# THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862.



## **REMOVAL OF OUR OFFICE.**

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

## THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Commodore Foote is a progressive spirit. On his appointment to the command of the Western fleetwhen, in reality, there was no fleet-he set about building his present gunboats, and in an incredibly short space of time he had a navy afloat and ready for service. The smoke of Fort Henry's bombardment had scarcely rolled away when he stood before the walls of Donelson, thundering at that stronghold. In consequence of severe injuries to his gunboats during this engagement, some of us feared they would not again be serviceable; but the gallant Commodore was equal to the emergency, and, before the people had done exulting over the Donclson affair, we found Commodore Foote knocking at Island No. 10, to unlock the Mississippi for his boats. The particulars of that victory are too fresh in the public mind to need repetition here. But Commodore Foote, it seems. was not satisfied with these achievements. A despatch, received in Washington, states that he had commenced the bombardment of Fort Pillow, and, no doubt, at the present writing, that fortress is turned over to his care. Next comes Fort Randolph, which will be shelled out, when the whole Mississippi valley will be in our possession. Commodore Foote has declared his intention of going to New Orleans with his fleet, and he will do it; although, since the slege of Fort Donelson, where he was wounded, he has been compelled to use crutches and has suffered much. The country needs such willing hearts, to whom self-sacrifice is pleasure, and patriotic worth a creed of life.

The war has cost us vast treasures. They have been expended economically, however, if the lessons thus taught us are heeded here as they are being heeded in Europe. The combat between the Monztor and Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, was something more than a mere battle to embellish history. It was the first grand experiment that has shown to the world the comparative impregnability of ironclad war ships. It was a triumph of science and inventive genius in which Americans should feel a pride. Shall we suffer it to be forgotten, or shall our nation reap the benefits, as it has already won the glory? Much of the space upon our first page is devoted to the report of a debate upon the comparative merits of iron-clad ships and land batteries, which took place in the British Parliament on the 30th ult. By the arrival of the Canada at Halifax, yesterday, we now learn that the House of Commons has decided to suspend work on the Spithead fortifications, and is considering the expediency of voting the money thus saved for the construction of armor-clad ships-of-war. British prejudice is slow to seize the truth, and has always been considered alike impregnable against ridicule and reason; but, now and then, at long intervals, the spirit of progressiveness pierces the armorplating of its obstinacy, and spurs it forward to a good resolve, that brings a good result.

Gen. Grant's official report of the battle of Pittsburg Landing-or Shiloh, as it is called by Beauregard-will be found on our first page. At the cession of terrible defeats from the Union ar- living in Washington, and are all respected time the report was written Gen. Grant had not re- mies will curb their filibustering propensities, and influential men. Two paragraphs from

The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The bill recently adopted by Congress for

the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was yesterday signed by the President, and is now the law of the land. It will be seen by the message of Mr. LINCOLN, that, anxious as he was to comply with the national desire for the banishment from the Capital of the institution that has exerted so haneful an influence upon the destinies of the country, he was, if possible, still more desirous that all the rights of loyal slave-owners should be respected. A further proof of his earnest wish

wordly wisdom and knowledge of humankind to do them full justice is afforded by the fact excites the amazement of all those who carethat, of the three commissioners appointed to fully read or patiently study them. He acted investigate their claims for compensation, one Macbeth a few nights ago. That ambitious aswas formerly a citizen of North Carolina, and pirant, driven to murder by his wife, was a that another is the late Mayor of Washington. true Secessionist. He had all the qualities of It has long been a matter of reproach to a pro-slavery traitor to a just and genethe American people that their Federal rous Government. He lied and cheat-Government was surrounded by pro-slavery ed, flattered and fawned. He murderinfluences, and that in the District over which Congress, by direct authority of the Constitued his indulgent monarch, after having invited him to his own castle, with his own tion, exercised exclusive power of legislation, hands taking the life of his royal guest. Here slavery was sanctioned and protected. Solely was a genuine seceder. What this assassin out of regard to the slave interests of the adfeared chiefly was to be recalled to a study of incent States, this institution has been prohis former deeds; of his early pledges and tected, under the shadow of the Capitol, up to promises, and especially of his efforts to comthe present moment. The nation has disrepass the throne. He says : garded its own wishes and interests in "I am in blood

deference to the clamor and protests of those Stept in se far, that, should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go o'er." who, as a general rule, have proved its most deadly enemies, and who, in the hour of Imagine the picture of Jefferson Davis, Howell Cobb, R. H. Toombs, Judah P. Benjamin,

national peril, sought to destroy it. The time has come at last when all such claims upon our courtesy have been violated, and when a sentiment of justice and propriety, as well as the future security of the archives and national property of the Republic, demands that the great measures of our free Government should be perfected, and its affairs addrink all the blood that has flowed from ministered, on free soil. While all the rights their treason they could not be more horrified of the States should be strictly maintained. Observe, these men are the gentlemen, the the nation, as a nation, should no longer be in any way directly responsible for the continued existence of servile bondage at any point where its constitutional power is absolute, and its right of action indisputable.

The Territories and the Rebellion. personal enemies, they end in becoming the executioners of the very cause they claimed In the midst of the exciting contests in the organized States of the Republic, the Seceschiefly to champion. Monstrous as this guilt appears to all good men, it is amazing that it sionists have attempted to gain possession of a has not turned against these wretched traitors portion of the Western Territories. For this purpose, mainly, they commenced the war in the conscience and the courage of the South New Mexico against our distant outposts, and though their efforts were for a time attended with partial success, the tide of battle is now turning against them in that quarter. The news of our victory at Apache Pass has been confirmed by letters forwarded by the Fort Upion mail. Several attempts have been made to transfer Arizona to the enemy. and from the despatches recently communicated to the Senate in regard to our diplomatic inte course with Mexico, it appears that a plot has been formed for the seizure of Lower California, and its " annexation" to the " Southern

Confederacy." The old ambition for new territory over which slavery could be extended, that existed among the Secessionists before the outbreak of the rebellion, has not yet been destroyed. It was no doubt part of their design to seize the whole Southern part of the continent, to absorb Mexico and Central America, and to cherished purpose of the very class of citiextend their dominion from the shores of the Atlantic to the waters of the Pacific. Projects far more magnificent than those which dazzled AARON BURR at the beginning of the century doubtless filled the imaginations of their military leaders, and nothing but a suc- of slavery here. Many of the signers are still

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

has enriched more than one pious and WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862. praying Secessionist, and the youth of If by some inexorable command, which both sexes have, in many cases, been ould not safely be resisted, certain of our reared to rely on the profits of slavery, public teachers were directed to turn their directly and indirectly, and not upon their own faces instead of their backs upon their retalents or labor. The product has been a cords, and forced to re-read and re-digest haughty, overbearing, and dictatorial spirit, a these records, we should have some most piteous and pitiable protestations. Forrest is readiness to accept Secession as an escape playing a Shakspearian engagement here, and from contact with the undaunted and go-ahead usands rush to see him in these wonderful masses of the free States. If those who read representations of the works of the unchalthese letters could see these things for themlenged divinity of dramatic literature, whose selves, the scales would fall from their eyes. and, in spite of party feelings, hey would thank God that Washington, at last, was purged from a blot which has long keen a cancer at the heart of the Republic, and i stain upon our

> country among the nations of he earth. OCCASIONAL.

FROM WASHINGTON. NEW POST OFFICES IN VIRGINIA. PAROLED SOLDIERS TO HAVE LEAVE OF ABSENCE. CONSTRUCTION OF IRON-CLAD VESSELS. THIRTEEN MILLIONS TO BE AIPROPRIATED. The Bill to Abolish Slavery in the Dis-

trict a Law. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. forced to face their votes and declarations in

favor of the Union and the Constitution they THE GUNBOATS CARONDELET ANI PITTSBURG. are now trying, not only to annul. but to an

nihilate. It would be like compelling Mac-THE NAVY DEPARTMENT THANKS THEIR beth to carry the dead body of King Duncan OFFICERS AND CREWS. on his shoulders; and if they were asked to

PURPOSE OF THE ERENCH MINISTER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

THE TAX BILL IN COMMITTEE. apostles, the porcelain of the common Seces-

sion clay, and yet they have excelled in all the Twenty per Cent. of the Certificates of Indebted. arts and atrocities of the assassin school. Beness to be Redeemed. ginning with the most violent professions in

favor of the Union, and carrying this feeling WHAT SECRETARY CHASE'S LITTLE so far as to make all conflicting with it thei NAVY HAS DONE.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Slavery Abolished from the Capital-Mes-sage of the President Approving the Act.

The following message was received by the House But there are others, not Secessionists, who could re-examine their own acts, signatures, epresentatives, to-day, from the President : FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REvotes, and words, with infinite good to them-PRESENTATIVES: The act entitled "An act for the reselves. Hating the traitors honestly, these lease of certain persons held to service or labor, in the District of Columbia," has this day been approved and men fail to see how powerfully they are aiding

them. I allude to that class in the South who I have never doubted the constitutional authority of clamor against emancipation in this District, and Congress to abolish slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the ingo into transports of rage over any attempt to levy a tax upon the property even of a rebel. stitution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has To hear some of these men is to suppose that never been in my mind any question upon the subject the idea of abolishing slavery in this vicinity except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about was a new thought, born of the heated fanatithis act which might have taken a course or shape more eism of Wendell Phillips or William Lloyd satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify Garrison, or else that it was renewed for the

I am gratified that the two principles of compersati purpose of taking the property of our best friends. Of course, in proportion as they rave the traitors take heart. What is the plain fact before us? Neither more nor less, than and there is no saving for minors, femmes covert, insane that the removal of slavery in the District of Columbia has, for nearly forty years, been a zens who now protest against it. The Na

ABBAHAM LINCOLN. APRIL 16, 1862. The President to-day nominated to the Senate JAMES tional Republican of yesterday, the 15th, reproduces a petition sent to Congress in the BERRET, ex-Mayor of Washington, Hon. SAMUEL F. year 1828, signed by one thousand citizens of VINTON of Ohio, and DANIEL R. GOODLOE, formerly of this District, praying for the gradual abolition determine the validity and value of the claims pres

The Arrest of ex-Secretary Cameron. It would seem that the Secession sympathizers in fluence of such men as WM. B. REED. are getting bolder and bolder, in view of the anticipated success of the Breckinridge party in the election next October. They threatened to Fring to trial Marshal MILLWARD and District Attorney COFFEY for discharging their duty, in ob dience to the instructions of the Administration, and the arrest of ex-Secretary CAMERON, on the suit o PIERCE BUTLER, is but a fulfilment of this threat

The Capture of Fort Pulaski-Honor to various ways. The business of slave-breeding Sherman. The credit of the taking of Fort Pulaski justly a taches to General SHBRMAN, against whom charges have been made by the usthinking or unknowing of having been slow in his movements. Going upon a coast which is an "archipelago," operations on the mainland could not be entered upon safely until the vast maze of inlets were somewhat explored. Moreover, if he had at first started with his raw troops from Port Royal towards contempt for all industry and economy, and a Charleston or Savannah, the enemy in front would have burned the numerous railroad bridges (like those north of Baltimore), which connect the two cities, and thus the advance would have been prevented. Meanwhile he has held in check at both places more than double his own force, and Fort Pulaski is the plendid spoil of his operations. To effect this, an inlet full of natural and artificial obstacles had to be cleared out, and plank roads constructed across morasses, so as to allow of the erection of batteries at mints commanding all the approaches to Savannas, and which finally brought the proud spirita-the flower of Savannah--to their knees. They did not like the "through-and-through" shots of the Parroit guns apon the weak rear wall of the fort, and so they in

gloriously surrendered, with scarcely anybody hurt on their side, and probably none on ours. So much for "battery SHBINAN," who has now gone out West to serve under General HALLECK. General HUNTER has st succeeded him, and one of his first orders relates t the very important matter of preserving the health of the army upon the approach of hot weather in that semitropical region. It goes upon the idea that an oance o prevention is worth a pound of cure, and lays down hyginic rules, the observance of which, it is stated, will mable the Northern soldiers to bear the extremities of heat, &c., incident to that latitude. Gallantry at Fort Pulaski.

It appears, by an official report to the Secr Var, that the large guns for the batteries against For Pulaski were hauled by the men, with their own hands, considerable distance through a deep swamp, the being the only mode by which they could be transported and placed in position. A report of the 7th of April stated that the fire would be opened on the 11th. The fort was captured on that lay, according to the rebel accounts.

The Tax Bill. The Senate Finance Committee devote each morning to

listening to the various délegations remonstrating against certain features of the tax bill. The wholesals confectioners have been here remonstrating against the tax of two cents per pound on confectionery. The committee Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Judi-slary Conmittee, reported a bill concerning the courts of the United States in the District of Michigan, which have given them a favorable hearing. A party of New Vorkers opnose the bill in toto, and soliciting the issue f treasury notes for at least one half of the amount of the unfunded national debt. They assume that some promises to pay must be made by a Government having a large dobt, and that it makes little difference in principle whether they are written on large please of paper, in the shape of bonds bearing interest, Mr. HABRIS (Bep.), of New York, on leave, intro-buced a joint resolution in relation to the compensation of Senators appointed to fill vacancies. eces of paper in the similitude of bank bills that large bonds enure to the benefit of stock-jobbers and ich men, and small notes can be taken by the poor and

R-1 Instification of General Burnside. Some fault begins to crop out here with Gener

arrest of General Stone, was then taken up. Investigating Committees Demounced. Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.) of California, addresses the Senate in opposition to the adoption of Mr. Wilson' substitute for his resolution, and proceeded to say tha something, had been learned from the discussion asid SIDE, because he has not taken Norfolk. It sooms by his late report, that he is operating under orders spe shally prescribed by General MCCLELLAN, and it may have here expected that his command is doing important duty, desomething had been learned from the discussion aside from public runnor; for at last one fact had been ascer-tained-wiz, that on this question a committee had taken testimony in Stone's case, and laid it before the Execu-tive, which led to his arrest He thought that Ame-rican Benators — men who form the history of the Government — had fallen low when they de-scended to police service, and thought they had better go throughout the country as detec-tives, looking up thieves and robbers, or act as magis-trates, merely examining and committing for another term. He denounced the manner to which the investiga-ting committees went throughout the country hundring up igned to weaken the enemy in its general line of defence against our main army before Yorktown. So important a point to the enemy as Norfolk has loubtless been more strongly entrenched than any other Theorists will have it, from time to time, that this or that point has no defence, but practical experimen

shows that the enemy know just about as well as our own generals what are strategic points, and entrench themelves accordingly. New Territory. The bill introduced by Mr. POMEROY to-day provides

or a new Territory to be called "Kanawha," and i amilyaced within the limits of the territory lying between 26 degrees of west longitude and Arkansas. It is for the use of the Indians, and gives each head of a family onefourth section

General McClellan's Staff. Major LECOMTE, of the Swiss army, who was attached o General MCCLELLAN'S staff, has been called home by his Government, to the regret of the latter gentleman, a avarageed in a complimentary letter. The Certificates of Indebtedness-20 per

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, addressed the Senate, reviewing at great length the legal objections to the confiscation bill, contending thatit was a bill of attain-der, and qualing Justice Story, the Constitution, and English urists, in snport of the position. It deprived a man of his property by legislative enactments, without due process of law, as provided by the Constitution of the United States. He stated that no confiscation<sup>2</sup> measure had been adopted by any nation for saven cen-turies cent. to be Redeemed. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, it is said, to redeem 20 per cent. in cash of the certificates of iness, issued before the 7th instant. It is thought

that he will receive 40 per cent. additional of these certifi-

daily trip each way with mails and passengers. The Union and Lincoln guns were each fired to-day

to try their range. The shot from the former fell a shor

The flag of truce from Norfolk, to-day, brought down

two ladies, and also the sword of the captain of the

French war vessel, the Proney, which was wrecked on

the North Carolina coast some time since. A communication was brought from Norfolk, which

BALTIMORE, April 16.-The American's special cor

respondent says, speaking of the visit of the French steamer, with the French minister, to Norfolk : "Some

what course the French minister and the commander

of the steamer will pursue at Norfolk. Will he sa-lute the rebel flag, and will the rebel guns salute the

"The flag-of-truce boat reports that the Merriman

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

ation was entertained here in naval circles, as a

was current there, that Gen. Buell had been killed,

dis tance off Sewell's Point.

cates in payment of the bonds he may thereafter sell. Postage to Utah.

Ministry but the second ht. Fow Each replies that he was aware that some or thrm had done so, but 'nat course led to the very clause in the Federal Constitution providing that, under this Government, no one should be deprived of his property As Utah is not, under official construction, on the Pacific coast, letters from the East, to and from that Ter-Government, no one should be deprived of his property without due process of law. Mr. TRUMBULL eaid he only desired to show the mistake of the Senator in saying that no confiscation measure had back passed for aware confiscation measure had back passed for aware confiscation. Mr. POWELL quoted from Wheaton, one of the great writers on law, as his authority for the statement he had made. He then proceeded to denonnee confiscation as inhuman, stripping women and chiltren of the means of subsistance, and causing great personal suffering. The section perticularly referring to shaves asselled the con-stitutional guarauties respecting slavery in the States. It was in incidious attempt to do what they would not do directly. He would prefer that they march up to the great work specifity, and free all the slavers at once. It would be more manly than the manner pronoaed by this bill. He regarded the colonization clause of no ac-count wheatever. Every one knew that the nearch when freed, would remain just where he had been left, unless compulsorily removed, and that this neasure was intended to get votes for the abolition of slavery that could not otherwise be obtained. It would be hard to make South-ern me believe that interference with slavery was not intended. in suite of general declarations to the contrary, when Congress had passed a resolution to induce the states to emancipate their slaves, had sholished slavery prohibiting those in the military service from delivaring fugitive alayes. There was great complaint made if even one negro was refurmed to his master, but the disqualification of color in carrying the mails, and had adopted an article of war prohibiting those in the military anthorities might state. Aff. Lunchaster, but the military authorities might state. Aff. Lunchaster, but the analy show the distra-fue take of non loyal masters. Cuales-his bill, any lieutenant or petty meglatrate was emowered to take poseesion of all the property of state. Theore, his ower the first the defining the qualifications ritory, are chargeable only with the three-cent rate of without due process of law Mr. IRUMBULL said he only Delaware. A petition was presented in the Senate to-day from women of Delaware, praying for the abolition of slaver in that State. FROM FORTRESS MONROE. THE MERRIMAC AT NORFOLK. REBEL RUMOR OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL BUELL FORTRESS MONROE, April 15 .- The French minister a Washington, M. Mercier, arrived here, from Annapolis, this merning. He was saluted by the French steamer endi, and subsequently landing, to pay a visit to Gen. Wool, he received a salute from the water battery This afternoon the Gassendi steamed up to Norfolk with the French minister on board. The atemptor North Control of the state of the line between here and Ship Point. She will make a

The time had gone by for all that. No man could thus XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION Mr. BLAIB, of Missouri, asked Mr. Vallandigham whether he was responsible for the charge he had made. THE BILL TO ORGANIZE A SIGNAL CORPS

Mr. Vallandigham denies being Responsible for the Charge. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied that he had stated it as a rumor, implying a charge against the department He wanted information to show the necessity for the pas-sage of this bill. THE TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP AND THE

ADOPTED.

PRESS.

THE RESOLUTION OF NON-INTERFERENCE ADOPTED

APPROPRIATION OF \$30,000,000, TO PAY

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE DISTRICT EMANCIPATION BILL SIGNED

A Territorial Government to be Pro-

vided for Kanawha.

CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF THE CONFL

CATION BILL

SENATE.

were presented. Mr. WILMOT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, presented petition in favor of a national foundry in Pennsylvania

United States Courts in Michigan.

Compensation of Appointed Senators.

Government of Kanawha.

Case of General Stone.

term. He denounced the manner to which the investiga-ting committees wort throughout the country hunting up evidence as unworthy of legislators. He here read from a speech be delivered in San Francisco, in which ho de-nounced Mr. Buchanan as a traitor and urged the up-holding of Mr. Lincoln and the Government and argued that the Government rested in the people and not on any one man—all of whom were regulated by law.

The Confiscation Bill.

The hour for the special order, the confiscation bill, having arrived, and several Senators stated they desired to speak on Mr. McDotigall's resolution, the special

rder was considered. Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, addressed the

Petitions. Several emancipation patitions were presented. Diemoriale in favor of, and against the bankru

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862

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The Necessity for the Bill Explained. Inc. Accessity for the Bill Explained. Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said the remarks against this measure were unreasonable. The fact simply was that an appropriation had been made for half a million of men, whereas is or soven hundred thousand men have been called into service. Hence the necessity for further ap-

propriation. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said enough had been dis-cload by the investigating committee relative to frauds to justify him in referring to rumors of this kind. It would not do for the friends of the ex-Secretary of War to put on the garb of virtuous indignation after the mass of evidence produced by the Committee on Government Contracts.

Contracts. Br. BLAIR, in reply to Mr. Dawes and others, said that under the law the money could not be paid to any companies under the minimum number. Mr. DAWES said he did not anticipate being a party

companies under the minimum numer. Inr. DAWEs said he did not anticipate being a party to this controversy; but had deemed is proper to mention the fact that men are paid for strutting about the streets exhibiting their uniforms to peaceable citizens. Mr. BLAIE said he had not had the benefit, like the gruieman, of traveling round and seeing such things. [Laughter] He had supposed the officers of the Go-vernment executed the laws in good faith. Mr. DAWES thought the proper authorities ought to furnish some information pertaining to the public ex-penditures. It would not do to say that all would be well if the law was carried out. This was begging the question. It was not a question of law but of fact. The gentleman med not go har to witness the officers display-ling their Blumage in Sui streets. The Lord kibóWi where their regiments were better than they did them-selves. If there were any appropriations of money these men are the first in. Tho e who get the first drafts on the treasury do the least fighting. Mr. WILMOT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, presented a petition in favor of a national foundry in Pennsylvania. Referred to the special committee. Mr. HARKIS (Rep.), of New York, presented peti-tions in favor of the circulation of all newspapers pub-lished in the loyal States through the mails. Also, in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Missistippi river.

the Mississippi river. Also, several memorials in regard to various section of the tax bill. Referred to the Committee of ommunication from the Paymaster General Mr. HOWABD (Rep.), of Michigan, presented memorial of citizens of Michigan against the tax umber. Referred to the Finance Committee. Chairmanship of the Naval Committee.

A communication was, at this stage of the proceedings, read from the paymaster general, saying that the addi-tional appropriation of thirty millions was necessary, owing to the fact that more than half a million of men were in the service; and the Secretary of War, in his latter, axpresses his belief that the number is nearly seven Mr. CRIMES (Rep.), of Lowa, stated that it was the unanimous with of the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs that Mr. Hale should withdraw his resig-nation as chairman the difference and the difference of the difference o undrid thousand. Mr. McPitERSON (Rep), of Pennsylvania, referred to the acts of Congress, both of which were passed in July say, to show that the President was authorized to call for authorized the president was authorized to call for Naval Affairs that Mr. Hale should withdraw his resig-nation as chairman, the difficulty having arison from e misapprehension known to the Senator himself. He would add, in contradiction of public rumor, that the Naval Committee had always been harmonious in lis action since it was orgunized with its present members. Mr. HALE (Rep.) of New Hampshire, stated that he was willing to and could now withdraw his resigna-tion.

a million volunteers. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM denied that this was the true construction of the intent of Congress in passing

true construction of the intent of Congress in passing those acts. Mr. MORBILL (Rep.), of Vormont, deprecated the clustracter of the discussion. If anything was wrong, he hered the investigating committee would report upon the subject; but it ought not to be discussed by piece-nucal. He mentioned the fact that the Gabinet had, after consultation, decided that a million men might be called out under the laws. During the debate Mr. VALLANDIGHAM sold he did not impeach the integrity of Secretary Stanton, and had never haard against bin a breath of suspielon. But he deaied the principle that any man's honsety should he used as a screen against investigation, and an abso-lute estoppel of all inquiry. The Bill Passed.

as passed. Also, a bill for the better enforcement of the laws o the United States. Laid over. A large number of adverse reports of a private cha-racter were made.

The Bill Passed.

The District Slavery Bill Passed.

Mr. POMEROV (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a bi to provide for the Territorial Government of Kanawha A message was received from the President, announc-ing that he had approved and signed the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, with his reasons for doing so. The resolution calling for information relating rrest of General Stone, was then taken up. Death of Representative Cooper Announced.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, announced the death of his colleague, Thomas B. Cooper, of the Seventh district of Pennsylvania, passing an eulogium on his private character, out not on his public life, for that had just begun. In conclusion, he offered the cus-

that had just begun. If conclusion, he other at the cus-tomary resolutions of regret and respect. Mr. KILLINGER (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, spoke of the decensed as a faithful physician, a devoted husband and father, and the public's friend. Messre, ANCONA (Dem.) and WRIGHT (U.) also respectively paid their tribute of respect. The resolution of respect was adopted, and the House adjourned

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

THE QUESTION OF FLOATING BATTE-BIES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE WORKS AT SPITHEAD TO BE SUSPENDED.

THE APPROPRIATION TO BE USED FOR IBON-CLAD VESSELS.

The ship Yorktown Burnt by a Rebel Pirate.

HALIFAX, April 16.-The royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool, on the 5th it stant via Southamptor n the 6th, arrived at this port to-day.

on the 6th, arrived at this port to-day. The English House of Commons, on Friday, debated the question relative to the value of fortifications and floating batteries, and resolutions were adopted providing for the suspension of the works at Spithead. The House will also scon consider the argediency of empowering the Government to use the money already voted for the forts in the construction of iron-sheathed vessels. The Continental news is generally important.

New York, has been captured on her voyage by a rebe privateer. FRANCE. The Moniteur announces that in order to lighton the burdens of the treasury, and enter forth with into the ecopomy promised in the budget, the Emperor has or-dered a reduction of 32,000 men in the effective strongth of the army. The disbanding of the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Infentry Regiments and sale of 2,200 horses is also ordered. Gen. Goyon's return from Rome was reported as al-most certain.

Gen. Goyon's return from nome was acreated lost certain. The Paris Bourse was arm at 701, 15c, for the rentes

ITALY. It is asserted that detachments of the French froops have received orders to traverse the frantiers to prevent the passage of brigands from the Pontifical States into (taily, and arrest such persons, avan should they be found

unarmed. The French troops have also been instructed to arres any Pontifical gen d'armes who may ald the brigands.

BPAIN. BPAIN. It was asserted that Spain, although wishing to receive explanations relative to the doubtul articles of the treaty recently concluded between the Juarce. Government and the representatives of the Allies, has no Intention of making a new treaty. INDIA. A private telegram from Calcutta of March 16th.

INDIA. A privato telegram from Calentta, of March 16th, quotes freights to London at 62s 5d per ton, being 2s 6d decline. Produce is quiet. Imports show a strong market. LONDON MONEY MABKET.—The funds were

shady on the 4th, but closed rather weak and the marked inactive. The demand for discount was again more ac-tive, and only good short paper was taken at  $2\frac{3}{24}$  w cont. The applications at the bank were rather large. The Rgy ptian loan, introduced into London, is for £1,811,000 in 7  $\oplus$  cent. bonds, issued at  $8\frac{3}{24}$ . From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Arriyed, ship Lucy Ann, from Newport; bark Constance, from New Zealand. The steamer St Louis sailed for Panama to day, taking but few passengers and \$616,000 in treasure for New York, and \$209,000 for England. Arrin 12.—The Mexican Mill, situated on a part of the Commotork Silver Lend, was burned yesterday. The loss amounted to about \$150,000.

The U.S. Sloop-of-War Marion

NEW YORK, April 16. The U. S. sloop of war Marion on a cruise, was spoken on March 224, thirty miles of

Iayana. The Ice on the Newfoundland Coast. HALFAX, April 16.—The steamship John Beil, from Liverpool for New York, arrived here last night Bha reports having encountered considerable ice on the New-foundiand cosst. The mail schemer hence had to put back, being unable to land.

Municipal Election at Chicago. CHICARS, April 15.—The Democrain to day elected neir theire city tickel by a majority of 1,000. They also lected seven out of the ten aldermen.

General Makall at Fort Warren. BOSTOS, April 16.—Canceral Makall and five other relief officers, captured at Island No. 10, were taken to Fort Warren to-day.

The Late Lieutenant Colonel Haggerty.

The Late Lieutenant Colonel Haggerty. This noon the last tribute of respect was paid to the remains of the late acting Lieutenant Colonel Hag-gerty, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, one of the slain at the battle of Bull Run last summer, by his fel-lows-in-arms. The body, which has lain in state since its arrival here, at the regimental armory, was conveyed to St. Fatrick's Cathedral, where mass was said for the repose of the soul of the dead. After this ceromony, a procession was formed, composed of the Sixty-ninth Re-giment, and many of the officers of other regiments in the city, and the remains escorted to their last resting-blace, in Calvary Cemetery. The usual solute was fired the city, and the remains escorted to their last resting-place, in Calvary Cemetery. The usual salute was fired over the grave of the deceased. A large number of citi-zens joined in the procession, and the streets along the route were thronged with people.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of last evening.

Public Amusements,

MARK HASSLER'S CONCERT, at the Academy of Music next Monday evening, will no doubt attract a crowded udience, owing to the well-carned nonularity of the baneficiaire, and the good talent by which he will be assist. ed. Much curiosity is manifested in musical circles to hear the great classical pianist, Mr. William Mason. It is some years since, and when quite a young man, that he played in this city. His truly graceful and classic style elicited at that time the warmant suloglums of press and public. Since then, he has spent a considerable period in France and Germany, particularly in the latter, in company with his warm friend, the Liszt, from whom he has derived much of that startling peculiarity of style that has rendered him so famous throughout the world. of Madame Varian, the prima donna, we know nothing beyond what we derive from the Boston journals. Her debut in this city scems to have created quite a furore. This will be her first appearance in Philadelphia. The merits of Mr. Thomas, the violinist, and Ahrend and Schemitz, violoncellists, are so patent to the public that

we need only notice the fact of their appear concert. The engagement of Miss Thompson has been marked by generally creditable houses, and we are glad to see the young lady is turning her attention to light parts.

BANDS.—Seven colored persons came to this city yes-erday direct from the neighborhood of Winchester, by

John Chambersburg and Harrisburg. Their names are

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1862.

 \$10
 13
 810
 13

 23,758
 19
 26,357
 09

 17,176
 14
 15,699
 11

 9,138
 19
 9,138
 19

9,138 19 9,138 19 9,682 05 10,159 18 9,111 18 10,009 11 206 14 206 14

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1982

and colonization are both recognized and practically ap-plied in the act. In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, but not thereafter: or absent persons. I presume that this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

North Carolina, commissioners, under the act abolishing slavery from the District of Columbia, to investigate and

self would wish or the public might expect. Gen. Grant acknowledges that on the first day the rebels had gained a decided advantage, but when Gen. Buell hurried forward on Monday, our troops, instead of acting on the defensive, assumed the offensive, and the rebels were steadily driven backward from defeat to flight. Gen. Sherman, whose report is also published, pursued the enemy for several miles, but, in consequence of the bad condition of the roads, he was unable to impress them quite as unfavorably as his patriotism prompted.

A despatch from Kansas City confirms our previous reports of a battle between the Texan and Federal forces at Apache Pass, New Mexico, and states that our forces were victorious. About one hundred rebel prisoners were taken, and a large portion of their stores and ammunition were cap tured. As Col. Canby has been reinforced, it is expected that he will soon give a good account of himself. It will not require a brave or much larger army than his own to drive the rebels entirely from the Territory.

We have news from Gen. Banks' division that sixty one of Ashby's (rebel) Cavalry, including three officers, were captured yesterday morning. They were breakfasting at a church several miles beyond Columbia Furnace, and, on being surprised and surrounded, surrendered with commendable discreetness.

From the Southern accounts of the late grand battle. it appears that the rebels lost as many, if not more officers of note, than the Union army. Gens. Albert Sidney Johnston and Bushrod R. Johnson were killed, while Gens. Gladden, Hindman, and several others, were seriously wounded. In addition to these, several colonels and numerous minor officers fell during the battle. death struggle, and both officers and men therefore put forth every effort to defeat our army. Too much credit cannot be awarded to our brave officers and men who participated in the battle for the heroic courage and sublime fortitude in contending successfully for an ontire day against a greatly superior force, and from a prospect of disaster wresting a noble victory.

#### Congress Yesterday.

SENATE .- A bill from the Judiciary Committee. concerning United States courts in Michigan, was passed. A bill to provide a Territorial Government for Kanawha was introduced. The resolution calling for information relating to the arrest of General Stone was discussed. The confiscation bill was debated by Messrs. Powell, Trumbull, and others, and postponed till Monday next. A message from the House, announcing the death of Representative Cooper, was received, and resolutions of respect and condolence were passed.

and their wild dreams of empire. Assuming, document is, therefore, not so complete as he him- wherever their authority extends, absolute power, they seek to establish a double despotism-the perpetual enslavement of the black race by the whites, and the enslavement of the whites by their unprincipled and scheming

> leaders. These anticipations, however, will be completely destroyed by the speedy suppression of the insurrection. The Federal authority will be restored and maintained over all the Territories, as well as all the States of the Union; and the ambitious schemes of proslavery politicians will not only be thwarted, but they will lose all control and influence over the destinies of the nation.

Northern cities, in anticipation of an exodus Very evidently the rebels considered it a life-and- pressed with other duties, will find their pa-LITTLE, of Wisconsin, who has distinguished himself for many years by his efforts to solve this problem, on Monday last delivered a

> which shed a flood of light upon the whole subject. He proved that colonization had not only been successful, but that under the liberal encouragement of our Government in response to the earnest appeals of certain of the rulers in the tropical nations, the whole slave population of the South could be removed within a period of about ten years. When this speech is printed we hope to lay some of its most significant extracts before our readers.

this record may be profitably quoted : The existence among us of a distinct class of people, who, by their condition as slaves, are de-prived of almost every incentive to virtue and industry, and shut out from many of the sources dusty, and shut out from many of the sources of light and knowledge, has an evident tendency to corrupt the morals of the people, and to damp the spirit of enterprise, by accustoming the rising gene-ration to look with contempt upon honest labor, and

to depend for support too much upon the labor of others. It prevents a useful and industrious class of people from settling among us, by rendering the means of subsistence more precarious to the laboring class of whites. ing class of whites. It diminishes the resources of the community, by throwing the earnings of the poor into the coffers of the rich; thus rendering the former dependent, servile, and improvident, while the latter are tempted to become, in the same proportion, luxu-rious and prodigal. That these disastrous results flow from the exist-

Among the vexed questions which, in any event, could not have been long postponed. that of disposing of the free colored race, including those who are being rapidly emancipated in the course of the war, is now pressed upon our philosophers and statesmen. The rebellion has set at large many thousands who, but for that great crime, would have remained

in servitude for many years; and with malignant consistency, the newspapers in the free States, which contributed to the disruption of the Democratic party, and which encouraged the infamous Buchanan Administration, that allowed the traitors safely to prepare for war, are now toiling to foment riots in our great

of free negroes from the South. These influences hungered for and predicted a series of riots as the consequence of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, and disappointed in this, they are now trying to precipitate popular and bloody uprisings, because of one of the results of the war they assisted to bring upon the country. Our public servants, embarrassed and optriotic efforts still further fettered by these scandalous machinations; and yet, in the face of such obstructions, it is heart-cheering to see their determination in grappling with the stupendous problem involved in the disposition of the free colored race. Mr. Senator Doo-

speech in the Senate in favor of colonization,

famous and accursed in all human annals. And it is at a time like this that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, demanded thirty-four years ago for stated reasons, is resisted and denounced as injurious and ill-timed! If these reasons were unanswerable then, they are, if possible, more unanswerable to-day. Slavery in this District has not only been a blot upon the national name, but a curse to the District itself. As in 1828, it has ever since deprived "the slaves of every incentive to virtue and industry," " shut

sciences and of art rendered the authors of

this treachery, ingratitude, war, and death, in-

out from many of the sources of light and knowledge;" " corrupted the morals of the people," and "accustomed the rising generation to look with contempt upon honest labor, and to depend for support too much upon the labor of others." It has kept "useful and industrious classes" from settling here; has "thrown the earnings of the poor

It is to be regretted that Mr. BUTLER should have mented to become the instrument of this faction : but a good purpose will be served by it, as it discloses the continued hatred of the country by the men who have grown rich upon the profits of slave labor, and whose arts warmly sympathize with the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. It is not forgotten here that Secretary CAMERON acted towards Mr. BUTLER with singular forbearance and generosity, and if the late lament-CHARLES HENRY FISHER were now alive, he could

relate how kindly he was received, when, in response to ence of slavery among us is sufficiently conspicuous, when we contrast the languishing condition of this District, and the surrounding country, with the prosperity of those parts of the Union which are less favored in point of climate and heating, but blossed the earnest appeals of Mr. BUTLER'S family and friends, he visited Washington to effect his release; and the success of his mission was a required in relative, and the Sid-acknowledgments towards the Secretary of War on the pape of his Figures and the relatives and connections of with a free and industrious population. the man who now brings suit for damages, in order to Thirty-four years ago-a generation of allow notorious Secession sympathizers to ventilate their time-before railroads and telegraphs were anleen against the good cause.

practicalized, these words were deliberately Operations of Secretary Chase's Little written, signed, and supported by one thou-Navy.

sand citizens of the District ! Since this ap-The credit of the late naval operations on the Western shore of Virginia, belongs to the revenue-cutter service under the control of Secretary CHASE. During the last peal to Congress, slavery has grown almost invincible ; and, in proportion as the slaves have ummer, the steamers Kelvance, Hercules, and Tiger increased and multiplied, the exactions and were purchased by Mr. CHASE, with which, and two ailing cutters under his direction, the rebel mails and aggressions, the annoyance and the insolence communications have been entirely prevented. These of their owners have increased and multiplied. essels also rendered most efficient service in the cap Wealthy and powerful, because of their proture of the two eastern counties of Virginia, and have ductive property, they were allowed to congiven other evidence of the growing efficiency of as imtrol the politics of both the great parties of nortant arm of the public service heretofore grossly ne-

the country, and were only arrested, by a fair French flag? It is a nice point of national etiquette. No guns have yet been heard in the direction of Norfolk Mail Communication with Yorktown. majority, when they assumed to absorb the and the French steamer must have reached Norfolk long It is understood that the city postmaster has sent letdestinies of the North, and to subordinate to before the time of closing this. ters destined to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army in bags or themselves the interests and the convictions of packages for each division, via Fortress Monroe. The twenty millions of freemen. Then they broke matter of distribution rests with army officers, who can out into Secession, which presently blossomed exercise their discretion as to the way and manner of into revolt, and afterwards into a harvest of getting return letters to Fortress Monroe, whence such etters are to be sent here for distribution. blood and tears. Meanwhile, the aids of

Enforcement of the Laws

The Judiciary Committee of the Selate to-day reso; that our vessels were afraid to come from under the ported back Mr. FOSTER'S bill, relating to the jurisdicguns of the fort and meet her." tion of United States Courts in the matter of criminal auses. The second section of the original bill was etricken out.

New Land Office.

THE ENEMY FRIGHTENED BY A SALUTE A bill was reported in the Senate to-day establishing a land office in Colorado, similar to those in other Terr

tories. Armory at Harrisburg.

Mr. WILMOT presented a petition of citizens of Penn sylvania, to-day, asking for the location of the national armory at Harrisburg. All the petitions on this subject before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs were to day referred to the special committee on a national foundry, who hope to be able to make a report in a few

The Sons of Pennsylvania Near Yorktown.

was not in sight, and has evidently returned to Norfolk The hands on board the flag-of-truce boat had some talk, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Friday at 1 o'clock P. M. The President's special message, relative to the abo-lition ef slavery in the District of Columbia, was then but disclosed nothing as to the movements of the Merri-mac. Some of the rebels bantered our men on the subject, saying that there was no use in wasting coal; that she could come into the Boads whenever she chose to do

Death of Representative Cooper. A message from the House, announcing the proceed-ngs relative to the death of Representative Cooper, of

Pennsylvania, was received and read. Mr. WILMOT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, delivered a brief tribute to the decreased, and offered the customary resolutions of condence, which were adopted. Where-upon the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A FEEBLE ATTEMPT TO SHELL OUR CAMP. Dating the Certificates of Indebtedness. Mr. STRATTON (Bep.), et New Jorsey, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolu-tion amendatory of the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indobtedness. It requires such certificates to beer date at the time the claims are audited and settled.

A PARTY OF ASHBY'S CAVALRY CAPTURED EDENBURG, Va., April 15 .- Our salute-firing to-day

caused some consternation among the rebels, who, una ware of the occasion of it, approached in some force firing a few shells from an Armstrong gun, one of which fell among a number of men in camp, playing at cards, but did not explode, and caused no damage. Several regiments were drawn in line, as if for an advance, but a

ontinental news is ge

The Continental news is generally important. The ship 1 orkiown, from London for New York, was burnt by a robel pirato. The Canada has 38 passengers for Boston, for which port she sailed at 11 o'clock this morning. The French and Continental, as well as the English press, discuss the great importance of the experience gained by the engagement between the Merrimac and boned. McKeon is doing well with the Macarthy. The companies of the other theatres have been so reduced that press, discuss the great importance of the experimed gained by the engagement between the Merrinac Monitor. It is generally admitted that maritime was has undergons a change, and that the Monitor is a tion of the question between wooden vessels and ne has now the most thorough organization of any of the theatres FURTHER ARRIVALS OF CONTRA-

ST. PETERSURG, April 5 — The Academy Gazette states that the Minister of the Interior has officially asnounced that the Government intends preserving the consorably over all periodicals, but to do away with it gradually by initial menodicals.

udicial proceedings. PARTS, April 6.—The question of the Society of St. Vincent de Panl is definitely settled. The conferences of the Society will henceforth be separate and independent the central tie MADRID, April 6.-It is officially declared that the

**BADELD**, April 6.—It is officially declared that the Frankh Government has most resolutely detormined not to attempt to infringe on the sovereignty and Independence of the Mexicans. BERLIN, April 6.—A confidential letter from the Minister of Finance to the Minister of War is published urgently requesting the reduction of the military budget by two and a half millions, in order to remove the present additional taxes.

why of Chambergoing and hind, Samuel and John Drycinck, John Lucas, wife and child, Samuel and John Drycinck, and Issac and Cloe Dawes They had all been slaves, the two latter of Henry Faullkor, Esc., now a captain in the rebel service, and the Lucas family of Mr. Blood-good Lee, of Parje country, Va. The Lucas negroes walked by night all the way from their owner's farm to Harper's Ferry, traveling allogether by night, and sleeping in secluded places by day. They consumed four days in the trip, and were very weary and hungry when they reached the Potonac. They had taken precau-tionary measures—And Wa suspect not very secret lawing their masters, and with this concealed upon their persons, they entered the cars at Frederick and same northward. The others came fortuitously and fortuntoily by the same The others came fortnitously and fortunately by train. They were piloted on their arrival to denote of their Aleitas, who have already securi GENERAI. NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

GENERAL NEWS. The steamship Hammonia, from New York, reached Southampton on the night of the 3d instant. The steamship Great Eastern is advertised to leave Miford, for New York, on the 6th of May. In the House of Lotds, on the 3d instant, the Duka of Somerset said that, in the course of the present year, England would have ten effective armor-plated vessels aftoat, and in the course of next year five or six more. In the House of Compone, on the same evening, Mr. Firsgerald gave notice that he would soon all altoption to the relations of England with Mexico. Lord Palmerston announced that Parliament would adjourn, for the Easter recess, from the 10th to the 25th of April. The stock market improved a little to-day. State fred were firm at 53, City sixes advanced & the old issue selling at 91%. Beaver Mondow Railroad stock advanced to 53, with sale of fifteen shares. Beading Railroad

adjourn, so the same of April. Mr. Cladatone made his financial report. He stated that the actual expenditure of the Government during the pust year was £70,533,600, and the revenue £69,-674,479, showing a deficit of £1,160,000. He estimated the revenue next year at £70,190,600, and the exshares advanced to 21 56-100; Long Island Railroad stock to 12%. The market closed steady. The money market is without alteration.

or them.

The part year was 1.0, 55,000 and the revenue LDS, 674,473, showing a deficit of 21,160,000. He estimated the revenue next year at .270,190,000, and the ex-penditure at 70,490,000, thus showing a small gur-plus. As regards changes in duties and taxes, the only alteration of consequence is a commutation of the hop duty, the amount of which is to be got in the future from beer, at the rate of 3d per barrel, instead of from the material. The duty on playing cards is re-duced from one shilling to three pence. Foreign bonds and loans of all descriptions are to pay one-eighth per cent. The other changes are merely modifications of sundry licenses and the wine duties. The 16th of Sep tember is the day fixed for the repeal of the bop duty. Mir, Gladstone, in the course of his speech, adverted to the great drawbacks arising from the American orisis, which had terrned out worse them was anticipated. The cotion crisis was a most serious feature to England. A blockade had, of course, been expected, but it had proved far more rigorous, and extended over a greater line of cast then had been anticipated, and is effect had been nerly to double the price of coiton. The loss on the American trade was great, the exports having fallen from nearly two millions sterling, in 1860, to only mine millions in 1861. Trade with America, according to recent returns, was, however, improving. In the lones of Lords, on the 4th inst. the Marcula of Messrs. Drexel & Co. furnish the following qu ountry funds..... American gold..... Quartermasters' receipts..... Valley and Pottsville Railroad Company :

The following is a statement of the amount of coal

ransported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week ending April 12, 1862: Week, Proviously, Total. Tons. Owt. Tons. Cwt. Tons. Owt 

o recent returns, was, however, improving. In the llouse of Lords, on the 4th inst., the Marquis o rmandy sgain recurred to the Italian grievances, and Lord Kinnaird adverted to the acts of Russian violence in Foland. East Russell gave some explanations, but declined 

Busil Russell gave some explanations, but declined going into the general question of the two countries. In the House, Mr. Layard said that the Government had received official information that a convention had been entered between the commissioners of the Allied Powers and the Government of Mexico, and it was true that the Brilish forces had been withdrawn from Mexico, except a small body of men; that it was not the intention of the Government that they should take any part in the expedition into the interior, and they would all be brought home, except about one hundred, who would be left there for the performance of ordinary duties. Al-though her Majesty's Government did not entirely approved of it generally. claims are aubited and settled. **Discharge of Contractors.** Mr. RICE (Bre), of Massachusetts, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dis-charge contractors, when they have fulfilled their obli-gations, with fifty per cent. additional. It was passed after the had explained that contractors had continued to furnish supplies boyond the terms of their contracts, and after the articles had advanced in price. The object of them.

General Stone was discussed. The confiscation bill	in the tropical nations, the whole slave popu-	and knowledge, contribut the motals of	town.	but did not explode, and caused no damage. Several re-	after he had explained that contractors had continued to	brought home, except about one hundred, who would be	Other Shippers 897 13 9,111 18 10,009 14
was debated by Messrs. Powell, Trumbull, and	lation of the South could be removed within a	the people," and "accustomed the rising	It is an inspiring fact that the ancestors of many of the	giments were drawn in line, as if for an advance, but all	furnish supplies beyond the terms of their contracts, and	left there for the performance of ordinary duties. Al- though her Majesty's Government did not entirely ap-	
	period of about ten years. When this speech	generation to look with contempt upon honest	soldiers from the free States, now gathered before York-		after the articles had advanced in price. The object of the resolution was to enable a settlement without loss to	prove of all the articles of the Convention, they approved	Total
	is printed we hope to lay some of its most sig-	labor, and to depend for support too much	town, Virginia, fought on the same battle field, under	WOODSTOCK, April 16 Sixty-one of Ashby's cavalry,	them.	of it generally. Mr. Denman called attention to the Polish question.	Corresponding week last year10,582 11 260,304 06 279,886 17
	nifeant antrasts before our readers	upon the labor of others." It has kept "use-	General Washington, during the Revolutionary war.		Organization of a Signal Corps.	Lord Palmerston, in response, reviewed the question of	
tions of respect and condolence were passed.	milicant extracts before our readers.	fnl and industrious classes" from settling	The gallant Colonel W. W. H. DAVIS, of the Bucks coun-	brought into Woodstock. They were at their breakfast,	Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri, called up the bill	Poland and expressed sympathy with the Poles, but re-	Decrease 3,854 16 20,260 17 30,115 13
		here; has "thrown the earnings of the poor	ty regiment, (the 104th.) now commanding a brigade in General CASEY'S division, writes to a friend in this city :	just at daybreak, in a church, when they were sur- rounded by a body of Ringgold's cavalry and four com-	providing for the organization of a signal corps, to serve during the present war. He said that every command-	commended them to wait patiently, and he believed that the kindly feelings of the Emperor of Russia would ulti-	Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, April 16.
House. — A joint resolution amending the act re-	Danubri, ind Antist We are glad as well as	into the coffers of the rich," "rendering the	"I mean to have Yorktown on my flag. My grand-	paries of infantry of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Vo-	ant in actual service has certified to the efficiency and	mately giant their desires. The subject was one in	[Beported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phila. Exchange.]
lative to the issue of certificates of public indebt-		former dependent, servile, and improvident,"	father fought there in 1781, and I will try and do as well	Junteers, of Gon. Williams' division. They surrendered	immense service of such appliance. The bill was passed.	which England could not wisely interfere.	FIRST BOABD.
			in 1862,"	without a show of resistance. This affair occurred seve-	The Censorship of the Press.	Mr. Osborne moved the resolution that it is expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed forts, at	50 Elmira B Pref 15%  1000 U S 6s reg, '81 93% 4000 Peppa Coup 6s 99%  1000 Read 6s, '43 95
		and "the latter luxurious and prodigal."	New Post Offices in Virginia.	ral miles beyond Columbia furnace, and within seven	The House adopted the following as reported from the	Spithead, until the value of iron-roofed gunboats for	1200 Penna 58
cates from the time of auditing and settling claims.	ries, on Chestnut street, four beautiful drawings,	The District has languished ever since 1828,	The Post Office Department now supplies the mailsto		Committee on the Judiciary, instructed to inquire into the consorship of the press.	defence shall have been fully considered. He referred to	1650 do
The bill provides for the organization of a signal	which he has made, on a commission from Prince	though abundantly favored in climate, soil, and	Waterford and Leesburg, Virginia, from the Point of		Resolved. That the Government should not interfere	the exploits of the Merrimac and Monitor, and claimed that the invention of the principle of the Monitor be-	100 do
corps, to serve during the present war. Passed.	Napoleon. They are called-1. An Emigrant Train	other natural advantages; and all because it	Rocks, Maryland, and has established post offices at	IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.	with the free transmission of intelligence by telegraph,	longed to Captain Coles, whose plans were long since	1000 do
A resolution from the Committee on the Judiciary,	Attacked by Indians; 2. The Village Blacksmith;	is not " blessed with a free and an industrious	both these places.		when the same shall not aid the public enemy in his military or naval operations, or give him information	submitted to the Admirality, and reported favorably upon and then shelved. He opposed permanent fortifications,	3000 Penna B, im 55 wn 100 % 1500 City 6s R., 51 15 Beaver Mead B., 53 1000 do 91
The second	3. Repose; and 4. The Unwilling Laborer. They	population," as demanded by the aforesaid	The soldiers in Gen. BANKS' division are supplied with	DESPATCH FROM COMMODORE FOOTE.	concerning such operations on the part of this Govern-	and then sherved. He opposed permanent forthcauone, and honed that the Government would not plunge the	10 Spruce & Pine R. 10% 1000 Sch Nav Imp Ce 74%
	are all very American, very natural, and very	petitioners.	the mails by military messengers.		ment, except when it may become necessary for the Go-	country into useless expenditure on them. Sir Morton	50 Bk Penn Twp 31   5 Corn Exch Bk 20
	Darleyish. They remain on view, at Earles', for a	그들 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그	Paroled Soldiers to Have Leave of Ab- sence from Duty.	THE GUNBOATS READY TO ATTACK FORT PILLOW.	the exclusive use of the telegraph for its own legitimate	Peto seconded the resolution. Lord Palmerston admitted the great importance of the	5 Cam & Am R 2dys124 40 Mechanics' Bk.s5 24 BETWEEN BOARDS.
	few days.	Are we progressing backwards? Do we			purposes, or to assert the right of priority in the trans-	question, and rejoiced that it was not brought forward	1000 Read 55, '44,, 95  6 Commonwealth Bk 31
Means Committee, appropriating thirty millions of	GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK Summer is at hand.	gather no experience in this age of marvels?	According to a late army order, all the officers and en-	WASHINGTON, April 16 A despatch was received, at	mission of its own despatches.	in a party spirit. The question had occupied the earnest attention of the Government. He did not deny that the	500 U S Coup 6s, '81. 93% . SECOND BOARD.
dollars for the payment of the two and three years'	We have Godey for May, a capital number, with	Are stubborn facts like these to be ignored,	listed men of the volunteers, who are on parole not to serve against the rebels, will be sonsidered on leave of	the Navy Department, this morning, from Commodore	Forfeiture of Rebel Property and Slaves.	action of the Merrimac and Monitor had taught a	500 City 68 R 91%   100 Read R
volunteers. Mr. vanandigham charged that the	engravings, fashiens, and literature. Amusement	though sustained by ten thousand proofs, and	absence until notified of their exchange or discharge.	Foote. Be says he is ready to make the attack on Fort	On the 20th of March, Mr. HICK MAN, from the Com- mittee on the Judiciary, reported back fourteen bills and	lesson, but whilst it had done that in one direction,	900 do new gas. 92 50 do b5. 2152
DIT WAS to move a detailation in the War Depart-	and instruction are agreeably combined here.	attested by ten thousand witnesses? Slavery	They are required immediately to report their address to	LUIOM' HEALING SUCCOORCE IN ROUMER OF DOWINOUS FOR HIS .	I same includent in the first show internet in the second second second	it had also given a warning in another as showing what they could not do as well as what they	01 Beaver Mead 54 59 do b5. 21% 5 do
ment. Alter lacher an exclude depade, the bill	Vivat Godey !	is now more than ever the bane of this Dis-	the Governors of their States, who will be duly informed	neer of guinoats in the itter betois the joit ine has ho	i telanon to forteling mo property and mayes of persons	could do. He pointed out the drawbacks of the Moni-	1000 North Penna 10s. 84 3 500 Elmira Ch 10s 33
was passed. Mr. Vallandigham did not vote	sour course.	trict, and, if so, why should it not be removed ?		dcubt of his success.	who shall engage in or aid and abet the armed rebellion against the United States, making it a penal offence for	tor, and what England was doing with iron ships, and	1000 Penna 58
against it. A message was received from the Pre-	MISS CARRIE CUTTER, daughter of Brigade Sur-	Who will be injured by it? Not the loyal	their exchange or discharge.	Commodore Foote Again at Work-At-	any officer or private of the army and navy to capture	said that tenders had been sent out for the construction of a ship on Captain Coles' principle.	2000 Penna B 2d m 92% [2000 Phila & Erie 65 83%           1000 do
sident, appouncing that he had signed the bill to	geon Cutter, of the Burnside Expedition, died on	man, for he is paid for his property; and	Object of the French Minister's Visit to	tack on Fort Pillow.	or return, or aid in the capture or return of any fugitive	He anestioned the expediency of entirely neglecting	AFTER BOARDS,
aboning in the billion of torumona, and	board the steamer Northerner, at Newbern harbor,		Richmond.	WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following despatch :	alayes, or including other kindred subjects, with a re- commendation that they do not pass, when	the fortifications, and favored both forts and floating batteries. He said the Government was not averse to	20 Bk Penn Two 81 20 do
	North Carolina, on the 24th ultimo.		The visit of the French Minister to Bichmond is un-	" CAIRO, Ill., April 15.	Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Ohio, moved that they	suspending the works at Spithead for a time. The De-	CLOSING PRICES-FIBM.
Syriama, andountota me determ of his concepto,	North Valonina, on the 24th ditinio.	ed to please the disloyal and the treasonable?	derstood here to be to secure new and anple protection	"The Western flotilla has been within three-quarters	be severally laid on the table. This question came up to-day.	fence Committee had been instructed to reconsider the subject, and after Easter he would bring the whole sub-	
Thomas B. Cooper, of the Seventh district, and		The President will sign the bill; of this there	for the tobacco stored at Bichmond and owed by French	of a mile of Fort Pillow, and then, returning, took up a	Appropriation to Pay the Volunteers,	ject again before the llouse,	U S 69 1881, 93% 93% Elmira B Prf, 15% 16 II S Tr 7 3.10 N 99% 100 Elmira 78 73., 73% 74
appropriate resolutions of regret were adopted.	IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE-DRESS GOODS,	need be no doubt. Those who importuned	merchants. There are, however, rumon that he has	position two miles further up "The rebel gunboats escaped below the fort.	Proceedings on the subject were suspended, to receive	After some further debate, the resolution was amended	US TT 7 3.10 N 993 100   Elmina 78 73., 73% 74   Philada 6s 91% 92   L Island R ex-d 12% 12%
	HOUBEKEEPING LINENS, HOSIERY, CANTON MAT-	him not to do so should read over the record	been sent on a mission from the Emperoi NAROLEON to	is Ten morter and gunhoats had onened fire on the	a report made by Mr, MOBRILL (Rep.), of Vermont,	to the effect that the House will, at an early day, em-	Philada 6s new. 96% 97 Le'gh Cl & Nav 50% 51% Penna 5s 82% 83 Le Cl & Nav Sop 35% 86
COLUMBUS, NEW MADRID, AND ISLAND NO.	TINGS, &c THIS DAY The attention of pur-	here unveiled, and cover their faces to hide the	assure the rebel authorities that no hope mains of their	fort.	from the Committee of Ways and Means, of a bill appro- nriating thirty millions of dollars to enable the Govern-	fortifications, etc., on iron-sheathed vessels, and was	Reading B 21 21.09 N Penna R 0.4
	chasers is requested to the large and fresh assort-	confusion produced by their own consciences.	recognition abroad.	"This is up to six o'clock last evening. "General Pope's command has occupied the Arkansas	ment to pay the two and three years' volunteers, being	then agreed to, Preparations had been commenced for cutting down	Read m 08 50 13 917 95% N Penna & 68., 87% 88% Read bds '70, 87% 88% N Penna 10s 84 84%
	ment of British, French, German, India, and do- mestic dry goods; 2,000 pieces dress goods, house-	The abolition of slavery here will not cause it	firon-clad War Vessel. The Committee of Conference of both Ibuses, on the	side of the river."	an additional amount required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862; and also, one hundred thousand dollars,	the Royal Sovereign, one of the finest ships in the Eug-	Read mt 6s '86. 77 ¥ 78   Oataw B Con 11 2
	keeping linen goods, hosiery, Canton fans, fancy	to be removed elsewhere. This was not the	subject, have agreed on an appropriation of thirteen mil-		to carry into effect the act of March last, to secure pay,	lish navy, from a 131 screw three-decker, into a 12-gun	Penna R 48% 47 Catawissa Pref. 6% 6% Penna R 1 m 6s. 100% 100% Frk & Sthwk R. 43 45
	articles, &c., embracing about 1,000 lots woollens,	design nor the desire of the majority of those	tions of dollars for the construction of iron-tad war ves-	VICTORY IN NEW MEXICO.	bounty, and pensions to officers and men actually em- ployed in the Western Department of the Missouri.	ship, on Capt. Coles' plan. The steamer Bulwark, 91 guns, was also to be converted into an armor-plated	Penna R 2 m 63 92 92 1864 & Thd-at R. 57 59
remaining defence of Memphis, Fort Pillow.	worsteds, linens, cottons and silks. Also, white		sels. The bill now only awaits the signature of the Pre-	a da anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-	Mr. MORRILL explained that the appropriation was	frigate.	Morris Chi Con. 39 41 Race& Vine-st B 6
This has already been commenced by Commo-	and red check Canton matting, &c., to be peremp-	who voted for it. But it will be productive of	sident to become a law.	THE BATTLE OF APACHE PASS.	necessary, owing to a larger number than half a million	A prospectus is issued of a British Columbia Overland Transit Company, whose object is to establish a regular	Morris Chl Pref. 111 12 W Philaia B 631/ 541/ Sch Nav Stock. 3 5 Spruce & Pine 101/ 11
doie i colli i ne gries ne bredining spens to	torily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit,	some good consequences. It will make the	From the Rappahannock	a de la companya de l	of men having been employed. A conversation took place between several members as	transport system for mails and passengers, by carts and	Sch Nav Pref 10 11 Green & Coates. 25 24
THE CHERT'S DRE ROUND MAN MEAN DIAN MILL	the sale commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock,	national capital free. It will attract free	We have intelligence from the Rappahaunck, to-day,	OUR TOTAL LOSS 150.	to the number of men in the field.	relays of horses, through the British territory. The Army and Nary Gazette observes that there is	Sch Nay 68 '82., 61 92 (2008 & Walnut, 30 31 Elmira R
marvenous rapidity, and speeding nurries from	(with the mattings,) and to be continued without	white labor here. It will call into use and	to the effect that everything is quiet in that egion, and		Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said it would be convenient at least to have some friend give a little	more than the naual element of uncertainty about the	Elmira Ressourt 7 7% Arch Stroot 18 18%
one scene of triumph to another. The genius	intermission, all day and part of the evening, by	culture our deserted lots and suburbs. It will	that there are no rebels to be seen.	The Rebel Loss, 93 Prisoners and from	information as to where this thirty millions was going.	issue of the civil war in America, owing to the ignorance of the real capacity of the South to resist, and of the ca-	Philadelphia Markets.
and courage that have accomplished so many	John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and	employ our unsurpassed water powers. It will	Thanks of the Navy Departmen to the	300 to 400 Killed and Wounded.	There were, he knew, skeleton regiments drawing pay, and yet not in active service.	pacity of the North to move. The Federals will have to	APRIL 16-Evening.
	234 Markot street.	build factories and machine shops along our	Officers of the Gunboats Carondlet and		The Appropriation to provide for an Alleged	nore by getting to Richmond, that they have a Ousr-	The Flour market is dull but without any perticular
confidence felt by the gallant Commodore in	207 Mai Lot Su cot.	wharves. It will prevent men from specu-	Pittsburg.	WASHINGTON, April 16Secretary Stanton received,	Defalcation.	termaster General's Department, a good commissionlat, and military train.	change to note to-day, the sales being mostly in a small
speedy success will be shared by all his coun-	MR. JOBN MCDONOUGH This popular actor has re-	lating in slaves; women from rejoicing	The following letter of thanks has been issuedrom the	early this morning, the following despatch, dated Kansas	Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem ), of Ohio, said it was	The Budget is generally very favorably received, and	way, to supply the trade, at \$5.12% @5.25 for super,
twoman	turned to town after a very successful theatrical season	over the birth of slaves, as so much more	Navy Department, addressed to Flag Officer Fote:	City, the 14th: The Fort Union mail brings confirmation of the battle	not a deficiency that was to be met, but a detalcation in the War Department provided for.	although some of the conservative and ultra-liberal lournals express some dissatisfaction, the general convic-	which is rather scarce ; \$5.37 ¥ @5.62 for extras, \$5.50
trymen.	in Boston. At the end of next month he will visit Cin-	money in their own pockets, and will cleanse	NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 1/ 1862. SIR: The Department desires you to converte Com-	of FApache Pass. Our loss is one hundred and fifty,	Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri. I ask the gentleman	tion was that no serious opposition will be shown to it.	5.87 for extra family, and \$6 ad, 50 for fancy brands, as
	cinnati, accompanied, we presume, by his interesting		mander Henry Walke, and the officers and an of the	killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy acknowledge	to give the name of his informant.	It is almost universally admitted that the existing cir-	to quality. The receipts are light, and the inquiry for export limited. Bye Flour is unchanged, and selling at
	family, "The Seven Sisters."	the community of those sympathizers with	Carondelet; also, to Acting First Master Hal, of the Cincinnati, who volunteered for the occasion, inthanks	their loss to be from three hundred to four hundred,	Mr. COVODE (Rep), of Pennsylvania, said the figures showed that there were five hundred and eighty-	cumstances would not justify any remission of taxes. The London Globe (the ministerial organ) remarks	\$3.25 <sup>de</sup> bbl. Corn Meal continues dull, and Pennsyl-
battle at Pittsburg Landing, published in the	GEO. STECH'S inimitable SQUARE-GRAND Planos !	treason who have infested this ten miles	for the gallant and successful service renderedn run-	killed and wounded. Ninety-three rebels were taken	six thousand men. He wanted to know on what autho-	that Mexican politics have got into a more perplexed	vania is offered at \$2.70 W bbl without finding buyers.
Cincinnati Gazette, states that among the	Have you seen them? If not, call on Mr. Gould.	square for so many years. I wish my	ning the Carondelet past the rebel batteries on to night		rity the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vallandigham] made his assertion, and whether men can come into this House	entanglement than ever, but that, so far as the English	WHEAT is unsettled and rather lower to-day; there in
troops who participated in the victory won on	Seventh and Chestnut.	Northern readers, especially those who have	of the 4th inst. It was a daring and heroic act, will exe- cuted, and deserving of special recognition.	captured and burned sixty-four wagons laden with pro-	and put difficulties in the way of the Administration.	Government is concerned, there is no reason to believe that its views have undergone the slightest change.	more offering : sales comprise 13,000 bus good Pennsyl-
Monday, the 7th instant, were the Seventy-	Deventi and Chestings.	allowed these objections to the removal of	Commendation is also to be extended to the officer and	visions and ammunition, killing two hundred mules.	His concluding remarks were not distinctly heard, owing	England will not mix herself in any recondite schemes	vania red at 125c afloat, and 123c in store, mostly at the former figures, and 2,000 bus Kentucky white at 140c in
seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, under com-	From Jamaica-Destructive Fire in Kings-	slavery from the capital of their country to	crew of the Pittsburg, who, in like manner on the	The Texans attacked our battery four times, the last	to the exciting confusion that occurred. Mr. VALANDIGHAM claumid the floor, and called	affecting the future of Mexico.	Transn - With Ja settle with a consult man at The Fan Donnauly.
mand of Col. STAMBAUGH. They originally	ton-The Loss About \$2,500,000.	affect their minds, could see for themselves	night of the 7th instant, performed a similar ervice. These fearless acts dismayed the enemy, enabled the		the gentleman from Pennsylvania to order. If stealing	VERY LATEST.	vania. Corn is not so plenty, but the demand is less ac-
belonged to Gen. NEGLEY'S Pennsylvania		what slavery has done in this single spot.	army under General Pope to cross the Missisjoi, and	were repulsed with heavy loss. Colonel Slaugh is encamped at Bernal Springs, forty	was a next of the identicity was it to be towned	The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says the difference between England and France in	tive. Yellow is quict at 55c afloat Oats are firm, and Pennsylvania in good demand at 56c; the offerings are
Brigade. On the field they formed part of a	terday we learn of a destructive fire in Kingston, Ja-	There has been no prosperous middle class in	eventuated in the surrender to yourself of himd No. 10, and finally, to the capture by General Poy of the	miles from Fort Union. The Texans fell back to Santa	ing was going on. This was the rumor. He had re-	Mexican affairs is very ticklish. It continues to be given	light.
	maica, which broke out on the 4th inst.		fort on the Tennessee shore and the retreatiourabela	Fe. Colonel Canby, with 1,000 regulars and Kit Car-	peated it, and it was not to be met by the cry of treasen.	ont that Spain agrees with France, and will disavow the	Birr. 1st No. 1 Queseltron is offered at \$33.50 W
brigade commanded by Col. KIRK, of the	The fire caught so suddenly, and communicated from	Washington. Society here has been divided,	under General Makall.	son's Regiment, is reported to be within three days'	Mr. COVODE. I deny the charge. [Much excitement prevailed at this point of the pro-	It is rumored that King Victor Emmanuel is expected	ton, and dull. COTTONThe market is firm and rather more active,
Thirty-fourth Illinois Regiment, that belonged	street to street with such rapidity, as to cause the belief that it was the work of an incendiary. The flames	or rather separated, by the partition between	Indements which are justly due the officers and rews of	march of Colonel Slocum. Colonel Slate is reported to	credings, and there were frequent calls to order. 1	in Paris on a visit to Napoleon.	and small business doing at fully former rates. GROCKRIES AND PROVISIONS. The markets for basis
to Gen. McCook's division. The body-guard	raged during the whole of Sunday. 6th inst., and	the very rich and the very poor. Property is	the several hoats, who, in conjunction with a determent	be on the Jornada with reinforcements for the enemy.	Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that they knew that Secretary Chase had gone to Pennsylvania to con-	The Turin journals assert that King Victor Emman- uel will go to Naples at the end of April, accompanied by	are from without much doing in the former. Ut the lat-
of Gen. BUELL, too, consisting chiefly, if not	nntil a late hour in the night. Thirty-seven of the largest mercantile houses in the city have	not held here by mechanics, who have earned	of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment, under Olonel- Roberts, captured the first rebel battery, and spirid the		for with an Secretary of Wat Cameron with regard to a	Ratazzi and Popoli.	ter, the sales are confined to bulk Meat and Lard, in- cluding 200 cashs Shoulders at 4 4 04 4 c, cash and time,
entirely, of young men from Philadelphia,	been desiroyed, and such was the intensity of the fire	their money, and worked their way to wealth	f gnns on Island No. 10, on the night of the lat insint.	contrierit papere, that con oundy had burtoneere	defalcation.	The Paris Monitour announces that the sum to be paid	cluding 100 cashs Shoulders at 4% 44% c, cash and time, and 700 packages at 4% o for Shoulders, and 5% c for
'-oted in the battle.	that the wharves have been burnt to the water's edge.	in their own avocations, but by successful	Such services are duly appreciated by the Department,	Craig and his entire force, is untrue. Later advices	Mr. COVODE wished to reply, but Mr. VALLANDIGHAM refused to yield the floor.	is fixed for this year at 2,500 francs, and the bounty for	Sides cash
was, therefore, represented in	The loss of property is estimated at half a million ster- ling, a very small portion of which was covered by insu-	operators, slaveholders, place-men, and lobby-	ment.	from that vicinity have been received at the War De- nartment that Col. Canby has obtained a success over	saying that the member's manners were not of such a	re-enlistment for seven years is fixed at 2.200 francs.	SEFDS are quist, and sales of Timothy, in a small way,
ombat. as well as in nearly all	i rance. This disaster has deprived the Island of provi-	agents. The slave traffic, though prohibited	T am, respectfully, your obedient servant,	the enemy, has been reis forced, and is now in pursuit of	character as to entitle him to that courtesy, and that, instead of meeting the charge as it ought to have been met,	The Calcutta, China, and Australian mails luft Alaz- andria April 4 for Marseilles	from second hands. Whisky is firmer at 24c for hbis, and 22c dy gallon for
cts of the war.	sions of all kinds, and it is feared that the inhabitants may suffer from want.	by law, has been successfully carried on in	GIDEON G. WELLES, Secretary of the avy.		he had indulged in threadhare and infamous insinuations,	The ship Yorklawn, a regular packet from Landon to	
CLO VI LUC WAL	tingy mutifit tout nout.	by there there book successfully conflict On In	I NOVEVINEJ VE LUGINITY.	Land the second s		tanaan Turopol (baalanda a sayoo 222).	<ul> <li>A provide the first structure of the second structure of the seco</li></ul>
		and the second secon			and the second		
	$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} $		a la construcción de la construcción				