mr. Davis at no times stated to me

\$\$,000. He denies that Thomas A. Most, or any other person, ever approached him in connection with the tomage tax question, and declare; that he voted for the act through principle alone. Mr. KAINE called for the randing of the evidence of Marshall, as taken by the Investigating Committee. It was read as follows:
"I went to liaris' room on the afternoon of the adjournment of the Legislature, and saw a considerable amount of money lying on the hed or taking it. John of the randing of the state which. I picked up some of the under which. I picked up some of the under and and some line hed ar taking it to him, it was not here to had made and the state which. I picked up some of the under a state of the registration of the ask and made such a 'raise.' He replied that Thomas A. Scott had given it to him, it wished he would call around and see some of the care of us. Mr. Davis then replied that he here around and see one of the iden of the the ask and to carry a part of it, that he did not like to carry so much of it, which I did. Bite." The Last Hours of the Seesion.

The Last Hours of the Session.

the day. What the night may bring forth, I am unabl to say. JOHN E. WOOL, Major General. THE REBELS NOT PURSUED TO CORINTH.

the battle. Several boat-loads of prisonars arrived bere to-day

Bus, Ohio, and the privates to Chicago and Springfield. Generals Makall, Gauli, and soveral subordinate officers, are here on parole. The latter are generally very

communicative. They say that our four weeks bom

INQUIRY CONCERNING THE HOME GUARDS.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DIS-TRICT OF COLUMBIA.

to reach the States. In conclusion, he condemned the proposed configurations act, as ing that our built-issi is to heal, to pacify, and to consolidate all the States in one great nation, and to restore the former bretherhood. Victory is the moment of generosity, and true policy does not require vengeance for what is already done. Let mercy spat mild and moderate conneels prerail. Mr. DINGHAM (Bep.), of Ohio, remarked that, con-sidering the time which had elapsed since this bill was indroduced, an opportunity having been given to the country in the meantime to judge of the propriety of its provisions, he had bond that the quartient works and have

We live in other days. Men of the West ! THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR .- The by you LYON has been avenged; Lexington following letter from Hon. CALED B. SMITH, ande it impossible for pedestrians, and even carriagos, 10 taining the last Administration in all its infatravel with any degree of comfort or safety. Notwithhas been atoned for; the massacre at Ball's Secretary of the Interior, to the New York mies, and who have been finally convinced standing this, Mr. FORREST has achieved an extraordi-Bluff received its righteous retribution; the World, explains itself. It evinces a deterthat they owe it to their consciences and their nary success, the houses being large in every condition stain of Manassas has faded away in the glories mination on the part of that faithful and highcountry no longer to co-operate with politit weather. He continues his engagement in the ensuof Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, New Madrid, minded public officer to preserve the high cians who, whether in peace or in war, recogjug week. and Corinth. Victory comes upon victory as character he has justly earned, not only pure, nize no higher obligation than that of support-Counterfeiting Establishment Broken Up. Counterfeiting Establishment Broken Up. Sr. Lotts, Apill 10.—Thé pólice of this city yesterday broke up an estensive counterfeiting establishment, and sized about \$25,000 in bogus United States treasury notes, and some \$10,000 in counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Indiana, together with eloven bank-note plates, and an assoriment of implements and material usoil by beak-note ongravers. An adroit conterfeit-note en-graver, named Harrey Walker, alios Hill, and a number of suspicious characters residing here, all known to have heretofore engaged in the sale of passing counterfeit bills, were areated. rapidly as the hours come upon hours. Every- but above suspicion. He will doubtless not ing the tyrants of the Southern States. This where we are advancing. The South has been only defend himself against the unjust insinuaclass is not confined to Pennsylvania. Its encircled in a blaze of consuming triumph. tions to which he refers, but shame his acranks are swelled by hundreds of thousands We do not know where to look for further con- cusers : in other States. They are not Abolitionists DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,] quests. We do not know whose name we in any sense, but they cannot close their eyes shall to morrow be shouting. A day or two to the fact that their duty to the true Demo-April 3, 1862. ago it was BURNSIDE; then DUPONT, and cratic creed, and to their posterity, demands. GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to an editorial article in your paper of yesterday, which reads as follows: that they should not withhold from the just were areated SHIELDS, and SIGEL, and POPE; now it is Shirling, and Border, and Ford, and Ford, and to be a specific of pesteraky, BUELL and GRANT. To-morrow we may hear of the capture of Norfolk, a great victory at Yorktewn, and an advance upon Richmond, by the army of the Potomac, with General MCCLEILAN at the head. That army of the Potomac—how we long for its triumph! Co-rinth is but an auxiliary to the great vic-tory to come. McCLELLAN commands an error greater than BUELL's and BRAUMERS. Configration at Cherry Valley. N. Y. BUELL and GRANT. To-morrow we may hear and eminently conservative Administration of Mr. LINCOLN the tribute of their hearty ap-Loss \$200,000. CHENRY VALLEY, N. Y., April 11 — A most destructive fire occurred in this place last night, burning Lewis' Hotel, Briggs' Hotel, Phinney's Buildings, Pack's Hotel, Fowards' calunct shop, and a number of dwellings. The loss smounted to \$200,000. proval and encouragement. Hos. E. J. MORRIS .- We have to thank the U. Minister to Turkey, for the Levant Herald, of March 12th, published at Constantinople, in the rinth is but an auxiliary to the grown tory to come. McClellan commands an army greater than BUELL's and BRAUREGARD's McDowell and BANKS and FRE-Tour obedient servant. CALEB B. SMITH. A Privateer Fitting Out at Hamburgh. BOSTON. A pril 11. A letter from Hamburgh, dated March 10, says the British steamer Bahama was there loading with guns and ammunition to clear for Muta-moros. The writer had been aboard the vessel, and it was his option that she was intended for privator English language. GEO. STECK'S INIMITAOLE SQUARE-GRAND PIANOS! Have you seen them ? If not, call on Mr. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut. SOTVICO.

cortainly no greater, act than authorize its completion. It would be a victory of peace, as great in its results as any victory of war. ------WE HAVE BEEN requested to say that the

statement made in the Harrisburg correspondence of the city papers of Wednesday last, THE HON. WM. E. LEHMAN, Representative of the First Congressional district, who signalized his independence by refusing to follow J. EDGAR THOMSON. Mr. THOMSON, on being the lead of the Breckinridgers in his vote in summoned, made arrangements to meet the favor of the President's emancipation propocommittee in February, when on his way to sition, on Tuesday last, assumed his position on the question of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. He voted against Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's motion to reject the Senate bill, and announces that he will support the hill itself when it comes directly before the House. Reviled by the pro-slavery leaders in his district for taking ground in favor of gradual compensated emancipation in the States, offered to answer at his residence any queshe will, of course, be subjected to still further tions that they might propound to him. A attacks from the same sources, now that he has resolved to sustain the bill for the abolition of sub-committee came here on Saturday last to slavery in the District of Columbia. Thus the learn at what time it would suit his convenience to see them, to which he promptly reissue will be squarely presented to the people whether a Democrat, who exhibits such indeplied, that he would be pleased to see them at his residence at any hour between eleven and pendence and courage, shall be forced to give

Valley of Humiliation, and all was dark, and from taking moderate out-door exercise. Democrats in this city who have watched the sad, and heart-sickening. intrigues of the despoilers of the old Democracy, who have seen these despoilers sus-The inclement weather of the earlier part of the week

We understand that letters patent have sued to AUGUSTUS EDWARDS, of your city, for his great invention, the Hammock Tent; and we trust it will not be long before we hear the Government has adopted it. Of all life preservers we have ever seen, this Tont most certainly bears the paim. It is novel, ingenious, simple, and inexpensive, and can be economically transported. It will go away with nine tenths of the hardships of a soldier's life, by affording him a dry and easy bed to lie upon, instead of his eleeping upon the wet. cold ground. The saving to the Government will be onermotis-millions of dollars per annum-whilst the saving of human life will be beyond estimate. It has been set up for some weeks in front of the War Department, and been visited by officers of all grades, soldiers and civilians, and has tood triumphantly the test of the severest criticism.

Traitors to be Ferreted Out.

Our Navy Department has no reliable facts about rebel works on the Mississippi, except as we "get at them," and it seems that the best knowledge we have of their dispositions about Yorktown is derived from a balloon reconnoissance. On the contrary, the enemy have full information long beforehand of our intended eperations : therefore, there must be traitors somewhere in the War Department or its bureaus, or in the army It is pretty clear that, with all our money, we have had no good system of espionage. The Rebel Vessels Cantured by Rurnside

The Secretary of War sent a communication to the Senate to-day, in answer to a resolution relative to the disposition of the vessels taken by General BURNSIDE, at Roanoke Island, N. C., stating that no report had yet been received respecting such dispositio

An Act to Remove all Disqualification of Color in Carrying the Mails.

The following bill passed the Senate to day : Be il enacted by the Schale and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America in Congress ased. That from and after the passe go of this act no person, by reason of color, shall be disqualified from omloyment in carrying the mails, and all acts and parts of acts establishing such disqualification, including espe-cielly the seventh section of the act of March 3d, 1825, are hereby reposit

Albert Sydney Johnston.

General ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON, who was killed a the battle of Pittsburg Landing, used to be spoken of in army circles here, at the beginning of the war, as the most capable man upon whom the robels counted for a commander-in-chief of an army.

General Mackall an ex-Clerk.

It is stated here that Goneral MACKALL, who com-manded for a day at Island No. 10, was a clork for a period in the Attorney General's office here, and resigned at the outset of rebellious demonstrations. He cannot be much of a military man, and the confusion that existed in the rebel councils may be attributed to an appointment that might not have been satisfactory to the rebel officers Caution to Clerks in the Treasury De-

partment.

The cierks in the Treasury Department have received instructions from Secretary CHASE not to communicate in private correspondence. facts within their knowledge s to army movements. The thing is of more importance than might, on the face of things, be supposed, but it is felt that there is a traitorous organization at the North which gathers up points of information from every source, and communicates it to the enemy.

The Contemplated Attack on New Orleans The report that obtained among the better-informed. some time since, that orders for army demonstrations force against New Orleans had been countermanded eems somewhat credible, from the fact that General BUTLER is on his return hither.

Government Mail Agent.

J. D. WICKHAM, of New York, has been appointed mail agent for the Government ocean mails in Key West, and for Southern parts and squadrons generally. Except stores, nothing but mails are carried. The round trip occupies four weeks.

Important Treaty on the Slave Trade. The President sent to the Senate to-day, for ratifica-tion, an Imperiant treaty, tendered by Great Britain, for the more effectual suppression of the African slave trade. It was considered in executive session, and ordered to be

The Latest from Yorktown.

General MCCLELLAN, under date of yesterday, tele-graphs the Secretary of War that nothing of interest had

The roads are a little better, and operations are pro ressing favorably.

Confirmations.

FRANCIS E. PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania, to be Bri ral of Volunteers. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, to be Major General

Postmaster at Manassas Junction.

The Postmaster General has appointed J. W. Rose-REREY postmaster at Manassas Junction, and HENRY C. Bicons, postmaster at Fairfax Court House, thus re-storing the mail service which has been interrupted during the past year.

Edwin Forrest.

en cannon. We were passing through the terially his general health, or prevent him LEHMAN is one of an immense class of loyal which he has given *Hamlet*, *Lear*, *Richard III*, and *Macbeth*, and certainly one of the most brilliant and successful weeks in the history of the Washington stage.

Mr. SUMNEB (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented petition for the employment in the suppression of the bellion of all classes, without respect to condition Fugitive-slave Act.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced bill amending the fugitive slave act. Homa Guards.

Mr. HOWE (Rop), of Wiscousin, off-red & resolution that the Military Committee be isstructed to inquire what troops have been or are being mustered into the service of the United States, as Home Guard, who are still in service, or who refuse to go beyond the limits of their own State their own State. Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, said that the War Department were already nifistering out of service this clas

of troops. Mr. HOWE said he had heard this morning that som troops from Maryland refused to go over the State Mr. GBIME ; (Rep.), of Iowa, said that some of this class of troops were now being enlisted. The resolution was adopted.

Agricultural Statistics. Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, introduced bill for the collection of agricultural statistics.

A Quorum. Mr. HENDERSON (U_i) of Missouri, offered a resolution that a majority of the Schators now in the Senste, and duly elected, shall constitute a quorum. Beferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Carrying the Mails. On motion of Mr. SUNNER, the bill to romove a

diabilities of color in persons employed in carrying the mails was taken up. Passed—yeas, 24; nays Messars, Pavis, Hendercon, Kennedy, Lane of Indians, Latham, Neemith, Powell, Starke, Wiley, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—11. Constituentian Bill Confiscation Bill.

Wright-11. Confiscation Bill. The confiscation bill was then taken up. Mr. DUULITILE (Rep.), of Visconsis, said that when the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia was before the Senate, and an anonderent was offered by the Senator from Active State and an anonderent was offered by the Senator from Active State and Active States and States said the could not support the bill, and the Chicago Tri-bane had accusily declared that he voted against the bill, at the same time remarking that all the other Re-publican Senators had voted for it. He should not have noticed it if this was the first time that journal had mis-represented him. The editor of that journal had mis-ing the patronage of the Bepublican party in the pat-ofice at Chicago, and its correspondent here was a clerk of one of the committees of the Senate. If that journal acought to Infinitate him, or levy black mail, they had nuistaken their man. He said, in regard to the bill now before the Senator, the Senator from New Hampshire said, resterday, that all the navy could not carry away all the annual increase of negroes. He proposed to figure up with the Senator a little. For the decade ending 1860, the increase of the whitey was 35 12-100 per cent. and the slaves 23 33-100; the increase of fine unders.

ritories. Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, said the amend-ment was not appropriate, as it was proposed to strangle the bill now before them. The amendment was rejected. the navy could not carry sway all the annual increase of negroes. He proposed to figure up with the Senator a little. For the decade ending 1860, the increase of the whilts was 56 12-100 per cent , and the slaves 23 38-100; the increase of rece blacks, 10 97-100; total increase, 35 58-100. The increase of slaves, therefore, supposing the whole number to be 4.000,000, would be 39,520 for the last ten years. A single ahlp like the Great Eastern would take all the increase to Africa in cight trips, and much sconer to Hayi. The tounage of the United States would carry the whole colored population in or etrp. The statistics show another thing: that the free blacks do not increase half as fast as the slaves, and if the slaves are set free, the increase would very much diminial. Two attainstoate running from New Orleans or Besulort, just across the gulf, could carry away the whole increase of the slave states to consider the question of the people of the alave States to consider the question of mancipation without colonization, and it was bis be-lief that they must be connected together. Even now, it splits of all the attempts to prevent it, the im-portation of negroes into Cuba, stolen from Af-rica, is 500,000 more than the whole in-reases of this population if it were free. He believed that the people now going into the Southarn States to fight for liberty would stay there, and make themselves new homes, and he believed the States would be regenerated and re-newed. He thanked God that Wisconain was born of virginia in her better days, and he bolieved that the people now going into the Southarn States to fight for liberty, is sorry, resterday, to hear a remark against the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Villey.) No matter if there were differences of option with that Senator is long as he stood by rig. Union and the old itag he (Mr. Doolit-tie) would give holis the heard of friendship, and tell fin to take courage, fer better days are couning tor the Ra-public. He believed that the party that will finscribe on its

Int. DOULTTLIE asked if he meant persons out of the United States. Dir. ThUMBULL said he did, and also persons not to be reached by judicial process. The bill conducated no property until seized, and then, if there is no court and the person is heyond judicial process, then the bill pro-vides for conflection.
 Mfr. DOCLITTLE. Suppose our army should take prosession of one half of one of the cotton/States, and the owners of property ge with the rebel army. Would the Senator say that we could not sevre process on them 3 Mr. TRUMBULL should thinks so, if they were lighting sepinatus in the rebel army.
 Mr. TRUMBULL should thinks so, if they were lighting army together 1.

Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, in repr, said a man cannot claim the protection of the Constitu-tion which he repudiates and attempts to cast off. Frars of Fransylvania bring "Flooded" with Slaves. Mr. BIDDLE (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, said that five minutes afforded no time for an elaborate discussion of this measure. Waiving the question of constitution-slity, to my mind at lessi, he continued, the emiaent reserves irom Kontucky (Int. Oriteden) had demon-strated that the bill is utterly inexpedient and inoppor-tunes at the present time. But I leave to the representa-tives of slaveholding States, on this floor, the treatment of this question in its relations to their constituents those loyal men who, from us, are exitted to very consideration that is due to loyally maintained un-der circumssances of the utmost difficulty and danger. It is in relation to the interests I represent that I shall say a few words upon this bill. The most ingenious rhe-torle will hardly permade us this time stifting of the domestic sorrants in this District are now peculiarly ur-gent or indorable. Why is this bill pressed upon us i There is an answer which my cateemad colleague of Pennsylvania may liston to at this time with interest. I will stad from the Bayublican organ of this diry a few passage from an editorial, which urges the immediate passage of this bill, and discloses some peculiar reasons for the urgency. [Mr. Biddle here read from the Na-tional Republican, of April 8th, that the number of negroves in the District, by reven of current events, had become alterning ; that it is a reservoir into which the streams rup, and must have an outlet; that the restrictions of the Batimore and Ohio Balroad on the transportation of negroes obstruct their passage to the North; that the down rows and that a thousand more were looked for in that city, and that an indefi-nite number might be favorably disposed of there, and that as soon as this bill passed the Homas the rali-sod Mir. Biddle, is to happen when this bull passes, the last greatest vickory -a day to be remembered-4's day of onests of despair." All how poorly the way to a politician like CHARLES J. BIDDLE, or shall be upheld by the people. Mr. Mr. FORREST appeared this evening as Macbeth. This performance will close the "Shakspeare weak," in fended by potato-hill entrenchments and wood- Thomson's ailments are not such as affect ma-

ns, he had hoped that the question would have was disappointed. The bill was so simple as not to re-quire explanation. It appropriated a million of dollars as compensation to the owners, and a hundred thousand quire explanation. It appropriated a million of dollars as compensation to the owners, and a hundred thousand dollars to defray the expenses of those of the freed slaves who may emigrate. The power of Congress to legis-late on this subject in the District of Columbia was conceded by the gentleman from Kentucky, and he (Mr. Bingham) would not be deprived of it. All that remained was the question, way it being and wishom to exterise the power at this time ! The gentle-man from Kentucky had well remarked that it was the duty of all to promote the melioration of the condition of mankind. The gentleman had quoted from the Magna Charta, showing what are the rights of freemen. This word raised the presumption of the existence of slaves in England. But there was a new goapel, namsly: "All more are equal before the law," no matter in what part of earth he was born. This, however, has long been ig-nored by one class of our fellow-citizes. Mr. WICKLIFFE (Union), of Kentucky, inquired whether negroes voted in Ohio, or were allowed to in-termarry with the whites. Mr. BINGHAM replied that the gontleman could get a satisfactory answer by reading the statutes of that Krate. Mr. WICKLIFFE eaid he bad read them.

The House then adjourned till Monday,

Eliot (Rep) English (D.)

MARBISBURG, April 11, 1862.

SENATE. The Senate [was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Speaker. Prayer by Rev. Dr. De Witt, of Harrieburg. Mr. NICHULS asked leave to wikidraw the nupars in the Horkins circore case, which was not granted. Mr. NICHOLS made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to gas companies, recom-mending that the House recede from its amendments. Adopted. The SDNARSE then rows and resigned in the follow-ing words: State. Mr. WICKLIFFE said he had read them. Mr. BINGHAM remarked that colored persons in Dhio were protected in their persons, liberty, and property. Mr. WICKLIFFE further asked if they have political violate and workd

hir, with and vated. Afr. BINGHAM replied that he was a hold man who would say none are citizens of the United States but these who vote. Our mothers, wives, and children, are natural-born citizens, and constitute a majority, but do

The SDEARSE then rows and rusigned in the follow-ing words: SNATORS: We are about to part, each to go back to the constituency which sent him here, some to return to this chamber, to ful unexpired terms, others whose terms have expired (of whom your 50 cases) to 100, to return no more. I rerign the trust you have committed to my hands with the consciousness that I have devoted my best efforts to the discharge of its duties, however imper-fectly I may have succeeded. In looking back upon its session, now about to close, it is with the Most sancers gratification that I remember your uniform de-ference to the chair, your respect towards each other, and your fidelity to principle which has exercised from your midds all notty blockstings and party joing; jes, b his propriety of conduct on your part has gone for to supply the deficiency of your Speaker. Nor is it to the parismentary graces developed in this official and pub-lic theatre of action, to which alone we now re-vert with interest. The beautiful amentics belong-ing to generand and frifedily intercourse are my the least of those things which give to this parting hour a tinge of scadness. Cold and dreary indeed were the world without these social harmonies. They ever give the finest and purest thats to the picture of human life. Coming from different districts of the State, thrown together, for the most parts as strangers in this these who vote. Our mothers, wives, and children, are natural-born citizens, and constitute a majority, but do not vote. He thus answered the triffing authols always interposed whenever an altenist was made to do justice. The Federal Government had nothing to do with the elec-tive franchise, that was with the States, and Mr. Bing-ham referred to the several States where colored persons enjoy this privilege or right. He wished not to be offan-sive, but his judgment was that the representative who refuses to provide the necessary laws in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, to give protection to the life, liberty, and property, within the jurisliction of its provisions, violates his that had breaks it. In feature reply to Mr, Crittender and prokes it. In feature manuplecons for doing justice and removing the odium, shame, and diagrace, to the letter and spirit of the Con-stitution, which have too long been violated in this very heart of the Republic, before the eyes of the public law-givers. Mr. BIDDLE (Rep.) and Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep.), both of Ohio, obtained permission to print their remarks in favor of the bill, without previously delivering them. The general debate was then closed by the vote of the House. Proposed Amendment. Mr. CRADLEBAUGH offered an amendment, so as to make the bill apply to emancipation of white elaves in the Territories. It should not be confined to persons of African blood. Slavety in the District of Columbia is nothing to be compared with that which exists in some of the Ter-

hen adjourned sinc die. GREAT BRITAIN. The Government announced in the House of Commons on the 28th that it would make a concession in the edg-8td[shal duëstion, in order to settle the controversy. The opposition expressed great satisfaction. Lord Falmerston had so far recevered as to attend a Common tailed and the set of the

the bill now before them. The amendment was rejected. Proviso. Mr WRIGHT (Union), of Pennsylvania, offered a proviso, requiring the President to issue a proclamation for a special election, the majority of the logal votas being required to affirm and ratify this act. This adopted, he said he would vote for the bill. Not a soli-tary person residing here has asked for the passage, al-though it interests the people of the District only. News has recearly reached here of the Buccesses of our armies, and we are awaiting with anxiety the events at lock-town. It was a most inauspicious time to change the fundamental laws of the country. Mr. POTTER (Bep.), of Illinois, said Mr. Wright was mistaken. Petitions had been presented for this jull, Mr. WRIGHT replied that he had hered of none. Mr. STEVENS (Bep.), of Pennsylvania, said it was somewhere written, "The wicked shall be dammed." [Langhter.] Now, he suggested to his colleague [Mr. Wright] a further provise, that the wicked consent thereto. [Renewed läighter.] It was just as reasonable as the smendment of his colleague. Mr. SHEFFIELD (U.), of Rhode Island, inquired whether the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, had not de-cided that an act dependent on the popular vote was un-constitutional. Mr. WRIGHT knew of no such decision. Mr. MIEFFIELD (U.), of Michigan, offered an amend-ment, which was received with laughter, that the act shall not take effect until after the termination of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain. Mr. WRIGHT knew of mes reciectal. Still Another Proposed Amendment. Mr. WADSWOBTH (U.), of Kentacky, unsuccessfully sought to amend the second action, arguing that Con-gress cannot discriminato between the loyal and disloyal mich making componisation for the staves. Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, in reply, Mr. MICMAN (Kep.), of Kentacky, unsuccessfully sought to amend the second section. mich in making componsation for the slaves. Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, in reply, said a man cannot claim the protection of the Constitu-tion which he repudiates and attempts to cast off.

FRANCE.

ITALY.

Allen (Dem.), Bailey (Dem.) Pa., Knapp (Bep.) Biddle (Dem.) Biddle (Dem.) Biddle (Dem.) Lazeur (Dem.) Lazeur (Dem.) Chiftenden (U), May (Dem.) Criftenden (U), May (Dem.) Price Rollins (U.), Mo., Shiel (Rep.) Steele (D.), N.Y. Steele (D.), N. J Thomas (U.), Md Vallandigham (D. Charge (U.), May (Dem.), Criftenden (U) Menzier (U.) Vallsadigham (D.) Delaplaine (Dem.) Morzie (Uera.) Sumap (U.) Notro (Dem.) Ward (Dem.) Hall (U.) Nugen (Dem.), White (D.), Ohlo Hardiug (U.) Perly (Dem.) Wright (U.) Holman (Dem.) Perry (Dem.) Wright (U.)

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE,

SENATE.

Wilson (Bep.) Windom (Bep.)

Aux mass Hours of the Scallon. Mr. HOPKINS (Washington county) offered a reso-ntion returning the thanks of the House to John Bowe, Spinker. On the resolution the ayes were 79-the ness 4, and 17 members did not vole. Mr. SHANNON offered a resolution thanking the Cierk of the House, John A. Smull. Agreed to. Other resolutions of thanks were offered and adopted. A cane was presented to John 4. Smull

Other resolutions of thanks were offered and adopted. A cane was presented to John A. Smull. At this point in the proceedings the strangers' gallery was densely crowded with vision. It was moved and carried that the "Star Spangled Banner" be sung by Mr. Woodhouse. This was accord-ingly dogs, the hundred volces of the members joining in the viborus and some of the ladies in the gallery part-cimating. in the thus has seen a seen a second Mr. WILLIANS, of Allegheny, was called upon for an address, and complied. He alluded to the gloom which overspread the nation at the opening of the **808**-sion, and to the sunlight which followed. He spoke of Secretery Stanton as having infused into a derelict War Department a spirit and energy which had resulted so successfully, and as having ordered the advance of the Federal annies to victory. He gave the particulars of a latertiew which he had held with Separitary Sympon immediately after this appointment, and citcd the conver-sation as giving proof of the indomitable energy of the present Secretary of War. The Republic had been do-mospirated not to be a failure. He was frequently and headly applauded. On motion, the sentiments of the speaker were en-dorsed.

dorsed. The Governor notified the House that he had signed a number of bills, smoog them the appropriation bill. The Speaker delivered a farewell address. Just as the House was about to adjourn sind dic, a re-solution was received from the Senate stating that it had been discovered that the Governor had signed an act in-corporating the Union Express Company, and that the said act had never passed the Sonate. The resolution re-receiver the act was unmediately scientific. tepresenting, often, diverse and opposite interests thrown together, for the most part, as strangers in thi pealing the act was immediately adopt

LATER FROM EUROPE. THE STEAMER ASIA AT NEW YORK. NEW YORK, April 11,-The steamship Asia arrived this evening with Liverpool dates of the 29th ult., and by lelegraph from Queenstown to the 30th. GREAT BRITAIN.

ever give the finest and purest this to the picture of human life. Coming from different districts of the State prepresenting, often, diverse and opposite interests, thrown together, for the most part, as strangers in this public capacity, we have not been unmiddial of the claims which we have more each other as social beings. I cannot forget the many personal intimacies and sincers iriendables for formed. They will be treasured in mo-mory. Though our paths of life may be widely diver-gent, your images will never be effaced from my mind. The will cheer and illumine my future years. The pain of separation is much rejeved by the though that, after having isbored here, see we trust, assiduately for the best interests of our constituents upon the brightening prospects of our constituents upon the brightening prospect of our constituents upon the brightening prospect of our constraints what we cannot be insensible to their glorious und honorable a part in these thrilling national events that we cannot be insensible to their glorious import. To call to mind legions of herces, need I more than name Kort Donelson, where Smith's undautoid columns Charged home and stormed the anary's works at the point of the bayonet ! Sigel's fame has lent its reliance to the once obscure name of Peak Hidge, and essociated it with the most resplendent feats of arms, and the sublimest exhibitions of courage. Boanoke, instex the point of the bayonet ! Sigel's fame has lent its reliance to the oral which sign groups and the annels of war? There Penneylvania was largely represent-ed in the lists of railor, heroism, and death. There, silence the battle near Witchesign, one of the most desperate and cardly engagements in the annels of fame, bravest of the brave, fell the glilant Murray ; and, es his hered, sing regime, the illustions One-Commons that he would call attantian to the signgement between the Merrimac and Monitor, and sak whelher, in consciuence of its results, the Government would not suppend the construction of iron-plated ships until the question of iron-plated gunboats is considered. It is proposed that the Lord Mayor of Londen call a meeting to adopt a vote of thanks to Mr. Peabody for his munificence. The Lordon Times has a arcessile article on the taxes about to be imposed in America. It says it will take the whole aimy when released from duty in the field to col-lect them, and insinuates that they will not be alb-mitted to. Cyrne W. Field returns in the Asia. He entertains the most suscuine opinion in the ultimate success of the Atlantic tyles raph. Glass, Elliott, & Co. hare offared bo construct and lay it at the hare cost price, reserving all proit till its efficiency is demonstrated by its working. A brilliant conversation on the antibere of the Atlantic toble. A great many infimential mon were pre-sent, and many speeches wars made. It was the stabilet that he was authorized to say that the American Go-vernment had the greatest conduction in the American Go-vernment had the greatest conduction in the American for that he was authorized to say that the American Go-vernment had the greatest conduction in the infigurent and integrity of England, and was ready to co-operate in any plan that might he adopted. in any plan that might be adopted. The continental news is without interest. The Paris Bourse was depressed and fluctuating, but closed firmer. Bentes 69f, 75c.