WEFNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. And still another Union victory! The news is flashing all over the country joyously, from the far grateful millions. The indignity of Sumpter's fall, though never to be quite forgotten as long as history shall claim a thought, has been at length of the day that ushered in the war has found it drawing to a close, and victory pointing to a brighter day of peace. Fort Pulaski, the sole defence of Savannah harbor and city, surrendered unconditionally to the United States forces at two o'clock on last Friday afternoon, when all our thoughts were centred on the Merramac, and all our expectations turned breathlessly to Hampton Roads. There can be no doubt of the entire truthfulness of the news, which comes to us from Southern sources, accompanied with expressions of regret. When the number and extent of the prisoners and prizes secured have been revealed, and the vast importance of the new base of operations is considered, it will strike us very forciby that the rebel regrets were not only perfec ly proper, but suggestive of other regrets hereafter.

The troops that crossed the Mississippi and captured the forces at Island No. 10 and the surrounding batteries have returned to New Madrid. In a despatch to Gen. Pope, Gen. Halleck calls it the most brilliant victory of the war, while General Pope, in his address to his soldiers, says that it was precisely what he expected. More prisoners still continued to arrive in our camp, and the number captured amounts to nearly seven thousand men. Flag-officer Foote with his fleet, and a large body of treeps, has started for Memphis. The only obstacle they will encounter will be forts Randolph and Pillow, both of which are fortified, but not as strong as was Island No. 10. After Memphis is passed, the Mississippi river will be clear to New Orleans, and we may expect to hear Commodore Foote meeting Commodore Porter at the latter place about the first of May.

Gen. Grant's official report of the battle at Pittsburg Landing has been received in Washington. Gen. Grant estimates our loss at 1,500 killed and 3.500 wounded. The loss of the rebels, in killed and left on the field, was greater than ours. We lost several pieces of artillery, but the number is not stated. Gen. Halleck has arrived at Pittsburg Landing, and taken command of the army. The Federal and rebel forces are only two miles apart, and a battle is imminent at any moment. An expedition, which started from Pittsburg on Saturday night, has destroyed two railroad bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thus cutting off the main portion of the rebel army at Corinth from communication with Alabama and the rest of the Confederacy, except New Orleans.

The rebels at Yorktown and vicinity are busy constructing new defences and strengthening old ones. Their water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester are represented to be very formidable. Our gunboats shelled a rebel battery at the latter place and drove the rebels from their guns. All the preparations on our side are going on satisfactorily, and Gen. Wool telegraphs to Secretary Stanton that Gen. McClelian will soon be ready to open his batteries on the rebel fortifications.

By the arrival of the George Peabody at New York, we have late news from General Burnside's command. Fort Macon is still in the possession of the rebels, but all communication between it and the mainland has been cut off. Gen. Burnside has erected numerous batteries around it, and if the rebels do not surrender the fort, they will be driven

Mr. Simon Cameron was arrested in this city, yesterday, by the deputies of Sheriff Ewing, on a warrant issued by Mr. Pierce Butler. The particulars will be found in another column.

Congress Yesterday.

SENATE .- Mr. McDougall, of California called up the resolution asking information from the Se aretary of War, of the causes for the delay of the trial of General Stone, and proceeded at length to House.-A resolution was agreed to requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House of the cause which has prevented the exchange of Colonels Coreoran and Wilcox, and other prisoners held since July last. Mr. Porter's bill, amendatory of the act establishing a court for the investigation of claims against the United States Government, was adopted. It ordains that the decision of the court shall be final, but subject to appeal.

The Iron-Clad Monitor.

We understand that arrangements are being made for the construction of six vessels on the plan of the Monitor, and that two of them will probably be built in Philadelphia. Several of the new vessels will be larger than the present "cheese box," and other improvements will be adopted. It is known to Capt. Enlesson's friends that the idea of a revolving turret is with him a very old one. He had been at work upon plans of the kind for twentyfive years. In the year 1854, Capt. Enicsson matured and forwarded to the present Emperor of France plans and specifications for a vessel precisely upon the plan of the Monitor, and these plans and specifications are now in the hands of Louis Napoleon.

That the idea of a revolving turret has been conceived by many minds, there is now abundant evidence; as to who is first in respect to time it may be impossible to tell, if Captain Euresson be not the man. Of one thing, however, there is a reasonable degree of certainty, that Captain Coles, of the English navy, is not, as some contend, the man, as the records of our own Patent Office will abundantly evince to any one who will take the trouble to examine them. It is alleged by some writers that the recent trial of the Monitor with the Merrimac, while it proved the ability of the former to resist the shot of the latter, and in so far was a success, yet her ability to attack and capture has yet to be tested; but it must be recollected that impregnability is a quality of the utmost consequence. To attack and capture absolutely impregnable fron-clad vessels, when, as in the case of the Monitor, grappling and boarding can easily be rendered impossible, means wholly unknown to engineers of the present day must be adopted. The present Monitor was constructed as an experiment, and no extraordinary precautions have been used to prevent boarding. In the new vessels now in course of construction, such arrangements will be made that boarding will simply be an impossibility. An absolutely impregnable vessel, that cannot be boarded, would seem to meet all present exigencies. Certainly no number of men would be available

against a ship of this kind. It is also contended that a perfectly successful iron-plated war-steamer must not be simply a vessel for harbor defence; she must with certainty be able to go along our coast unaided and in moderately rough weather. The Monitor was not designed to have high speed; she has, however, all that was considered desirable; and the new vessels will have such increased speed as will render them as swift as

ONE OF THE GREATEST OBJECTS OF THE WAR is to retain under one General Government the whole territory of the United States. Few contests have ever been waged for a better cause than this. It forms an issue practical, unmistakable, and vitally important to the American people. All patriots, whatever may be their diversity of opinions on minor subjects, will unite in maintaining the Republic one and indivisible, now and forever. Separation is a forcrunner of death-unity a necessity of a continued and prosperous existence. If our armies prove, as they doubtless will, completely triumphant, all the heresies of Secession will be killed and buried deeper than nlummet ever sounded. In the desperate contest which the rebellion has provoked, the Union or its foes must be politically destroyed. All the signs of the times indicate that victory will crown the exertions of our country's noble armies.

THE LETTER from Cairo, upon our first page, will be found as interesting as any that have lately appeared from that locality. The description of General Halleck's personned is truthful, as his brief speech, on the occasion referred to by our correspondent, is characteristic.

THE REBELS' ACCOUNTS of the Winchester and Pea Ridge battles, published elsewhere, are among the most amusing accessions to the literature of the war. However deficient the rebels may at times appear in their rhetoric, their talent for hyperbola cannot be called in question.

for late North Carolina papers.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT PHLASKI. The capture of Fort Pulaski is one of the most gratifying and important events of the war. It was seized by the traitors almost immediately after the fall of Sumpter, and it was surrendered to our forces on the anniversary of the commencement of the fire from the Charleston batteries against Major Anderson's little garrison. It was an extremely difficult waters of the Savannah, to gladden the hearts of and laborious task to complete the preparations for the late attack. Our soldiers had no such advantages, in their investment, as the South Carolinians possessed through the treamost signally avenged. The first anniversary | chery and imbecility of the Buchanan Administration. The rebel commander had no orders to suffer batteries to be creeted on every side without firing a gun. The stolen annon of his stronghold swept the country in every direction for miles. It was only by arduous and secret toil, through swamps and cane-brakes, that our gallant troops were finally enabled to place in proper position the guns which so speedily compelled the enemy to surrender. Cut off from supplies and reinforcements, the garrison, which had gloried in the humiliation of the national flag one year before, were taught to fear and respect, if they do not love and obey, the authority of the Government they wilfully defied.

The people of Savannah are doubtless terribly panic-stricken. Their chief and almost their only defence against the approach of our troops has fallen into our possession. It was reported a few days ago, that they had sent a message to the garrison of Fort Pulaski that the opening of our batteries against it would be the signal for the speedy march of thirty thousand men to their rehef. But discretion was doubtless deemed the better part of their valor, and it does not appear that they made a single effort to redeem this pledge. The capture of Fort Sumpter was con-

sidered, at the time it occurred, a great military achievement by the misguided people of the rebellious States. They employed months in preparation, on their own soil, while not a hostile finger was raised against them. They can now see how easily the Government can spare men enough to march among them (notwithstanding all their loud threats and angry declamation,) and to perform a much more difficult feat, while it is winning victories in every other direction. This exhibition of its nower should teach them, if anything can, that the forbearance which they attributed to weakness and cowardice was caused by feelings of compassion and an indisposition to resort to the force that, in times of emergency, can be wielded with such terrible effect.

The time will probably soon approach when Charleston, the starting point of the rebellion, will also fall into our hands. Her outworks are rapidly tottering. BURNSIDE on the north and HUNTER on the south, at points not far distant, perpetually remind her traitorous citizens that a day of retribution cannot be far distant when their pride will be humbied in the dust, and their insults and injuries to the nation be fully avenged.

Description of Fort Pulaski. The importance of having Fort Puluski in our possession cannot be overestimated. It is about eighteen miles from Savannah, and is the principal defence of that important city. So long as the rebels had it in their hands they effectually shut out all of our large war vessels from pro Savannah, although by the energy and foresight of Commodore Dupont several of our gunboats reached the rear of Fort Pulaski by way of Warsaw Sound, and shut it off from all communication with Savannah. Fort Pulaski was visited, in May last, by Mr. Russell, of the London Times, and he then pronounced it to be one of the finest and most scientifically constructed forts he

had ever visited. The fort is an irregular pentagen, with the base line or curtain face inland, and the other faces casemated and bearing on the approaches. The curtain, which is simply cronellated, is covered by a redan, surrounded by a deep ditch, inside the parapet of which are granite platforms ready for the reception of guns. The parapet is thick, and the scarp and counterscarp are faced with solid masonry. A drawbridge affords access to the interior of the redan, whence the gate of the fort is approache: across a deep and broad moat, which is crossed by another drawbridge. The walls are exceedingly solid and well built of hard gray brick, strong as iron, upwards of six feet in thickness, the case-mates and bombproofs being lofty, airy, and capacious, though there is not quite depth enough between the walls at the salient and gun-carriages. The work was originally intended to mount one hundred and twenty-eight guns, all of large calibre, and it is probable that the rebels had that many guns mounted at the time of its investment by the Federal troops. Everything the rebels required to withstand a long siege was in the fort; the placforms and gun-carriages were solid and well made; the embrasures of the casemates admirably constructed, and the ventilation of the bomb proofs carefully provided for. There were also three furnaces for heating shot. The fort was one of been impregnable if it had been defended by soldiers fighting in a righteous cause. Fort Sumpter, at the time of its bombardment by the rebels, was

gallant resistance than those in the latter. Vessels drawing fifteen feet of water can now ascend to the city of Savannah itself, and that place is now at our mercy. True, Fort Jackson, about three miles above the city, is in the way; but, as it is only a small earthwork, mounting a few guns, it can easily be shelled out by our gunboats.

not as well prepared for a siege as Fort Pulaski at

the time our forces opened the bombardment, yet

the heroic band in the former fort made a mor

The City of Savannah. ant point on the Southern coast, New Orleans excepted-is the capital of Chatham county, and is situated on the right bank of the Savannah river. ninety miles from Charleston, and one hundred and eighty-right miles from Milledgeville, the capital of the State. The city contains about 30,000 inhabitants; is built on a sandy plain, elevated about forty feet above low-water mark, and the streets are regularly laid out. It contains many handsome private residences. Among the public buildings may be noticed the City Exchange, Custom House, Oglethorpe's Hall, and the State benevolent institutions, and a public library of nearly six thousand volumes. At the time of the rebellion breaking out it supported five newspapers. Only one or two are now published there. Savannah is the centre of an extended railway system, which had contributed greatly to its prosperity, and in fact, together with its commerce had given it its flourishing condition. The names, connections, and lengths of the lines which conof Savannah, are as follows:

The Central Railroad, connecting Macon with Savanual. 192
The Waynesborough and Augusta, extending from the Control Political to Augusta. the Contrivesern Rairran, which connects with
the Central at Macor, and extends to the
Chattahooche river.
The Muscogee Railroad, extending from Columbus
to the Southwestern Railroad.
The Macon and Western, which connects the Central Ruirrand with the Georgia Railroad at At-The Georgia hearrone, connecting Augusts with two lines last mentioned.

The Athers branch of the Georgia Bailroad.

The Washington Branch of the Georgia Railroad

The Rome Branch of the Western and Atlantic...

The commerce of Savannah, previous to the out break of the war, was very prosperous. A semiweekly line of passenger steamers made trips to established with Charleston. It likewise had direct communication with Europe. The principal exports were cotton, rice, and naval stores

making the most extensive arrangements for his mammoth concert, on Easter Monday night, at the nary kind to listen to the magic fingering of the piano, by Mr. William Mason, whose appearance in Philadelphia, five years ago, will be remembered by our music loving people. Mr. Hassler has provided an excellent programme, and we expect o see the Academy crowded.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS .- The lovers of science, interesting amusement, and historical instruction, should not forget the matinee of the "Scenes in India and the Sepoy Rebellion," at the Assembly Buildings, this afternoon, and the regular exhibition this evening.

THE RESELLION RECORD .- From Mr. John Mc-Farlan we have Part XV, of this valuable work, a current history of the war. It is embellished with portraits on steel, of Governor Andrew of Massaetts, and Lieutenant W. Lowell Putnam. Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers

STOCK OF JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY, &c -Pancoast & Warnock, auctioneers, have now WE ARE INDERTED to Adams' Express Company | arranged for examination, to be sold this morning, a large stock of jewelry, fancy goods, stationery, &c.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, April 15, 1862.

General Wool was greatly mistaken when he telegraphed Secretary Stanton that the Army of the Potomac would not meet with much opposition in Virginia. Yorktown is about twenty miles from Fortress Monroe, and yet that experienced and veteran captain was not able to discover that the enemy were concentrating even there in immense masses to oppose the advance of our troops to Richmond -so well do the traitors keep their own secrets. We must, therefore, expect that either the most successful siege or the bloodiest battle of the war will take place at or near Yorktown. Virginia. The ablest generals on both sides head the contending armies : McClellan, McDowell, Fitz John and Andrew Porter, Heintzelman, and others, on our side, and Lee, Jo. Johnson, and Bankhead Magruder, of the adverse cause. The friends of General McClellan now insist that all his theories have been proved by the great body of traitor troops at Yorktown; that the rebels had these troops constantly available at Manassas, and that they hurried them forward to his new point of attack the moment his advance upon Manassas was abandoned. Not only does he deserve the benefit of this detence, but it is to be hoped that henceforward. unless in cases of grievous negligence or open treason, the loyal papers will abstain from anything like damaging attacks upon the military and political leaders who have the destinies of this country directly in charge. If General McClellan is the man the nation believed him to be one year ago, he will use the vast facilities and means placed at his disposal at Yorktown, and annihilate the rebel forces. It must be admitted, however, that he labors under certain disadvantages, which may be stated, without going back to inquire whether all might not now look more promising if the operations on the Potomac had been of a different character. The Merrimac is a protection to the reinforcements of the enemy, and may become an obstacle in the way of ours, and the security of Richmond, now seriously menaced from but one quarter, may induce the rebels to risk an attack instead of waiting for one. These must not be called gloomy views. My object in this correspondence is to speak the truth; and especially so at a time when so many thousands of the people of Pennsylvania are waiting with painful anxiety for the events under the command of General McClellan. It is an easy thing to put a false color and a glittering gloss upon opinions, but when we are dealing with bold realities, let us say what we feel without fearing to be called croakers. The early fallacious despatches from the battle at Pittsburg Landing inflicted agony unspeakable upon thousands of families. Had the real truth been stated, or had the exaggerated despatch been withheld, much grief would have been spared at many a fireside. These are times when we cannot be justified in deceiving our friends with unfounded news. When I come to the mere matter of individual indement. I firmly believe that Gen. McClellan will make Yorktown the theatre of a victory more brilliant, though more desperately contested, than that which crowned our arms and contributed to the close of the conflict during the Revolution. It is stated as a curious historical fact, that the men who stood by Washington when he compelled the surrender of Conwallis were not Southern but Northern troops-the soldiers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England. Their descendants now fight under the same flag that marshalled the way for the legions of Washington, and they are fighting in the same cause that consecrated his sword. He struck against the

British tyrant. Our brave men strike against a domestic tyrant, equally cruel, false, and unscrupulous. In counting the disadvantages of Gen. McClellan, we must not omit his advantages. Other columns may attack the rebels when they least expect it; and our young Commander-in-chief sends messages of good cheer to the President, based, no doubt, upon the fact that he will be supported by the forces which have already proved their valor on other Virginia fields. But on this point it is neither safe nor politic to particu-Often as I reflect upon the fact that so many of our nearest and dearest are engaged in this glorious struggle, I am constrained to condemn the efforts of certain partisan leaders in disparagement of the war and the Administration. There is hardly a household in New Jersey or Pennsylvania, in New York, New England, or the Northwest, that is not directly or indirectly represented in the army of the Union. Do the anti-war and Secession sympathizers in the loyal States ever reflect that all these families are anxious to feel that their relatives and friends are fighting in a good cause, and for a righteous object? Do they suppose that the calumnies they coin and circulate against the President, or against his patriotic friends, are making a history and a record against our defenders in the army and the navy? This is not a war begun at the behest of a monarch, or precipi-

tated by imprudent counsels on the part of the Union mon of the free States; but a struggle for liberty in the best meaning of the term, and for the maintenance of the best Govern. ment on earth. All that has been alleged against Secession our Northern soldiers have realized in a thousand forms. They see daily the rapacity, barbarity, and crime, of the traitors. Some of them have felt the scalping-knife of the savages, hired to serve in the ranks of Treason; others have beheld the dead bodies of their companions torn from their graves, and mutilated amid the most fiendish joy and for the most monstrous purposes; others, again, have borne the most inhuman treatment inflicted upon them in Southern prisons. Insulted by Southern ludies, they have learned how Treason can even transform and unsex gentle women, and while they pause in amazement at scenes so nonstrous, they behold men whom they have been taught to regard as Christian statesmen, giving countenance to practices abjured by all civilized nations. Do the traducers of the war and of the Administration ever think what a change these fearful lessons have wrought in the opinions of our Northern soldiers, and in the feelings of their fathers, brothers, mothers, and sisters at home? No doors of the Union soldiers and the Union people. No such indictment can be laid at civil life. The captured troops of Secession

such crimes can be laid, thank God, at the the door of our rulers and public servants in are not hissed and hooted as they pass along our streets. They are comfortably clothed, fed, fostered, and prayed for, and they acknowledge, in thousands of cases, that imprisonment in the loyal States is infinitely to be preferred to the thankless service of contending for a bad cause. If we care for the living, we decently bury the dead. With us no parole is broken; no bloody Indians employed to scalp and to massacre; no wells are poisoned; no honest debts repudiated; and none who differ from us are consigned to the scaffold. The partisans of Secession in the loyal States never admit this irresistible contrast; but they must not fe-

watch their cause with affectionate solicitude and patriotic pride. MCELROY'S PHILADELI-HIA CITY DIRECTORY.-The twenty-fifth annual volume, being for the year 1862, has just been published, and is printed with unusual neatness. Its size has been somewhat reduced—mainly owing to the number of young men beent on military duty, and to the omission of a large number of females and others, occupying houses in which from three to ten families reside only for a very limited period. The Camden names are incorporated in the work, instead of being given separately. These are the principal changes. They leave a Directory accurate, and sufficiently full in all respects. The Miscellaneous Civic Record is continued, wholly unabridged. This octavo volume, of over nine hundred pages, has been printed, bound, &c., in less than sixty days. Its information, in some cases, is so late as to be with

licitate themselves that it has not produced a

profound impression alike upon those who fight

the battles of the country and the millions who

in that period. G. F. TRAIN.-Peterson & Brothers announce Mr. Train's recent speeches, in England, on Slavery and Emancipation, and on Pardoning Traitors. Like all that he has written and said, they are spirited and truthful, with a certain dash abou them which is novel and striking.

LARGE SALE OF STOCKS, LOANS, &c .- Messr Thomas & Sons' sale at the Exchange yesterday was attended by an unusually large company, including the most respectable brokers in the city. The bidding was spirited throughout, and the The bidding was spirited throughout, and the prices were excellent. It was the largest public rate of stocks this season, amounting to \$43,493. The stocks of the late Captain Toby, sold by the same firm in January, amounted to \$40,415. A report of yesterday's sale will be found in another column of to-day's paper.

FROM WASHINGTON. DESPATCHES FROM COMMODORE DUPONT RECRIVED.

Commander Godon's Operations on the

Georgia Coast. Official Correspondence Relative to Mexican Affairs.

BRIGADIER GENERALS CONFIRMED. BRIGADIER GENERAL MITCHELL TO B MADE A MAJOR GENERAL.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF PITTSBURG BATTLE RECEIVED. Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, April 15, 1862. Mexican Affairs. The President to-day, in response to a resolution the House, transmitted voluminous documents enclosing all the correspondence which has taken place since Julast relative to the affairs of Mexico. From a hasty glance at their contents it appears that, on the 3d of the month, Secretary SEWARD, in writing to Minister Con-WIN, informs him that, from intelligence wearing an air of authenticity, a design exists on the part of the insurgents of this country to gain possession of Lower Cali-fornia, and that the President expects him to exercise his best judgment, not only to thwart this scheme, but to prevent rebel armed vessels from finding shelter in Mexican ports, and from carrying arms through the territory

The defence of the Mexican sovereignty is arg d upon the attention of that Government, and the declaration made that the United States does not desire to acquire any part of Mexico. On the 9th of June Mr. Conwin informed Secretary Sewanp that it had been his constant endeavor, since his arrival at the city of Mexico, to pos sess the Mexican mind of the true cause of our difficulties nd thus enable them to estimate the danger to Mexico which would result from any unfavorable termination o them. He was quite sure that, whilst the Mexican Go vernment would endeavor to preserve peaceful relation with all the European Powers on fair terms, it regarded the United States as its true and only valuable friend in any struggle which might involve the national existen Toward the close of July, Mr. Conwin, in the course of his despatch, incidentally remarks that Europe is quite willing to see us humbled, and will not fail to take advantage of our embarrassments to execute purposes of which she would not have dreamed had we remained as peace. This was said with reference to the joint into vention by England, France, and Spain in the affairs of Mexico. Mr. SEWARD, writing to Mr. Conwin on the mexico. mr. saward, writing to mr. Conwix on the 2d of September, assures him that the President greatly desires that the political status of Mexico as an independent nation should be permanently maintained, and in Decamber, after speaking of the joint intervention, informs him that the Government cannot consent to his re-

rning from Mexico, as he desired. Mexico, but the Senate rejected it on the ground that portion of the principal or interest of the debt of Mexico, which would require the concurrence of European Powers. In communicating this result to Mr. Corwin, Mr. SEWARD says, under date of April 3d: "Under these circumstances, the President is unable to sugges to you any other mode for contributing to the deliver ance of our sister Republic from the embarrassments by which it is surrounded, which will be acceptable to the Senate. I desire to direct your most earnest attention to the necessity of guarding, if possible, against any sucl ledge of the resources of Mexico to foreign Powers as night affect our cause injuriously, or impair the ability of the people of Mexico to sustain the free Government established by their own choice. You will not leave the lovernment of Mexico in doubt for a moment that the Government and people of the United States are not indifferent concerning the peril by which they are me-

Expedition up the York River-Strength of the Rebel Batteries. The steamer Tankee, Captain KASTMAN, arrived at the navy yard at nine o'clock this morning, having left York river at six o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Yankee went about eight miles up the Fork river on Sunday night, and anchored on Gloucester Point, where the steamers Penobscot, Marbie Heart, and Wachuset were already lying. The rebel batteries at the Point are said

They tried the range of their guns on the steamers about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the shot falling very little short of the Marble Heart. The vessels then dropped down the river, and about three miles below the Point discovered a party of rebels building a battery on the north bank of the river, on whom the lankee open The rebels seemed loth to abandon their works, and although the shells of the Yankee fell in their midst, did not leave the vicinity, but took rafuge in the woods and behind some neighboring log houses. The Yankee, after firing some sixty or seventy shot and shell during an un to do their share. As the l'ankee was leaving, the fuge. During the engagement, a battery up the river fired some eight or ten shots, but they fell far short of are said to be only in a position to reach vessels below hem in the middle of the river, and light-draught vossals safety by nugging the shore.

Hon. Thomas A. Scott. This gentleman, at the request of Secretary STANTON, has been, for some weeks, in the West facilitating the movements of Gen. BUELL's army. The telegraphic despatch, published in one of the morning papers yesterday, to the effect that the sergeant-at-arms of the Pennsylvania Legislature was in Washington, with a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Scott, is wholly untrue. Since Mr. Scott has been Assistant Secretary of War he has been untiring in his energies to serve the Government, and no one for a moment could doubt his integrity. He has always stood above reproach, and him for his foresight and judgment on important matters connected with the movements of the army.

The Voung Gentlemen of the South -had to initiate rebellion. In the battles that have succteded, they have been compelled to take the fore front in order to infuse something of their own fire into the more inert mass of the soldiery, who are made up of what they used contemptucusly to call the "dead poor Hundreds of these young men have sunk beneath the battle's shroud, but thousands have perished by exposure in forced marches and retreats, and by wintering in camp. To prevent all this devastation of the "young gentlemen of the South," JEFF DAYIS now recommends the conscription, which will, of course, fill up the army principally from the poorer classess. Under that system, commissions can be given to the "gen-

Nominations Confirmed The Senate, in executive session, to day, confirmed the Caparnor E. D. Mongan, of New York, to be Major The nominations of the following Brigadier Generals CARL SHURZ, Colonel NATHAN KIMBALL, of the Indiana Volunteers; Paymaster Benjames Alvord, of the United States Army; Captain George L. Harrsuff, of the Adjutant General's Department; WILLIAM S. SMITH, of Ohio; Colonel Charles Devens and Rufus Sexton,

of the Third New York Cavalry Regiment; Naroleon AMOS PERRY, of Rhode Island, was confirmed as con-Gen. Mitchell Nominated Major General. Brigadier General MITCHELL was nominated to-day for major general on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, for gallant services in the capture of Huntsville, Decatur, and Stevenson Junction, Alabama. Count SWEINITZ ORAIN, late aid-de-camp to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, Governor of Venice, has been ten-

both of Massachusetts; Colonel James H. Van Allen,

MONT'S Staff. Women Firing at our Gunboats. One of our gunboats down the river shelled, a day or two sincs, some rebel cavalry that they saw at some nce from the shore. The latter promptly scattered, but three rebel women rushed out from houses in the neighborhood and tried their hands at the gunboats at the laughter which was occasioned by their silly

dered an appointment as sid-de-camp upon Gen. FRE-

terocity. As fault is found on account of the alleged slow move ments of our columns in the West, the fact should be stated that the roads are in a wretched condition. On this account. BEAUREGARD is reported to have lost two days in moving up his artillery behind his masks of cavalry regiments. Our troops could effect no more in

Officers of the Ordnance Bureau, who have been de alled by General RIPLEY to examine the revolving fort. so called, a model of which is at the Treasury, report favorably. It excites much interest among military men. The general idea of the thing is to bring a great number of guns to bear in a short time upon vessels essaying to go in channels into harbors. Provost Marshal's Order.

The Revolving Fort.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 15. WASHINGTON, APRILED WASHINGTON, APRILED WASHINGTON, APRILED WASHINGTON, APRILED WASHINGTON, APRILED WHITE WASHINGTON, APRILED WASHINGTON, APRILED WASHINGTON, APRILED WASHINGTON, APRILED WASHINGTON, APRILED WASHINGTON, WASH

Indian Delegations. A delegation of some dozen chiefs, &c., of the Pottowatamie Indians, had an interview to-day with "their father," Mr. Dule, Commissioner of the Land Office. They have a budget of grievances concerning past transactions, and are said to have introduced the matter in a serie of diplomacy that would not have been despised by the NESSELEODES, METTERNICUS, &c.

Oath of Allegiance. Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill in the Senate to-day royiding that at all elections held here an unconditional ath of allegiance shall be administered before a person Brauch Mint at Denver.

The Senate Finance Committee reported House bill, o-day, establishing a branch mint at Denver, Colorado, appropriating \$75,000 therefor, and placing it under the utrol of the Philadelphia Mint. Death of the Wife of a Member of Congress. The wife of the Hon. A. W. CLARK, member of Congress from the Jefferson and Lewis districts, New York, lied in this city, yesterday, after a brief illness.

Emancipation in the District. President Lincoln to day informed a confiden friend in a high position that he will eign the bill abolishing elavery in the District of Columbia. The Battle of Pittsburg Landing. The official reports of the battle of Pittsburg Landing were received here to-night.

Operations of Commander Godon on the Georgia Coast. The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore Duront, enclosing a communication to him from Commander Godos, dated United States steamer Mahican, March 30, from which it appears that on the entered Jekyl creek and proceeded to Dubignon's place, where he discovered a deserted battery of three gum placed so as to command that stream, and the remains of

a camp of some two hundred men. A considerable num-ber of cattle remained on the island, but they were very wild upon our men approaching them.
On the 22d, the Bibb made her appearance, and Capt. "Contrabrands continue to come to us I sent a num-

"Contrabrands continue to come to us I sent a number by the Potomska to Fernandina, and also several by the Connecticut. We landed our field pieces, and a strong force on Colonel's Island, and obtained what we needed, and that night, after again firing a shell at Fancy Bluff, proceeded to St Simons. There I landed all the Schiffshränds, with their corn and provisions, tools, etc., and having housed them, set them to work. Already they have planted potatoes. To-morrow they will begin to prepare the land for corn. They have set up their mill, and I have told them they are to plant cotton, and thus become of use to themselver. They seem contented, but without the protection of a vessel at the other end of the island, they are in danger of being interfered with by soldiers landing in that direction, and approaching them at night.

"St. Simons is a fine, rich island, about ten miles long. On the north is a village called Frederica. It is said to be a healthy place. A thousand blacks could be usefully employed here, and made self-supporting. Such a colony, properly managed, would do much good. Those that are now here, some forty in number, live on T. Builer King's place, and are under cover of our guns."

Review of a Pennsylvania Regiment by

Review of a Pennsylvania Regiment by the President, Notwithstanding the fatiguing duties of the President in connection with public business, he found time to-day to respond in person to a visit to the White House of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, from "Old Vestmoreland." But a brief moment was taken, and Colonel Coultra managuard his regiment handily in the confined space in front of the President's mansion. The mmand has been for some time engaged in guarding idges, &c., on the railroad north of us.

Dull Day. There has been a remarkable absence of rumor and ar news to-day. With the exception of the debate in

the Senate, on General STONE's case, nothing of interes Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad. The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia re orted House bill to day for a railway on Pennsylvani venue, with material amendment. Several new corne tors are added.

THE REBELS BUSILY ERECTING NEW BATTERIES.

From General McClellan's Army

Battery at Gloncester Shelled by Our Gunboats.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 15 .- Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, a section of artillery was posted within alf a mile of the rebel works, near the river, supported by sufficient infantry to prevent their being captu ed. Fifteen shots were fired into the rebel earthworks before they were able to bring their guns to bear, when our nen withdrew without damage.

A fine view was yesterday obtained of the position o e rebels, both at Yorktown and Gloucester, from Fairchild Ilouse, at the mouth of Wormlith's creek. wenty-four guns were seen in the water battare Yorktown, and nine at Gloucester. At the latter place a arge number of workmen were engaged in crecting ne

At Yorktown, the old works used during the siege of those of recent construction. Heavy guns were mounted on their walls, and the rebel flag was flying from the batlements. The principal wharf was covered with com missary stores, while the river was dotted with sails Every one appeared to be busy, as though the coming struggle depended upon his individual exertions. Late in the afternoon, a schooner, auchored a short

distance above the wharf, was burned. The flotilla was yesterday afternoon engaged in shelling out a body of rebels who were engaged in constructing a short battery about four miles below Glove The result of the firing was not known. On Saturday Corporal Walter H. Bean, of Company and back while on picket duty.

Things were remarkably quiet last night. A slight shower courred this marning, but the sun soon made its appearance. The Latest from Fortress Monroe-All

Quiet. FORTRESS MONROE, April 15-4 o'clock P. M. Noth. The fine weather is very favorable to the operations at Yorktown, and it is probable that Gen. McClelian will

moud. On entering the fort I gave him a salute of thir-JOHN E. WOOL, Maj. General. FORTRESS MONROE, April 14 -Nothing has been of the Merrimac to-day. The tide has been low, and this may have kept her in. Early this morning a rebeling an out from behind Sewell's Point, but soon returned had in the day, there was a large fire in the woods on the Point, apparently from the burning of brush, which attracted the attention of the curious, and gave rise to

morning. He has gone to Norfolk, and will go to Rich-

some speculations that the rebels were building a new battery there. A Richmond paper contains an editorial exhibiting con siderable fear for the safety of Richmond, It intimates that the Monitor, Nougatuck, and Galena, all armored vessels, might easily come up the James river, and by their inrulnerability and powerful guns, take and keep posses-sion of the city. To prevent such a result, it proposes hat the channel of the James river shall be obstructed with stone. It says it is abundant for the purpose, and should be used at once.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Despatches from Old Points up to nine o'clock this morning, report that all was quiet there. There were various rumors afloat about the

Merrimac, but nothing reliable. She had not made her appearance up to the hour above referred to. AFFAIRS AT CAIRO Congratulations of Our Military Commanders Over the Victory at Island No. 10.

COMMODORE FOOTE AND GENERAL POPE STARTED FOR MEMPHIS.

Canco, April 13.-The following general order was read at the head of every command in General Pope's army, at New Madrid, last evening, and created the Headquarters District Mississippi, New Madrid, April 10.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3. The following despatch from Major General Halleck commanding this department, has been received, and, with this order, will be published at the head of every with this order, will be published at the head of every regiment and detachment of this command:

St. Louis, April 8.

To Major General. Pope: I congratulate you and your command on your splendid schlevement. It exceeds in boldness and brilliancy all ether operations of this war. It will be memorable in military history and admired by future generations. You deserve well of your country.

Major General Commanuling.

Conduct of the troops was splendid throughout. It was precisely what he expected. To such an army nothing was impossible, and the General commanding hopes yet to lead them to some field where superiority of numbers and position will tempt the enemy to give them an opportunity to win the glory which they are so capable of achieving. The regiments and battalions of this command will inscribe on their tlags "New Madrid and Island No. 10."

Major General Commanding. New Madrid. The number of prisoners will exceed the statement of General Pope. They continue to come

into camp in lots of from five to fifty, and the whole number will probably exceed 7,000, over 5,000 being now enrolled. It is, therefore, certain that but faw, if any, Two splendid batteries of light artillery, rifled guns there found in the woods, and great amounts of valuable property are being found by our troops, consisting of orses, mules, wagons, arms, &c.
This movement has certainly been a most complete and nost successful one. Everything has been captured, and WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The following despatch ha "CAIRO, April 12 .- The Flag-Officer (Commodore tar boats, on the way to Fort Pillow, accompanied by a

Payment of the Government Tax. Boston, April 15 .- A bill was reported in the Legisla ture, to-day, for the payment of \$701,000 to the General Government, being the portion due from Massachusetts From General Banks' Army.

EDENBURG, Va., April 15 .- A national salute in celeration of the recent victories was fired at noon to-day ly order of General Banks. Great enthusiasm was mani-The firing at our pickets is continued by the rebels. The Heroes of Ball's Bluff—The Bodies of the Slain to be Properly Cared For,

of the Slain to be Properly Cared For. Harmshung, April 13.—It having been represented to Governor Jurtin that the bodies of the Pennsylvanians who fell at Ball's Bluff were not properly buried, and are now exposed, he has directed Surgeon General Smith to have them properly cared for, with as little delay as possible, and huried on the field, or at Washington or brought into the State, at his discretion. It is due to the memory of these gallant men, and to their relatives and friends, that the Government should bestow upon them the ritre of Christian burial, and this act reflects credit upon Governor Curtin and the State. Persons interested should apply to Surgeon General Smith for further information.

News from the frigate Vermont. NEW YORK, April 15.—The United States frigate States April 15.—The United States frigate States frigate I states frigate States arrived from a cruise in search of the United States frigate Vermont. She fell in with her on the 29th of March off Barmuda, lying unmanageable in the trough of the sea. She kept company with the Vermont for two days, supplying her with sails, rigging, etc., and lost sight of her during a gale on the lat of April. The Vermont was then in good condition and would make for Port Royal.

From Kingston, Jamaica — Destructive Fire—Loss £300,000. NEW YORK, April 15 .- Arrived, steamer Plantagenet from Kingston, Jamaica.

A great fire occurred at Kingston on the 31st alt. The entire property bounded by Church, King, and Harbor streets, and the harbor, including part of Port Royal and Little Port Royal each stroyed. The loss is estimated at £300,000. Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, April 10.—The Cunard steamer Nagara saits to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Her mails close at 8 A. M. Arrival of the Sabine. New York, April 15.—The United States frigate Saine has arrived.

The New York State Cunals Albany, N. Y., April 15.—The State canals will be opened on the lat of May,

ANOTHER VICTORY! FORT PULASKI TAKEN

Unconditional Surrender of the

Garrison. TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT OUR PARROTT GENS DID THE WORK.

THE WALLS BREACHED AND THE MAGA ZINE PIERCED REBEL LOSS FOUR WOUNDED.

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS UNKNOWN BALTIMORE, April 15 .- The Savannah Republican, o the 12th instant, received here, announces the uncondi tional surrender of Fort Pulaski on the previous day. Seven large breaches were made in the walls by our batteries of Parrott guns at King's Landing, and all th barbette guns on that side, and three of the casemate guns, were dismounted.

Colonel Olmstead, the rebel commander, signalled the day previous to the surrender, that our fire was so terrible that no human being could stand upon the parap-

Three balls entered the magazine of the fort.

Additional Particulars. FORTHESS MONROE, April 14 .- A flag of truce went up o Craney Island this afternoon, and brought back two Norfolk papers. They were taken to headquarters, and though containing the important information of the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski, an effort was made, in accordance with the policy that prevails here, to keep even good news from the representatives of the press. I am, however, enabled to give you the substance press. I am, however, enabled to give you the substance of the glorious news as published in the Savannah Re-It says substantially that it learns with deep regret that, after a gallant defence against guns mostly superior, Fort Pulaski surrendered unconditionally at 2 o'clock P.

M., yesterday, the 11th inst.

Corporal Law, of the Pulaski Guards, who did not eave Thunderbolt until after the flag was hauled down brings the intelligence of the event.

The surrender was unconditional. Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by the Federal battery o eight Parrott guns at King's Landing. All the barbette guns on that side were dismounted, and also three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point. Three balls entered the magazine, and a clear breach was made in it. The balls used were conical, and were propelled with such force that they went clear through the walls at nearly every fire. Col. Olmstead, who was in command, telegraphed the previous evening that no human being could stand upon the ramparts for even a single moment, and that over one thousand large shells had exploded within the fort. The Republican publishes the above as a postscript to a part of its cultion, and makes no comment nor gives any particulars as to the number of men and officers in the fort at the time of its surrender. It says, however,

Relief of the Wounded. St. Louis, April 15 -We sent a boat laden with sun plies, and attended by doctors and nurses, to the seat o war. Will you pay the expenses of the boat alone, and enable us to use the money raised to the wounded! We have a number already here, and more on the way. To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War,

that none of its defenders were killed, and but for

Prisoners from Island No. 10 NEW YORK, April 15.—The rebel officers General Mackall, Brown, and Gaunt, Majors Davidson and Mackall, and Capt. Seilher, passed through here for Fort Warren to-day, under charge of Capt, selfridge, of the United States Army.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 15, 1862. New York is jubilant to-day. The intense anxiety which prevailed in reference to Yorktown, and the details of Pittsburg Landing, has given way to ecstasy over the surrender of Fort Pulaski. This will give our generals at other points a breathing spell, as it will take several days for the people to rise to the same degree of uneasiness as that from which Pulaski has just released them. H. Winslow, formerly Secretary of the Society for Promoting National Unity, thus depicts the decease of that short-lived institution:

that short-lived institution:

"After all communication with the Southern States was finally stopped by Covernment, it was, of course, impossible to correspond in any way to promote the end of the Society for Promoting Rational Unity. The object of the society was to prevent civil war, if possible, by a mutual adjustment; but after the South rose in rebellion and the appeal was made to the sword, there was no longer any other means of setfling the difficulty. It was, therefore, judged best by a unanimous vote, to suspend all action of the society, and encourage the Government in the appeal to arms to put down the rebellion."

The commissioners to examine national prisoners had The commissioners to examine national prisoners ha before them thirteen political prisoners to-day. They were all recon mitted to Fort Lafayette to await the de-

cision of the commissioners.

A special meeting of the New York Chamber of Co. merce will be held to morrow to consider a report on the subjects of internal taxation for the support of the General Government, and the certificates of indebted-

by it to individuals for services rendered or supplies furnished.
United States Marshal Murray will sell at auction, in Boston, on the 2d of May, fire thousand bugs of coffee.
The United States transport Jersey Blue, Captain Jackson, arrived this morning from Newbern, whence she sailed 11th and from llutteras Inlet 13th. There had been nothing new at Newbern. Preparations were being made for the siege of Fort Macon, getting heavy guns into position. The bridge over the river Neuse had been inished. The transport Albany would sail for New York 12th, with two hundred and fifty Confederate prisoners, taken at Newbern.

The health of the troops continued good, and but few cases of fever and ague had been known. The transport Thomas Sparks had just arrived at Hatteras. No new arrivals at Newbern.

The Albany politicians and Mayor Ophyko of this city are at loggerheads in reference to the Metropolitan health bith. The mayor does not think any commission will be popular on which the mayors of New York and Brooklyn are not represented. He speaks of the public unanimity on this subject. In doing this, however, he does more than he is warranted in doing, for, although our people would prefer that our city authorities should manage our city interests, yet they will consider that their representatives in Albany have done well if they make such provision as will give us a commission who will give us clean streets. Any commission who will accomplish this will receive the people's taxes and their heart test thanks to boot, whether Mayor Ophyke may have a hand in it or not.

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

ASHES are unchanged, with sales at \$5.62½ for Pots and \$5.50 for Pearls.

Breadstures.—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy and unsettled; prices are five cents lower, and the businers is limited at the decline. The sales are 5,500 bbls at \$4.85\tilde{\pi}.90 for superfine State, \$4.95\tilde{\pi}.50 for extra State, \$4.85\tilde{\pi}.40 for superfine State, \$4.95\tilde{\pi}.50 for extra do, including shipping brands of round hoop Obio, at \$5.40\tilde{\pi}.945, and trade brands of do at \$5.50\tilde{\pi}.50.0.

Southern Flour is heavy and in favor of the buyer, with a duli market; sales 500 bbls at \$5.20\tilde{\pi}.50\tilde{\pi}.70 for extra do.

Caradian Flour is dull and drooping, with sales of 470 bbls at \$5\tilde{\pi}.50\tilde{\pi}.70 for extra do.

Caradian Flour is dull and drooping, with sales of 470 bbls at \$5\tilde{\pi}.50\tilde{\pi}.50\tilde{\pi}.70 for extra do.

Wheat is very dull, and prices are nominally unchanged; sales \$0.000 bus winter red Western on terms not made public.

By also with the and steady at \$7.0\tilde{\pi}.20\tilde{\pi}. not made public.

Ryo is quiet and steady at 70 m 2 c.

Barley is firm, with sales of 8,000 bus extra choice

Canada West at \$1.

Oats are dull at 88 m 40 c for Jersey, Canadian, Western,

Oats are duli at 35.040c for Jersey, Canadian, Western, and State.

Tonacco — The market continues inactive, and no increased activity is looked for until Congress takes final action on the tax bill. Sales 149 hlds Kentucky at 47%c, and, by auction, 50 bales damaged Sagua at 17.00 13%c.
UOPTER.—American ingot is dull and in favor of the buyer; sales 50,000 lbs Baltimore at 21%. cash.
GUNNY BAGS are quiet, with sales of 200 bales at 12%, each.
2 HENP.—The market is generally dull, and we have only to notice sales of 359 bates Jute at \$1.

LEAD.—Pig is firmer, and there have been sales of Spanish at \$6.37%.

SEEDS.—Grass Seeds are dull, and there is but little

SEDS.—Grass seems are dull, and there is but little movement: Clover is quoted at \$268\(\pi\), and Timothy at \$1.62\(\pi\) 01.87\(\pi\). Calcutta Linseed is nominal.

The Block is firm, and quoted at 20\(\pi\) 2029\(\pi\) for Straits, and 31 for Banca. Plates are quiet and uncoranged.

WHISKY is firmer, with sales of 600 bbls at 23\(\pi\) Wilsky is firmer, with sales of 600 bbls at 23½ 224.

Provisions.—Pork is dull and brary; sales 350 bbls at \$12.75 for mess, and \$10.25 20.10.37½ for prime. Beef is inactive, with sales of 175 bbls at \$5.50 for country mess, \$4.50 for country prime; \$12.50 for repacked western, and \$14.50 for extra mess. Theree beef is quiet at \$20 for prime mess, and \$23 for India mess. Beef hams are dull at \$17.50 for western. Bacon is quiet and steady. Cut mests are in moderate request, with sales of 150 pkgs at 5½ 35 for hams, and 4½ 35 for shoulders. Lard is heavy and lower; sales 1200 bbls and tes at 7½ 35½ for No. 1 to prime kettle rendered western. The following were the sales of stocks at the second

DEPOPULATION OF JRELAND, AND THE CONSE-

quence.—The Registrar General has published an abstract of the agricultural statistics of Ireland for the year 1861 It is with great regret we perceive a continuous decline in the amount of land under cultivation, the value of the crops, and the quantity of live stock. Thus, in 1861, we had less wheat by 60.154 agree than in 1860, and although there has heen an impresse in the quantity of land under oats. barley, beins, and peas, yet there is a deficit of 15,701 acret of cereal crops. In green crops there is a total falling off of 36,974 acres. In potatoes alone a total falling off of 36,974 acres. In potatoes alone we planted 38,879 acres less than in 1860. The bage and turnip crops alone exhibit an increase Nor can it be said that the land unoccupied by cereal or green crops has been turned into meadow; for in meadow lands there is a falling of of 47,967 for in meadew lands there is a falling off of 47,907 acres. The total decrease of land under crops requiring labor in 1861, is no less than \$1,373, which represents a very serious diminution of employment, wages, and food for man and beast. Turning to the tables of 'live stock,' there is a decrease of horses in 1861, as compared with 1860, amounting to 6,000; a secrease of cattle amounting to 133,000 head; an increase of sheep of 1,300; and a decrease of pigs to the number of 180,000! The decrease in the value of live stock amounts to £1, 161, 215, as a springed with 1860. decrease in the value of live stock amounts to £1,161,345, as compared with 1860. The decrease in
the value of crips, arising from two consecutive bad seasons, is more than £3,000,000. There
is a slight decrease in the number of emigrants from
this country. During the first seven months of
1860, the total number of emigrants was 55,752. In
the same period of 166t, the total was 45,508, being
a decrease of 10,27. But the pressure must have
been severe which uned 45,000 to leave our shores
when the United States were virtually closed to
them by the civil war. These statistics leave behind them a very painful impression, for they prove
that we are continuously declining in all things
which makes a nation powerful and happy—Irish.

Times.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE. HIS DEFENCE BY MR. McDOUGALL, CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES GO-VERNMENT.

A COURT OF ADJUDICATION TO BE ESTABLISHED. The Delay in Exchanging Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox.

INFORMATION UPON THE SUBJECT DESIRED.

Washington, April 15, 1862. SENATE.

Petition. Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, presented a petition from citizens of Minnesota, praying that Congress will call on all the people of the United States, bend and free, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, and assuring them of the protection of the flag therefore.

Qualifications of Electors. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, obtained leave to introduce a bill prescribing the qualifications of electors in the city of Washington. Laid over. Branch Mint at Denver.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill, without amendment, for establishing a branch mint at Denver, Charges Against Gen. Stone. Mr. McDougall (Dem.), of California, called up the resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information of the causes for the delay in the trial of General Stone; whether the latter has applied for a speedy trial, Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that the resolution should

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that the resolution should call on the President for the information, instead of the Secretary of War.

Mr. McDOUGALL replied that he especially preferred it as it now stood. He alluded to the fact that it is now fifty days since General Stone was arrested at his home at midnight, and he has since been closely confined in a dark fort without being able to learn why he was arrested or by whom. Nor had he been able to learn whether his arrest was ordered by the President, the Secretary of War, or the Commanding General. The manner of his arrest was been been confined in the officers of the Venetian Council of Ten than that of the officers of a free Republic.

Defence of General Stone. Mr McDOUGALL briefly recapitulated the circum-tances immediately prior to his arrest. He had visited stances immediately prior to his arrest. He had visited the President and Secretary of War in friendly intercourte, and dined with the Commanding General not many hours ere his arrest. Rumor, that had the power to blast the fairest fame, was General Stone's only public procedure. Nothing definite could be bearned respecting the charges against him. He ginted from Monry Ward Beecher's sermon, delivered last Sunday, defending constitutional liberty, truth, and justice, and speaking of these arrests as fraught with danger to a free people. He was glad that the pulpit had taken up these cases, and, though not expecting a protest from that source, he was glad to quote any one favoring truth and justice. netice. He then reviewed General Stone's career in the Mexi-He then reviewed ceneral stones correct in the measurement when he was breveted for gallant service, while his ancestors were among the first early defenders of the country. In the State of California, of which Stone wes a resident, no man was regarded higher. He was the personal selection of General Scott to command the first brigade raised here at the commencement of the war, and to superintend the defences of this capital. Was there any suspicion attached to him at that time?

war, and to superintend the delences of this capital. Was there any suspicion attached to him at that time? He was made a colonel of the regular army by the Prosident, his appointment was confirmed by the Senate, and he commanded a brigade under General McDowell when the army first entered Virginia, holding at that time a most responsible command, including Alexandria and the line of defence to Ball's Cross Roads, which was then threatened by the enterty. Anexandria and the line of effecte to Ball's Gross Routs, which was then threatened by the enemy. He was must be bigadier general, and was at the battle of Ball's Bluff. In that affair he had many enemies, but he had even demanded a court of inquiry prior to his arrest, and on that very day he was informed by Secretary Stanton that no charges were made against him, and that he could return charges were made against him, and that he could return to his command. The greatest efforts had been made, but in vain, to learn the charges against him. Several letters were read, addressed by the most eminent tawyers of the country to Secretary Stanton, enclosing open letters to Gen. Stone, asking him if he knew what charges had been made avaint him. and if they could afford him convections. to Gen. Stone, asking him if he knew what charges had been made against him, and if they could afford him counsel; but these were withhild, and Stanton had returned replies that no communication could be held with General Stone. We had a committee on the conduct of the war, and from that source, rumor has intimated, this arrest and other things of a like character have emmanated. Testimony is taken secretly and exparts to go alread in the press, and in this way the committee conducted the

Testimony is taken secretly and exparts to go abroad in the press, and in this way the committee conducted the war. He read a despatch from General Stone to his friends saying he desired to be before Yorktown now. He (Mr. McDougall) had endeavored to see the Secretary of War, but falled to obtain an andience. He thought the country had fallen on strange times when the Secretaries of the President could not be seen on official business. There was no excuse ever offered by this master of all the Government forces, who set aside the law and all the statutes, yet he had never set a squadron in the field. Written applications had likewise failed. General McCleilan had three several times demanded a court martial for General Stone, but had failed. Mr. McDougall then reviewed the European and American military codes, showing that courts martial were for the protection as well as the punishment of the soldier. The Articles of War provided for the summoning of a court martial eight days after arrest, yet no steps had been taken for one in

General Stone.

Vindication of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Olifo, thought that the two hours' platitudes of the California Senator were like the plea of the lawyer whose client was at the foot of a bad invited that the Conduct the California Conduct the California Senator were like the plea of the lawyer whose client was at the foot of a bad invited that the California Senator the California Senator the California moted about constitutional rights. No one respected aw and liberty more than he did, but he repelled the inmuations made against the Committee on the Con the War, of which he [Mr. Wade] was chairman. Mr. McDOUGALL disclaimed any intention to reflect

Int. WAFE said the Senator had stated that the committee 18d statbed men in the durk.

Mr. WAFE said the Senator had stated that the committee 18d statbed men in the durk.

Mr. McDOUGALL replied that he did not say so.

Mr. WADE was glad to learn that he did not say so.

There was not a word of truth in it. The committee had endcavored to correct many wrongs in the army, and had haver published a word of their proceedings, but had given the results of their investigations to the Executive. They had never undertaken the conduct of the war, as had been frequently alleged. The committee were entirely above stubbing men in the dark, and had never injured a single man, but had republished numerous wrongs. So har as Generial Stone was concerned, he was a stranger to the committee, and they would not harm a hair of his had. He would say here in his place, that it was probable that cause for his arrest, and testimony relating to him, were hid before the President and Secretary of War. Whether that swidence led to his awast as not he did not know. That testimony should not be drawn from him now. While the country was struggling for its existence, and unborn geferations were to be taxed, traitors were walking these streets. The Senator talked about constitutional liberty. Breckhinidge used to stay here and fall, about it, and he was a traiter at heart. It was so with others.

Those who talked of habeas corous in times like these

Mr. WADE continued at some length, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, even at the sacrifice of slavery. Let slavery die and the Union live.

A Substitute Offered.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massacinestis, offered a substitute for the resolution, asiling on the Praddent for all information not incompatible with the public interests in valution to the arrest of Gen. Stone. elation to the arrest of Gen. Stone.

Before a vote was taken, Mr. McDOUGALL desired at the resolution should be laid over till to a wished to reply. The Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad. Mr. MORRILL (Bep), of Maine, from the Committee in the District of Columbia, reported back the House Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad bill, with amendments. The Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, from the confer committee, reported back the naval appropriation bil After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE (Bep), of Michigan, called Mr. TROWBRIDGE (Rep), of Michigan, called up the motion heretofore made by him to reconsider the vote by which, on the 24th of March, the House adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform them of the cuses, if any, for the pretracted dalay in exchanging Colonel Corcoran, who has been a prisoner at the South since July, and directing him to stop all exchanges until Colonel Corcoran shall be released. Mr. Trowordige wished to say distinctly that it was no part of his desire to place impediments in the way of the release of Colonel Corcoran; but he protested, and asked the House to join him, against making the release of the other prisoners subordinate to that of Corcoran. He offer prisoners subordinate to that of Corcoran. He offer michigan First Regiment, who led a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, as a man of equal bravery and gallantry with that officer. me dutile of Buil Kill, as a man of equal bravery and gallanty with that officer.

Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, said he met with Colonel Woodruff, the other day, and heard him tell the President and Secretary of State, that though our prisoners at Richmond are exceedingly anxious to be released, they are willing, if the purpose of the Government leased, they are willing, if the purpose of the Government should require it, to remain there as prisoners, and to serve their country in that way as in any other.

Mr. ANCONA (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, who offered the resolution, said he was not aware, till now, that Col. Corcoran was still a prisoner, and his only desire was to call attention to the fact that worthy and gallant soldiers are still prisoners, and to ascertain the cause of the domain was the prisoners. ay in making exchanges

After further conversation, the resolution was amended

so as to request the Secretary of War to inform the House of the case, if any, which has prevented the exchange of Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, and other prisoners of war, held since July last. The House resumed the consideration of the bill re-ported from the select committee, to regulate the franking privilege, being a codification of the laws upon that sub-iset with amendments. ject with amendments.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, said the Post Office Committee, with one exception, were in favor of the abolishment of the privilege, and the House had passed a bill for that purpose, which was now saiding tiefers the Senate. He moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas 58, nays 48. Court for Claims Against the United States. Court for Claims Against the United States.

Mr. PORTER (Rep.), of Indiana, called up the bill which was reported by him from the Committee on the Judiciary, amendatory of the act establishing a court for the investigation of claims against the United States. He said there was no cultivated nation in Europe whose claims were not finally decided by judicial tribunals. This should be the case in the United States. Claims without merit are frequently passed by persistent efforts and tact; while those really meritorious are rejected by Congress. Hence the judgments should be final, subject to appeal. Congress. Hence the judgments should be mind, subject to appeal.

Mr. DIVEN (Rep.), of New York, opposed the bill for one reason, among others, that it placed the Government in the position of a mere corporation, to be sued. We have already in this court an admirable systems.

Mr. WALL (Rep.), of New York, briefly advocated the bill, and was followed on the same sub-by.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.) of Ohio, who looked upon it as a measure to facilitate the administration of justice between the Government and its citizens.

Mr. BICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, is his remarks, said the court is at best a committee, with no marks, said the court is at best a committee, with no power of finally determining questions, and the Commit-tee on the Judiciary therefore prepose to researched and make use of it, as far as possible, to accomplish good Mr PENDLETON (Den.), of Ohic, was in favor of equiring the Government todo justice to its citizens, and,

if necessary, leyying on the property, whether real of personal, of the United States, to satisfy all just demr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to table the bill. Not agreed to. The Bill Passed. The bill was then passed. It authorizes the President to appoint two additional judges, and the court to have jurisdiction of all claims for which the Covernment would be liable in law or equity, if they were suable in courts of justice, except such claims as Congress may, by joint

ution, specially declare shall be disposed of by acts resolution, specially declare shall be disposed of by acts of Congress or otherwise; and shall also have a concuterent jurisdiction with the Ulreuit and District Courts of the United States of all suits or cases against the United States for the title to real estate, etc. And in all such cases its judgment shall be final, subject to the right o appeal. Disloyal persons are excluded from the operation of the act. Postal and Navy Appropriations. The House concurred in the reports of the committee f conference on the disagreeing votes of both branches f Congress to the post office and navy appropriation

THE CITY.

IIII.
The House then adjourned.

ARREST OF EX-SECRETARY CAME-RON,-We learn that Hon. Simon Cameron was arrested yesterday upon a warrant issued on oath of Pierce er, Esq , and served by the officers of Sheriff Ewing. charging him with the illegal detention of Mr. Butler in Fort Lafayette last summer.

Mr. ('ameron had not anticipated the arrest, which will probably interfere with his proposed outset for Rus-Last evening a party of Calathumpians sevenaded Mr.

DEATH OF EX-MARSHAL JOHN KEY-SER.—A local character, with whose career some most stirring incidents have been connected, died in this city yesterday afternoon. We refer to John S. Koyser, examples of Police, and for many years a leading politician, on the side of the parties antagonistic to the De-

Butler at his city residence. They were headed by an

Marshal of Folice, and for many years a sexuing positician, on the side of the parties antagonistic to the Democracy.

Mr. Keyser established a reputation for personal bravery, energy, and decision, during the era of municipal anarchy, known as the time of the "Kuller riota." He was at the head of the police force for some years, and to him, if to any single public officer, Philadelphia was indebted for the suppression of lawlessness.

The quiet Quaker City of to day cannot be recognized in the convulsed outraged municipality of that time. The Fire Department was then not the safety but the peril and pest of the town. Company houses were places of refuge for thieves, gamblers, and builles, none of whom scrupled at arson, and few at murder. Homicides were daily incidents, and the reporters of that time chronicled them as we of to-day chronicle casualties and drownings. The peal of the alarm-bell was not merely the intimation of confingration, but the forerunner of aftrays, and good citizens scattered at the coming of an engine as if their lives were jeopardized by its pressnes. Gaugs of young outlaws associated with firemen, and inefficied they as given until recently prevalent, of holding brickbut and pistel fights of afternoons. Board fences and house gables were marked as the rendezyous of "Tomentors," "War Doge," "Revengers," "Bustors," "Bustors," "Bustons," "B strong.

Gambling houses were located in every quarter of the Gambing-houses were located in every quarter of the city, and strangers were nightly plundered and cast out. Harlotry did not care even to assume a virtue, and Baitimore under "Plug Ugly," New York under "Dead Rabbit," or the South under "Seceah" rule, were paradises to Philadelphia overrun with ruffians and acquaintability.

d with crime. In such an era, John S. Keyser took charge of the In such an era, John S. Reyser took charge of the city police, and set to work with all the intensity of his fervid nature to restore order and assert the law. He did not care merely to direct, but led personally every movement of the police, with whom he mingled upon intimate terms, but suppressing familiarity by the sheer will and command which he displayed. His nerve never failed him. Those who knew him best assert that he scarcely knew the menuing of fear. Alone, and at odd hours, he walked through disaffected districts and inspired his men with his awn indomitable pitch when surrounded by infuriated and reckless outlaws. Indeed, he loved to project midnight expeditions, where peril was a concomitant, and his name finally became a synonym of retribution and punishment. "Old Keyser" was a thrill-word in Moyamensing, and the ruffians who brick-batted the municipal rank and fils, always took to their lucks when the tall Marshal elbowed his way through the crowd.

the the full Marahal elbowed his way through the crowd.

His face was full of the power and eccentricity that marked his ections. He was upwards of six feet in height, weighed two hundred and twenty pounds, and was tremondously built in the chest, shoulders. And limbs. His foot was a ciriosity, and when it came down in decision or wrath, one was reminded of the hoof of a Colessus. His cheeks and chin were as smooth as a boy's, and he had fine, thick hair of a sandy hue, that was always cut boyishly, and gave him a still more youthful appearance. His jaw hones were heavy and as wollishly, and his eyes were exponents of the terrible will within him. There was something hawkish in his whole face, and his glance terrified. To revive the police operations of his time, we must imagine this splendid animal—active, vehement, and adventurious as its then was—a leading personage in the dapagers and crises that threatened the populace.

He was, in the leginning, constable in the district of crises that threatened the populace.

He was, in the beginning, constable in the district of Spring Garden, and first achieved note by breaking up the Keystone Club, a party organization used to drive voters from the polls. He was the first police marshal of the city, but was defeated, on his second nonlination, by the triangle of Warre Clubic Marshall and the policy of the contraction of the city of the contraction of the cont the friends of Mayor Gilpin, between whose police and Keyser's a rivalry had existed. The city police and the Marshal's police frequently arrested each other. Mr. Keyser ran allead of his ticket by 4,000 votes on his second nomination. Latterly he has been engaged in no particular avocation, but wielded much political influ-ence, acting with the opposition always. He was origi-nally a radical Native American.

LATE NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.-The following items of intelligence are obtained from Secsion parties lately arrived here from the South:

At New Orleans, it is considered an impossibility for our troops to take the city, unless at least 50,000 men are landed simultaneously. The river is chained above and below. The forts are numerous and well manned, and apparently impregnable. The fortifications extend clear across from the river to the lake.

An institution worthy of imitation, the Free Market, is in full and successful operation at New Orleans. At all places of public resort are boxes similar to our "poor boxes" at church doors, for the reception of donations for the Free Market. The planters and farmers around a poor liberation of the second of the se boxes" at church doors, for the reception of donations for the Free Market. The planters and farmers around are very liberal in sending in supplies; some will send a hogshead of sugar, some an ox or some sheep, Ac., which the railroads and steamboats deliver free-of freight, and the draymen free of drayagy. This market is said to be the best supplied of any. Fach man, on joining the army, receives a ticket stating how many are dependent on him, and the bearers of these tickets are liberally supplied, free of any charge.

The steamer Magnotia, loaded with cotton, which was taken by our squadron in attensiting to sun the blackads, was one of five which started all together. The fleet consisted of the steamers Magnolia, Tennessee, Whitmore, Atlanta, and Florida. All got safely out except the Magnolia. The plan was to go out together, so that some would get cleur, and it worked better than was anticipated—the calculation being that at least two would be stopped. One of them carried 2,600 bales of cotton.

There is a good deal of manufacturing going on in New Orleans. They have three large woollen mills turning out good cloth, the stock being brought from Texas. Four large extens mills are running night and day. A company is making shoes for the army, and turning out two thousand six hundred pairs daily. There is no scarcity of leather, a number of tanneries being in full operation, and the forwarding of their shoes keeps one superintendent and a number of assistants as busy as possible.

Cook & Bre. have two large shop, running by stousammaking rids. and altering filint locks to percussion. Clark has also two shops fully employed making rids annon, and a great many shops are large many indication, and appear many shops are hosy making rids.

ones, bowle and and dollers a day.

Mr. Slocomb, of the great hardware firm, has returned from the army to attend to his business. He intends from the army to attend to his business. He intends soon resuming his command.

The last army parade turned out 34,000 men under arms. They were not well uniformed or armed, but wore very brave talkers, and expressed a preference to burn the city rather than have it occupied by our forces.

There is a large frade being carried on between Texas and Matamarors, in Mexico. The route is from Matamarda through the Sounds by water to Carpus Christians.

Cost Office Robbell.—The post office at Camden was entered by thieves through the basement on Monday evening, who must have spent some three or four hours on the premises in the work of opening and rilling letters of the fr contents. Postago stamps, to the amount of about \$70, were purloined, and the contents of each fetter carefully seamed. A sum of money was also taken, but of what amount we are not informed. This was independent of what may have been taken from tetrers. From the work accomplished, it is evident that the operators must have gone to their task with great deliberation, as they performed it in the most cool and collected mishiner. deliberation, as they performed it in the most cool and collected mismer.

Testerday afternoon Detectives Taggart and G. H., Smith arrested a man named Peter Biyler, on the charge of having committed the robbery. He was in an intoxicated condition when arrested, and had a large quantity of postage stamps in his possession. Biyler was formerly a respectable man, and was a carrier by the Gamdan post office. He will be held to await the action of the United States authorities, in spite of the pleasing fiction that Jerrey does not constitute a portion of Uncle San's farm.

BOOT-BLACK BRIGADE. - Last evening there was an interesting scene witnessed in the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1009 Chestant street. The Rev. Dr. Nevin invited the boot blacks to meet him and form a hrigade. A large number attended, from 10 to 16 years of age. Some of the lads were remarkably sprightly and interesting. A number of genmethemen were present and took part in the exercises. Messrs. Stuart, Simmons, and Shillingford made short addresses. This is a promising enterprise. The brigada will meet at the same place overy Tuesday evening. There are said to be about one hundred boys engaged as shoe blacks in this city. Some of these lacks, by care and culture, may become usoful men.

culture, may become useful men. THE SOLDIER'S CENTRAL RELIEF AS. SOCIATION of this city having in charge the large Central Bospital, at Broad and Cherry streets, have fur-Central Hospital, at Broad and Detry Streets, have tur-nished some much needed supplies to the sick and wounded soldiers that have been received since its open-ing, three months ago. From the Secretary's quarterly report, we learn that 9 soldiers' wrappers, 281 pairs of drawers, 200 pairs of socks, 503 shirts, 100 pairs of slip-pers for the wounded, and 50 handkerchiefs, besides large quantities of lemons, jellies, ice, and other delica-cies permitted to the fever patients and others by the army surgeons, have been sent to this hospital by the as-sociation.

soci**ation**. Fire.—About half past 1 o'clock vesring.—About hall hast I o clock yearterday morning a five broke out in the dys heuse of Mr.
John Mills, on Eagle street, above Forty-fourth, in
West Philadelphia. The building was one story in
height, and was part frame and part brick. The flames
hurned stubbornly for a couple of hours, totally destroying the building and its contents. Mr. Mills had been
engaged in dyeing army cloth, but no work had been
done in the establishment for about two weeks. The
building is said to have cost \$9,000. The less was not
ascertained, but is fully covered by insurance in local

AN ESCAPE.—Last evening two noto. Flows men, samed Peter Lewis and William Jones, alles Al. Riley, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who committed them for rinety days as professional thieves. As they were being conducted to the cells under the police office, Riley managed to make his escape in an adroit

Beitler has at his office a purse containing a bank note, which was taken from a negro on Monday night, under the belief that it had been stolen. The negro affirms that he found the purse in the streat.

Suicide.—The coroner was notified. last evening, to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Rig-gins, a prisoner at the Eleventh-ward station-house, who committed suicide by hanging herself to the door of hot cell, with a rope made from a portion of her dress. ACCIDENT .- Yesterday afternoon, a

THE St. Louis Chief of Police and his detectives have succeeded in bringing to light and frustrating one of the most ingenious and extensive attempts ever made to swindle the community. It transpires that an effort has been made to counterfeit, on an immense scale, the United States Treesury notes,

and that an issue of at least \$100,000 of the begue bills was about being put in circulation when the enterprise was discovered, and the agents, their tools, and unfashed work, all takes possession of. Paris correspondent of the New York Express says that the liberal journals of Paris, the Debass, Sissle, Presse, Opinion Nationale, and Tennes, are enthusiastic in their commendation of the President's project of gradual emancipation. To the same effect writes the correspondent of the National Intelligence. tional Intelligencer.

There are regiments and companies in the rebeing armies, regularly organized, that are known and recognized by the various names of Avengers, Battle-Axes, Pikers, Scalpers, Yankee-Killers, Bushwhackers, Guerillas, Jayhawkers and they expect soon to have a brigade of Parole Breakers THE salt famine in the Southern Confederacy is dreadful. Lot's wife would bring seventy ave

cents a pound there.