THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

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REMOVAL OF OUR OFFICE.

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

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The rebels are as magnanimous as brave, and the two virtues are generally conjoined. The last illustration of this metaphysical truth comes all the way from Norfolk. The Day Book of that city, in consideration of the rather questionable fact that the battle of Shiloh was a victory for Beauregard, asks with a perfectly serious countenance; "Is it not a favorable time for the Confederate Government to propose to the Government at Washington a cessation of the fierce and unnatural strife?" The Day Book grows ecstatic as it meditates upon the ineffable sublimity that would mark such an overture. The sublimity of cool impudence it certainly would be, and there the sublimity would end. It trikes us also as rather impertinent to speak of the United States as the "Government at Washing. ton," as though it were nameless in the world, and shifting its quarters every month like the rebel oligarchy. The Day Book need not feel any great alarm at the prospect of prolonged strife. Before many weeks have passed, McClellan will knock at Norfolk, at any rate at Richmond ; Foote will have left his carte de visite at Memphis, and Hunter will pay his sincere devours to Savannah. We are rapidly working our way to a surer peace than all the peace overtures of traitors could ever bring about.

It would be utterly impossible to prepare more conflicting accounts of a battle than are those of the battle of Shiloh, which we reprint on our first page from late Southern papers. The Richmond Examiner says: "We have captured 8,000 prisoners and S0 cannon, four of which were recaptured." On the authority of later report, it places the number of prisoners at 7,000, and the "enemy's " loss, by their "own admission," at 15,000. Again, we learn, by the Richmond papers of Sunday, that the Confederates claim 6,000 prisoners, while admitting that they have themselves lost 3,000 in killed and wounded. The special Corinth correspondent of the Savannah Republican says "we took two thousand prisoners yesterday." Three days ofter, the same correspondent states the number of prisoners is four thousand. The Memphis Appeal, from the best official authority. places the Federal loss at from 12,000 to 15,000 in killed and wounded, from 2,000 to 3,000 prisonnners, about 100 pieces of artillery, 20,000 small arms, etc. The same authority states the entire Confederate loss to be five thousand. A despatch to the Atlanta Commonwealth places the Federal loss at 20.000, on the authority of a "gentleman." It is extremely doubtful whether any one but a historian could gather an inkling of truth from this mass of contradiction, guesswork, and downright falsehood.

It is said that the rebels are again erecting batteries on the Potomac in the vicinity of Acquia creek. If this be true, the abandonment of that place some time ago by the rebels was only a temporary affair.

It is considered almost certain that the fortification bill now before Congress will be abandoned. and that the money intended to be appropriated after another?" for that object will be devoted to the building of

April, the Palmerston Government sustained great financial defeat. It has long been considered shameful that, by the duties levied upon policies of fire and life insurance, a tax should be imposed upon prudence. Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN moved for leave to bring in a bill to reduce the duty on fire insurance. He proposed to reduce the duty from 3s. to 2s., and at the end of five years to make a further reduction of 1s. He said that the loss to the

tax, would be more than compensated by the increased number of insurances effected. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not support such a measure, either as a matter of preccdent or principle, and said that 'the public income could not afford such a diminution. Nevertheless, on a division, Mr. SHERIDAN'S motion was carried against the Government

The English three-monthly revenue returns have been published, and in the quarter ending March 31, the decrease, as compared with a return of the corresponding period in 1861, mounts to £609,195.

The English journals still comment on the battle between the Merrimac and Monitor, and doubt whether their own mailed steamer, the Warrior, be worth anything. The Liverpool Post says : " France by this time has got half a dozen, perhaps a whole dozen, of Merrimacs reposing in her docks. Any one of these running over from Cherbourg, or running out from Toulon, could damage in a day or two every vessel in the British navy that she might encounter. Iron or wood would make no difference; she would run into them all, and run them down. Six such vessels present a danger which our Government unfortunately is disposed to overlook. Our good ally, we may suppose, has no such malignant purpose to gratify; and, if he had, the destruction of our iron steamers and wooden men-of-war would be a very wicked gratification merely, unless he was able at the same time to pour troops upon

our shores adequately to accomplish our humiliation. But LOUIS NAPOLEON cannot live for ever; he may even get angry with us. Friends are to be trusted as if they were to become one day enemies, and our national security is not a thing to be left dependant upon the will of a sovereign or of a neighboring State."

It is proposed that sundry English line-ofbattle ships could be cut down so as to admit of being iron-plated, or, if provided with six or eight of COLE's shields, one of them would he sufficient to destroy ten line-of-battle ships as they now exist. Mr. OSBORNE has announced a motion " that it is expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed forts at Spithead until the value of iron-roofed gunboats for the defence of British ports and roadsteads shall have been fully considered." There has been mention, too, of a proposal to make Armstrong guns capable of throwing 200 and even 600 pound balls. In a word, England is seriously alarmed at the new phase of naval warfare. The Herald suggests an instant expenditure of ten millions sterling in the construction of floating-iron fortresses. steaming their six or seven knots an hour. and carrying two or three of the largest Arm-

sailing 74s. What is the use of our Mediter-

The New Battle-fields A gratifying proof of the power of the Republic, and the wisdom with which its affairs

is afforded by the fact that every important military enterprise that has fairly been undertaken has been fully successful. The capital was beleaguered : we have defended it. There was an outbreak in Baltimore, and the State of Maryland was apparently on the point of being hurled into the arms of the traitors : it has been

revenue, occasioned by the reduction of the

by a majority of eleven.

into our hands.

his present undertaking.

assistance with his land forces. tude of their countrymen.

strongs. The Times says : " It is quite impossible to dissemble the fact that nine-tenths of the British navy have been rendered comparatively useless. Our fine screw line-of-battle ships and frigates have gone the way of the fine old

ranean fleet of twenty-eight sail if a couple of | the Mississippi will, by acting in concert with cupola vessels could destroy them all, one | it, insure its triumph. From the manufacturing districts of France,

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, April 17, 1862.

The leniency-the tenderness-the indulhave been administered during the last year, gence-the more than magnanimity of the General Administration to the traitors and to those who sympathize with them, is as consistent as the treachery of these traitors and their friends. I do not complain of it. There is doubtless a profound philosophy in it, which after ages will appreciate. But it is strange that the objects of these gentle fully restored to the Union. Kentucky was invaded : we have driven back all the troops of compliments receive them so complacently and regard them so coldly. I can understand the enemy, and rescued her soil. Missouri why a man is willing to suffer for opinion's was overrun by the hordes of PRICE: they have been compelled to fall back. Western sake in a good cause, and I can even fathom Virginia now enjoys uninterrupted repose. the motives of one who takes up arms and fights in a bad one; but I do not profess to be Portions of North Carolina, South Carolina, able to separate that action from direct Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, Teninfamy and ingratitude which consists in nessee, and Virginia are now occupied by large remaining in a loyal district and State. bodies of our troops. The efficiency of our blockade is doubly proved by the high price of in asking for and accepting the kindnesses of a loyal Government, and which all important foreign products in the South and the scarcity of the Southern staples in responds to these solicited kindnesses by continued sneers at the General Administration foreign countries. Every fort that we have

and continued attacks upon the war. There besieged we have captured. Every outwork are, however, some things I do understandof the enemy that we have assailed has fallen things which are not dependent upon precedents or upon lawyers to make more clear or And now, flushed with our numerous pas strong. I understand that we have a Governvictories, we are approaching the most vital points of the Seceded States. The tide of ment to serve and to save. I understand that this Government is being assailed in the battlebattle at this moment is raging around Yorkfield by a formidable and ungrateful adversary. town, the key of the navigable approaches to And I understand, also, that this adversary, Richmond; Fort Pillow, the chief remaining defence of Memphis; the forts that protect bloody, crafty, and remorseless as he is, has thousands who wish him success in his career New Orleans; and Corinth, the place to which BEAUREGARD's army retired after its defeat at of carnage and of crime. If a Government Shiloh. A complete victory at all these points thus doubly attacked is worth defending, it is to would virtually terminate the war. We must be defended by every means confided to the Executive, the legislative, and the indicial not disguise the fact, however, that large and authorities, to whom, for the time, its Adminispowerful armies protect them, and that the tration is entrusted. I say by every means, skill and courage of our generals and our and if one remedy fails, let another be suptroops may be put to severer tests than any to plied, and another, until at last the effective which they have hitherto been subjected. The siege of Yorktown promises to be a cure is found. I assume, of course, that

protracted one. It is a sort of Sebastopol, and tactics somewhat similar to those resorted to by the allied troops will apparently be rendered necessary. General McCLELLAN, having enjoyed abundant opportunities of witnessing the operations of the opposing armies in that exciting struggle, will doubtless usefully employ some of the knowledge thus gained, in The experience acquired by Commodore

FOOTE at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Island No. 10, will aid him greatly in his attack upon Fort Pillow, and General Popr's victory t Booneville, his capture of New Madrid, and his sagacious movement across the Mississippi only bring suits against the Federal officers to the rear of the garrison at Island No. 10, who discharged their duties in securing their

> lieved that known and notorious Secessionists walk the streets of Washington and Baltimore, enjoying the blessings of this Government. collect their rents, and, in some cases, luxuriate upon the patronage of the Administration. A little more than a year ago, there was a different feeling in the public mind. All doubtful men were compelled to show their devotion to the Union, and more than one of those, now - so boisterous against the Union, were too ready to save their worthless lives by unfurling the flag of our country from their residences. The prime object of these men has been that of a steady secret support of the cause of the traitors. To this end, they will appeal to the courts for damages against the Federal officers who, in some cases, effected their arrest. Believing that the Federal Judiciary is in sympathy with them, they

employ the ablest lawyers, and these are instructed to stir up all the elements of discon-

FROM WASHINGTON. FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION. Branch Mint at Denver Established, SAD CALAMITY TO COLONEL BOHLEN'S REGIMENT. PROVISIONS OF THE BILL. SEVERAL OFFICERS AND FORTY OR FIFTY PRIVATES DROWNED. THE MEDICAL ARMY CORPS DESIRE IN CREASED PAY AND HIGHER RANK. WINCHESTER, Va., April 16 .- Yesterday, a large boat containing a number of officers and privates of the Seven-ty-filth Pennsylvania regiment was swamped at Castle-NO MORE NEWSPAPERS ALLOWED TO BE SENT SOUTH. man's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, and between forty and fifty of the men and several of the officers were drowned. Among the officers lost were Adjutant Fred. Tiele-THE PHILADELPHIA PETITIONS FOR A BANKRUPT LAW mann (son of Dr. Henry Tiedemann, in Fifth, below Nuble street, Philadelphia), Captain Wilson, Third Bri-The Proposed Railroad from Washingade commissary, and Capt. Ward, Captains Wilson and Ward were not attached to the ton to New York. seventy-fifth Regiment, though the former is an officer I will endeavor to obtain a full list of the natios of WASHINGTON VOTERS MUST BE LOYAL hose drowned, on the arrival of the regiment at Win-Special Despatches to "The Press." The Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania was formerly commanded by Colonel Bohlen, of Philadelphia, now acting Brigadici General of the Third Brigade of General WASHINGTON, April 17, 1862. New Branch Mint at Denver-Bill Passed Menker's division. MARTINSBURG, April 16, 1862 .- It will be gratifying Congress. to those interested in the welfare of the Department of the Shenandoah to learn that the proposition of the Baltimore and Chio Bailroad Company to rebuild the The Senate passed House bill to-day, without amend ment, for a branch mint at Denver, Colorado, providing for a superintendent, assayer, one metter and roffner, and one coiner-the former at \$2,000 per year, and the line of the Winchester and Potomac road has been accepted by the Eccretary of War. In the meantime, the supplies for the army under Gen. Banks will be forlatter at \$1.800 each, all of whom are to enter into bond and take the oath of allegiance. The fourth section provides that the general direction of the business of the branch of the mint shall be under the control and regu warded to Martinsburg, nineteen miles north of liar-per's Ferry, and thence transported over the stone road to Woodstick, via Winchester and Strasburg. The delay lation of the director of the mint at Philadel which of the attention of the minimum of the Secre-lary of the Treasury; and for that purpose, it is the duty of the director to prescribe such regulain the forward movement of the army in Shenandoal valley is said to be attributed to the necessary delay in ransporting supplies over the dilapidated road between tions, and require such returns periodically and occa Harper's Ferry and Winchester, more than to any other sionally, and to establish such charges for parting, assaving, refining, and coining, as shall appear to him to The designers and engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio he necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the Railroad inform your correspondent that, during the intention of the act in establishing the branch : also for present nionth, they will commence the erection of a superb iron bridge over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The structure is to be of a highly ornamental as well as the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and finish in the coin stamped at said branch. The suof a permanent pattern, costing, it is stated, about \$250,000. The piers of the present structure are to be perintendent is required to perform the duties of assistant treasurer. Seventy five thousand dollars is ap propriated for the new mint. Mr. Fessender stated that the yield of gold in Coloaised five feet, far above any danger of future freshets. Mr. Quincy, construction engineer of the company, will superintend the erection of the bridge, which has been ado in 1861 was two millions per year, in 1860 six thou lesigned and nearly completed by Mr. Bollman, the well. and, and 1859 four thousand. nown bridge architect and builder, of Baltim The Medical Army Corns A little episode in the history of the rebellion transnired A petition was presented in the Senate to-day from the Medical Army Corps of Calets, as drafted by a comhere yesterday, which was the date fixed by both th former and rebel constitutions for the convening of the mittee for that purpose at a meeting in this city, asking for an increase of pay and rank to that of second licucourt, of Berkeley county. At the appointed hour, the sheriff under the rebel regime entered the court house tenant of Infantry. It premises that a cadet must have and was about to ring the bell, summoning the late rebel judge, John B. Nadenbush, to his scat, when Thomas a liberal education, have studied medicine two years, ata liberal education, have studied medicine two years, at-tended one full course of lectures, and passed an exami-nation before the Army Medical Board. Not one was Noakes, a well-known loyal citizen, seized the sheriff b the arm, and emphatically notified him that "no rebel able to sustain himself on the pay they now receive court should hereafter convene in Berkeley county with-out passing over his dead body." The sheriff desisted, which is \$30 per month. The President to day signed the bill increasing the and the rebel court did not convene. Subsequently, by

fliciency of the Medical Bureau Newspapers for the Rebel States.

permission and under the direction of Major C. M. Walker, Tenth Maine volunteers, Provost Marshal of The Post Office Department has received information the town, three Union magistrates were selected by the loyal citizens and held the court. Some official business hat newspapers from nearly all the principal cities of the North and West, addressed to the rebel States, and to was transacted, court and county officers appointed, and the court adjourned until the next term, without order offices long since discontinued, are being sent in large quantities to the post office at Nashville, Tennessee, for ing any election, but awaiting the action of the constidistribution. These papers cannot be forwarded. They auti mal State authorities in the premises. ulate at that point to such an extent as to make it The town begins to assume the appearance of new endifficult to find room for them in the office. To reliev terprise. The railroad .depot is crowded with heavy the postmaster from the heavy burden thus improperly trains of merchandise, and hundreds of hands are emimposed upon him, it has become necessary to instruct nloved in erecting new structures and repairing the da him to sell, as waste paper, such as cannot be delivered mage done by the ruthless rebel military. The town is r forwarded under the present postal arrangements. filled with refugees and deserters from the rebel rank. the latter of whom are not very kindly received by the Petition for a General Bankrupt Law. ormer, and frequent collisions ensue, requiring the in-Mr. LEHMAN to-day presented a petition of over 1,200 erference of the Provost Marsbal. Among the recent citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the immediate pas arrivals is Miss Bell Boyd, who figured some months ar sage of a general bankrupt law.

t Manassas Junction in supplying the rebel troops with **Proposed Railroad Between Washington** whisky, and was the heroine of a fatal conflict between and New York. wo military companies who were rivals for her stimu President FELTON, of the Philadelphia and Baltimor lating donations and sweet smiles Railroad, has published a pamphlet here concerning th LATER FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

newly proposed interior route for a railway between this city and New York. It is addressed to Secretary STAN-TON, and points out at length the great difficulties in the way of heavy grading to be encountered in the con struction of such a road, and consequent excense struction of such a roau, and concequent opposes. He proposes to expedite travel upon the pro-sent established route by a junction road, so called, from Frankford, via Philadelphia to Gray's Ferry, or a ferry boat large enough to contain an entire train of cars for train from Camden to Philadelphia. He also proposes that Congress shall make post routes through cities to th end that locomotives may be used as far as practicabl consistent with public safety. At Baltim have the B. & O. B. R. deflect towards Locust Poin

where a ferry boat (to carry an entire train) should con cen received at the War Department; nect with Canton MOUNT JACESON, Va., April 17, 9 o'clock A. M .- Our President FELTON quotes from military authorities t

of the P. & B. B. R. since

The Tax Bill.

THE GUNBOATS WITHIN TWO MILES OF YORKTOWN. ACTIVE ARTILLERY OPERATIONS

THREE REBEL GUNS SILENCED. OMBARDMENT CONTINUED ALL WEDNES DAY NIGHT.

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 17, Received 8 10 P. M.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War : During Tuesday and Wednesday the gunboats amu homselves by shelling the woods below Gioncester. On of them approached within two miles of Yorktown, yes terday morning, when the rebels opened from a new battery, concealed in the woods. The boat, having ob taived the position of their guns, returned to her position vithout receiving any damage.

The firing to-day was renewed at long intervals. The rebels, yesterday morning, with 1,000 men, com-menced to strengthen a battery located about three miles to the left of Yorktown, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a hasty retreat. The rebels opened with their heavy guns, when a second battery was brought forward. A brisk fire was kept up for about fou hours, during which three of the enemy's guns were dismounted, when both parties ceased for a while, but the firs was renowed on our part lats in the afternoon, and continued till daylight this morning, effectually preventing the rebels from repairing the damage they had sus-The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, a

the firing of our artillery was very accurate. Our loss was Sergeant Baker, Second Michigan, killed, and F. Page, Company K, Third Michigan Regiment, both fee hot off. Also, four horses were killed. Yesterday Richard Pinter, of Berdan's sharp shoot

s, was probably fatally shot while on picket duty. Other engagements took place vesterday further to the left, and near the James river, in which our troops showed great gallantry. The results have not yet bee ucertained.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

ELECTORS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO BE QUALIFIED

The Oath of Allegiance to be Taken by Voters Challenged for Dislovalty.

AN AGRICULTURAL, STATISTICAL, AND OMMERCIAL BUREAU PROPOSED

DENVER CITY TO HAVE A BRANCH MINT

CONSIDERATION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

WABHINGTON, April 17, 1862. SENATE. Court of Claims.

The bill to amend the act creating a Court of Claim was received from the House. Certificates of Indebtedness.

Also, the House bill, amendatory of the act authoriz g the issuance of certificates of indebtedness. Before to the Committee on Finance.

Memorials A number of petitions were referred. Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (U.), presented a men or the restoration of the Harper's Ferry Armory.

for the restoration of the Harper's Forry Armory. Indemnity. Mr. IIALE (Bep), of New Hampshire, from the Com-mittee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, ap-propriating \$7,000 for the relief of the officers and pri-vates of the marine battalion, who lost their porsonal ef-fects on the Port Royal expedition, in November last. Pascol

Qualification of Electors in the District.

Qualification of Electors in the District. The bill to prescribe the qualification of electors in the District of Columbia, by administering the oash of alle-giance to the Government and of past loyalty, at the mu-nicipal election, to all persons who may be challenged on the chargand fidsoyalty, was taken up. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, inquired if an addition to the bill shead not be made giving loyal citizens who have resided here six monthe the right to vote. There was a disloyal community here, and he fa-vored such an amendment. Mr. GBIMES (Rep.), of Jowa, preferred the bill as it stood. The oath prescribed in the bill was the same as was provided by the State of Maryland for her electors. The bill was passed. Agricultural Bureau.

The bill was passed. Agricultural Bureau. The House bill for the establishmet of a Department of Agriculture was taken up, and the Senats committee's amendments agreed to. It provides for a bureau inde-pendent of the Interior Department, with a commis-sioner and assistants, who are to obtain and diffuse agri-cultural information.

Mint at Denver.

Case of General Stone.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thanks for the District Emancipation.

Chaplain Stockton, in his prayer, returned thanks for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, re-garding it as a Divine intervention.

Emancipation, Confiscation, &c. Emancipation, confiscation, acc. The House resumed the consideration of the bill, ac versely reported on from the Committee on the Judiciar upon the subjects of the liberation of the slavos of rebel confiscation of heir property, &c. Pacific Railroad Bill.

Bureau, Mr. WBIGHT (Union), of Indiana, offered a infisti-tute for the bill previding for an Agricultural, Statistical, and Contermine Market and Statistical, He has been

and Consinercial Bureau. He briefly recapitinizal, Statistical, and Consinercial Bureau. He briefly recapitinized the changes produced in agricultural products by the war, and instance i that sugar cane and tobacco were buing raised in the West since the products of the South bad ceased to come North. Habelleved that we had less agri-cultural statistics of this country than of any other, and we depend too much on the States, on the often inaccu-rate information of the local press. A bureau of a tria-tics on agriculture would prove to be the greatest benefit to the country. The present bureau had descended to the mere distribution of sceds, two-thirds of which are use-less to the people. Alls scientific men were needed at the head of this boureau. The Statistical Bureau would show what the country was doing, while it could be ma-naged as economically as under the present appropriation. He bad little faith in any bill that did not include the Sta-tistical Bureau. Indian Appropriation. He has been offe proposals to lecture, but he has thus far declined them A Western gentleman offered him \$20,000 for twent ectures. He does not wish more money, how ever, than will establish him anew at Knoxville with a fast Hoe ress and a new office for the Whig. His triends in Philadelnhia intend to procure him both of these Mr. Brownlow speaks quictly, but unrestrainedly, of his tenure in the loathsome jail at Knoxville, and answers questions readily as to his previous career in politics, the pulpit, and journalism. He is recovering his voice, which has been feeble of late years, and we could almost imagine ourselves listening to one inspired as he thundered his anathemas in the several depots of

From General McClellan's Army ARRIVAL OF PARSON BROWNLOW

HIS JOURNEY FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILA DELPHIA.

SKETCHES OF HIS LIFE, ADVENTURES, AND CAPTIVITY

By the kindness of Geo. W. Childs, Esq. and the Penn-sylvania Railroad Company, we were paralited to accom-pany Wm. G. Brownlow, familiarly known as "Parson" Brownlow, over the line between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. He reached this city at a quarter to twelve o'clock last night, having left Pittsburg early in the morning, dined at Altoona and supped at Harrisburg.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, we are compalled to suppress the main portion of our report. Suffice it to say, that the "Parson" left Knoxville, his place of restdence, in the month of March last, and after suffering all the physical and mental anguish that his persecutors could inflict, reached the head, markers of Gaparal Buell maciated, but dauntless and indomitable as in his prime, and full of hatred for the Secession that has exiled and utlawed him.

His subsequent course has been in the highest degree flattering to his patriotism; for his progress through the Northern States has been almost triumphal, and every village and city has contributed its share of regard and anniause for the manuer in which Brownlow vindicate nimself, the Union, and East Ternessee.

At Cincinnati the whole populace, from the school children to the highest civil and military officers, greeted him, and gave him means whereby to replenish his at terly exhausted finances. Although woak of voice and faitering of limb, Brownlow has proved equal to the occasion and its honors, and his speeches have been fierynay, almost frenzied in their devotion to the law, thei testation of anarchy, and their scorn of all who have

abotted the existing national hereav. He has visited the camps of the Fort Donelson prisoners, and conversed with the sons of his old friends and neighbors, taken with treasonable arms in their hands. He has left no stone untarmed to fix upon the responsible men of Tennemee the infamy of the revolt, and is now smong us with the design of writing the history of the KLOXVIIIe campaign, and particularly that part speci-fying the names, families, and deeds of the covert and

avowed leaders. Weary of repeated honors, but always equal to them

-recovering strength, but still haggard and feeble, -Par-son Brownlow reached Pittsburg on Weilnesday afternoon, and was welcomed to Pennsylvania by the Mayor of that city and the Mayor of Allegheny City. He remained at the Monorgalicia House, where his tenure was a prolonged ovation, and at eight o'clock in the ovening addressed a jammed house at Concert Hall. Ho took the Philadelphia train on Thursday morning, and, being anxious to see the scenery of the mountains, was invied to occupy the locomotive. He rode nearly seventy miles in this way, observing the splendid sconery of the Conemanch, accompanied by Mr. Llord, of th

publishing house of Applegate & Co., Cincinnati. At Gallitzin, on the Allegheny Mountains, the " Parson" was approached by a man who had been one of his son " was approached by a man who had subsequently guards at the Knoxville jail, but who had subsequently escaped, and rejoined his family in Pennsylvania. He still wore his Secession uniform, but was warmly greated by Mr. Brownlow. He stated that he had been im-pressed into the rebel service, and, being ordered on picket duty at a remote point, had escaped. He bore to the Parson intelligence of the latter's fumily, and was, therefore, doubly welcomed. The former guard and prisoner parted with a warm good-bye and "God bles

you." At Altoona, having descended the mountains, Mr. Brownlow was welcomed by Mr. Childs, publisher of this city. The only other Philadelphians present were Henry R. Edmunds, Esu, of the Philadelphia Bar, and the correspondent of The Press. The citizens crowded around to gaze and grin at the distinguished guest, who smiled and shook hands with the more curious, and par-

took of some refreshment in the Logan Heuse. He wore a black coth coat, a figured silk vest, dark gray pantalcons, and an old-fashioued hat, bound with crape. His garmonts were in the highest degree thrifty, according with the plain, simple character of the man, and utterly devoid of display or jappearance. He looked,

and utterly devolue of display of papearance. Its looks indeed, a quiet Methodist preacher, and hore no external evidences of the adventurous and exciting life which has led for upwards of half a century. There was alumdant tostimony, however, in his faded, hollow face, the figure a little bowed, and the hard, emaclated hand, of the trials-approaching martyrdom-to which he had been recently subjected. Indeed, he stated that whereas, at the period of his incarceration in the Knoxville jail, he weighed 175 pounds, he had been reduced, by the time of the receipt of his discharge, to 130 pounds. The long and parching fover which assalled him in February last is still evidenced in the instreless expression of his eyes, which are yet, however, so subject bis fiery spirit that they flash as of old when some bitter recollection stirs him to indignation. He seems to have sworn never to forgive the enemies of Tennessee Agricultural, Statistical, and Commercial but to fellow them steadily, through war and peace, until his wrongs and the murder of his friends is accounted

nobody doubts that this is a death-struggle between freedom and despotism, or between a Government of law and order and a fierce and desperate banditti. How, then, can any man, or men, who live in the loyal States, and oppose the cause of these States, claim the protection of a Constitution and the benefits of laws, to whose destruction their friends in the Seceded States have dedicated their lives? And yet this class not only heartily sympathize with the rebellion, but in all their covert acts claim, and too often receive, the protection of the Constitution. Such of them as were arrested at a moment when the country was in the extremest peril and have been released, not

amply prove his ability to render invaluable arrest, but, in some cases, threaten the lives The troops who, on Monday, the 7th o of these officers ! Even as I write, it is be-April, redeemed all the errors and disasters of the battle on Sunday, will advance upon Corinth, at the proper season, with full confidence in their invincibility. They will not fail, in meeting the same enemy upon a new field, to avenge all their slaughtered companions, and to win new titles to the admiration and grati-A Norfolk journal announces, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Richmond, dated April 15, that official (rebel) information had been received of the commencement of an attack on Forts Jackson and Philip or

the 14th inst. Commodore PORTER's mortar fleet is probably fairly at work, and a terrific attack is no doubt being made upon the defences of New Orleans. Even if it should not at present be fully successful, the day cannot be far distant when our gunboats sailing down

Thus the Southern metropolis and capital | tent by inflammatory appeals to the juries. are, at the same moment, threatened by power- | While these intrigues are in progress the cry

The Latest Foreign News. In the House of Commons, on the first of

more Monitors and armored vessels-of-war. It will thus be seen that our Gavernment will not be behind the European Powers, who generally intend to stop strengthening their harbor fortifications and commence building iron-clad movable batteries.

A Washington correspondent of a New York journal states that the stories of the resignation of Secretaries Stanton or Welles are false. They are evidently the work of the enemies of the Government, who try to encourage the rebels by rumors of dissension among our leading men and distrust of their ability.

A despatch from Yorktown to Secretary Stanton states that our gunboats amused themselves on ence of the spiritual power." This is taken Tuesday and Wednesday by shelling rebel batteries in the vicinity of Glouce-ter and Yorktown, one of our vessels having approached to within two miles of the latter place. The rebels, on Wednesday, ondeavored to erect a new fort three miles to the left of Yorktown, but two of our batteries drove them from their position and dismounted their guns. Other engagements took place near James river, but the results have not yet been ascertained.

Southern news, by way of Fortress Monroe, is published on our first page. The conscription bill was passed by the rebel Congress on the 9th inst. Our fleet attacked Forts Jackson and Philip, two of the principal defences of New Orleans, on the 14th inst., and it is probable that both works are now in our possession. The rebels state that our troops have evacuated Jacksonville, Florida.

It is now generally believed in naval circles that the Merrimac, during her recent visit to Hampton Roads, was so much injured that she had to return to Norfolk, where she now is, for repairs. Sailors and artillerists who were on board of the foreign vessels in Hampton Roads, at the time the Merrimac fired a shot at the Naugatuck, state that the gun on board of the former vessel barst, and that it must have done considerable damage to that vessel, for she directly turned round and steamed towards Norfolk.

Despatches from General Burnside state that he has made another advance, and taken possession of Mount Jackson. His advance on the latter place was so sudden that the rebels had not time to burn the bridges. He took several prisoners. General Shields is in the field again.

Several of our gunboats have made a reconnois sance up the Rappahannock river, and captured Fort Lowry, mounting nine guns, together with a large amount of spoils. The full particulars of the affair will be found in another column. Parson Brownlow, the patriot-exile, arrived in this city at a late hour last evening. Of the hearty reception tendered him, and the incidents attending his trip from Pittsburg, a complete account

will be found in another column.

Congress Yesterday.

SENATE -A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$7,000 for the relief of the members of the marine brigade, who lost their personal effects in the Port Royal expedition, last November. The bill to qualify electors in the District, by administering to them the oath of allegiance, was passed. The House bill to establish a Bureau of Agriculture was taken up, and the Senate committee's amendments were agreed to. A substitute was offered to establish likewise a Bureau of Commerce and Statistics. The bill to establish a branch mint

at Denver was passed. HOUSE .- The Pacific Railroad bill was debated and the necessity of constructing the road fully shown. Moreover, it was proved that its esta blishment would effect a vast annual saving to the Government in the item of transportation.

A Rebel Conscription Bill. A telegraphic despatch dated Richmond, and

published in a Norfolk paper, briefly announces that " the conscription bill was passed by Congress on the 9th." It is evident that all the fail to join the rebel armies as Abolitionists in

peace, or latent attachment to the Union, or a THE brief message of President LINCOLN, anme of them being the Sidney A. Jones, of Baltimore. al portion of the flimpse of the welcome guest. In this they were disap-the company and pointed, as he immediately retired, being much overcome offers a superb entertainment for her benefit this even-Just below the creek two Secession soldiers were cap-tured, and contraband goods were found there and ap-THE SUBRENDER OF FORT PULASKI. dread of the fearful trials and dangers they nouncing his signature to the bill abolishing ing. "A Day After the Wedding," "Delicate Ground," "The Bough Diamond," and "Simpson and Co.," will Dec. 20..... Jan. 19, 1862... Feb. 6 with his day's journey. will be compelled to undergo in the service of slavery in the District of Columbia, is another propriated, but the liquor was all destroyed. all be performed, with the fair baneficiaire in the three THE REBEL JOURNALS DENOUNCE COL. OLMSTEAD, MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS, &C .-the rebellion, still linger round their old homes, evidence of the moderation and prudence of first-named pieces. Many who are anxious to see Miss Thompson in comedy have now an excellent opportunity. The City Solicitor gives the following as his opinion relative to the business of refining benzine and making fire-works, cartridges, &c., within the built-up portions THE BATTLE OF SHILOH. are now to be subjected to another phase of the Executive. Nothing more becomes the TERBIFIC BOMBARDMENT ADMITTED. tyranny and oppression, and forced against possessor of great patronage and power than Feb. 21...... March 6-8..... GRAND TABLERAUX.—The tableaux of India and the Sopoy Rebellion were largely attended last evening at the BEAUBEGARD STRONGLY DEFENDED AND their will to fight against their country. Never the ever-present consciousness of his responof the city i ... No city has a right to create ordinances in restraint March 8-9. March 14. FORTRESS MONROE, April 16 .- The Savannah and PREPARED TO DEFY US. "No city has a right to create ordinances in restraint of trade. If an individual or corporation locates an establishment injurious to heatth, or dangerous to the lives of citzens, the remedy is by indictment for a nui-sance, and not in the manner proposed (the enactment of a law prohibiting them from locations in the eity limits). The whole legislation relative to the city indicates that no important steps of the kind have been made without legislative authority, and accordingly the storage of gun-powder and the election of wooden buildings are regu-lated by positive acts, upon which our ordinances are founded. "The Bupreme Court, in a recent case, has construed Assembly Buildings. Persons who desire noveltr, amusement, and an entertaining way of obtaining hiswere a people so terribly injured by the madsibilities, and his anxiety to do no act rashly March 23. April 6-7.... Richmond papers are very severe on Colonel Olmstead for what is regarded as the poor defence he made at Fort ness and folly of wicked and ambitious leaders BUELL AND GRANT TO BE TOTALLY ROUTED. torical knowledge should not fail to visit the exhibition. or unreflectingly. Pulashi. The garrison had still three months' provision FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.—Copies of the Richmond Dispatch and Norfolk Day Book were received here last evening. The Dispatch contains a telegram from Beau-regard, dated Corinth, April 9th, stating that he was strongly entrenched and prepared to defy the Federals in whatever numbers they may attack him. He claims the better of Ritchwarg as an important rabid victory. as the inhabitants of the Seceded States; and Matince to-merrow afternoon. and two hundred rounds of ammunition for each gun, and it seems that nothing short of the absolute ruin SPECIAL SALE OF FIVE HUNDRED LOTS OF CITY-COMPARATIVELY little notice has been taken ANECDOTH OF COL. BISSELL.-Now that Col. Bissell, who made a casal behind Ialand Number Ten, is a hero, we may take the liberty of telling a single characteristic story of his personal life. He sent a photograph portrait of himself to a friend a few days since. The figure was dressed in the working costume of a respectable mavey. Explain-ing this to his friend, this hard-working Colonel said that he had somewhere an elegant Colonel's uniform, but he had never had it on.-Boston Daily Advertiser. it is charged that the defence was altogether inefficient of their dupes will satisfy the Secession leadof the serious loss sustained by the rebels in MADE CLOTHING, THIS MORNING .- We invite the On the other hand, one of the garrison who escaped is early attention of purchasers to the extensive assort-ment of fashionable ready made clothing, embracing ers. They have destroyed all the revenues the death of their great general, ALBERT SIDrepresented as asserting that the Federal batteries conained one gun that would put its shells through the walls of the South-paralyzed her entire industrial NEY JOUNSTON. Had one of our military chieffounded. • The Supreme Court, in a recent case, has construed strictly our powers to impose penaltics, unless clearly authorized by our charter, and however proper I map regard the ordinance as a protection to life and property, it cannot legally be passed until the city has further power." a great assortment for spring and summer sales, inof the fort at any point at which it was aimed, rendering system-deprived her lands and slaves of their | tains of equal rank and talent fallen in battle, the working of the guns almost impossible; that all the barbette guns were dismounted, and most of those bearthe battle of Pittaburg as an important rebel victory, cluding the stock of a large city establishment re-linquishing business. Also, I. M. Singer & Co.'s the dark caves of Secession would have recapturing 6,000 Federal prisoners and thirty-six cannon. former value-brought want, wretchedness, The Dispatch, commenting on the above, thinks the ing on the batteries in a similar condition before they woe, and desolation upon her entire popula-FATAL AFFAIR .--- A fatal accident ocsounded with yells of exultation. sewing machines, &c., to be peremptorily sold by total rout of Buell and Grant as certain. No mention is surrendered. The garrison consisted of 500 men. curred yesterday in Russell's brick yard, in the Twenty-fourth ward. A boy named Hugh Green, aged 14 years. died fram the effects of a blow on the head, inflicted tion-and by forcing still more men into a war catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this made of Beauregard being wounded. Mn. JOBN MCDONOUGH -This popular actor has rein which they must necessarily be defeated. Ship Vorktown not Burned by a Pirate. SUDDEN DEATH .--- A woman named morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., turned to town after a very successful theatrical season The Canada at Boston. BOSTON, April 17.—The steamer Canada, from Liver-yool via Halifax, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. Her walls will be deepatched by the morning train. with a limit of circley, by a boy named Geo. Baungartner. Green died at his residence in Market street, aboys Lo-gan. Baungartner was arrested and held to await the result of the coronor's inquest. the number of their victims will be swelled. auctioneers, No. 232 and 234 Market street. NEW YORK, April 17.-The ship Yorktown, which was reported in the foreign news as having been burned by a pirate, is now lying at pier 19, East River, loading for Elizabeth Bennett foll dead restorday afternoon at Bidge avonue and Fifteenth street. The coronar was notlised to hold an ingurest. in Boston. At the end of next month he will visit Cin-JOHN A. WILSON has been appointed notary pub-lic at York, Pa., vice Colonel Stillinger, whose term without securing the success of their desperate cinnati, accompanied, we presume, by his interesting COLONEL COBCORAN has been appointed, by pirate, and wicked schemes. family, "The Seven Sisters." Governor Morgan. of New York. as harbor master has expired.

the news is that the millowners are making great sacrifices by disposing of their produce at and under first cost, in order to give em ployment to their operatives. The appearance of the growing crops, particularly of wheat,

is very fine. In an allocution delivered by the Pope, at the canonization of three martyrs of Japan, this sentence occurs : " Rest assured that the Holy See does not maintain the temporal power as a dogma of faith, but it declares that the temporal power is necessary and indispensable, as long as the order established by Providence shall endure, to sustain the independas an admission that though the temporal power of the Papacy is necessary now, it is not an

essential doctrine of the Church. NANA SAHIB is said to be in Nepaul, and the Indian Government were about demanding his surrender. The Legislative Elections in Prussia will

nearly all go against the Absolute Government. If the King does not greatly and speedily alter his policy, he may lose his Crown. His eldest son is said to be liberal and patriotic in his views.

IN BEAUREGARD'S letter to Gen. GRANT, asking permission to send a party for the purpose of giving interment to the rebels killed in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he utters this audacious lie : "I deem it proper to say that I am asking only what I have extended to your own countrymen under similar circumstances." It is impossible that a miscreant and ingrate, who has revelled upon the generosity of the Government he is now assailing, should have forgotten the barbarities perpetrated under his own eye, after the conflict of Bull Run, upon the remains of the Union soldiers. When the information called for by Senator SUMNER's resolution is laid before the coun-

try, attested, as it will be, by the most distinguished witnesses, among them Governor SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, the atrocities committed by BEAUREGARD's brigands will inflict a new stigma upon his dishonored name, and arouse the indignation of the civilized world.

THE BANKRUPT BILL, reported by that able Representative in Congress, Hon. Roscoz CONKLING, of New York, authorizes the judges of the District Courts of the United States to appoint the assignces and commissioners. This is a fatal defect. These judges are already clothed with the distribution of a vast amount of patronage, and, considering the fact that many of them are supposed to sympathize with the Secessionists, it would be a grievous blunder to confide to them the selection of the officers necessary to the execution of so important a measure as that of a bankrupt bill, which must operate alike upon loyal and dis-

loyal men. Let these officers be appointed by the President, subject, if necessary, to the advice and consent of the Senate.

It is heart-rending to hear the lamentations of the pious and peaceful men who were confided to the tender embraces of Fort Lafavette on account of their affection for the traitors against the Government. They bewail their fate with many tears, and solicit damages to heal their wounded sensibilities and bind up their broken spirits. Would it not be well for Congress to enact a law conferring upon these precious patriots a perpetual pension? Instead of honoring the brave men who are

fighting for our flag, statues should be erected in Independence Hall commemorating the sufferings of these martyrs of Secession.

GEN. HALLECK disposes of suspected traitors in Missouri by a very summary process. He compels them to pay for the support of furore for Secession has died away. No more the families of Union soldiers, and adds the volunteers flock to the standard of the stars comfortable cataplasm of the oath of alleand bars. The system of denouncing all who giance. In Washington City no such civilities

ful demonstrations. The capture will be a terrific blow to the enemy. Tyler's Brigade-Battle of Winchester.

In Gen. SHIELDS' report of the battle of Winchester repeated allusion is made to the sallantry of the above brigade and its accomplished commander. And as, in the course of his narrative, portions of other brigades which co-operated with that of Col. TYLER, in the

inal repulse of the enemy, are named-and very deservedly so-by regiments, it becomes a matter of interest to know of what regiments Col. TYLER'S " splendid brigade" is composed. Moreover, is but just that their names be placed on the popular record. They are the following: The Second Virginia,

Seventh Ohio, Eleventh Indiana, and One-hundred-and-tenth Pennsylvania.

The names of the gallant men who comnanded the three first regiments are unknown to us; but the field officers of our own regiment, all of whom distinguished themselves in the late battle, by their coolness and intrepidity, are :

Colonel-WM. D. LEWIS, Jr., of this city. sympathize with the men who have sworn to Lieutenant Colonel-JAMES CROWTHER, of destroy alike the Union and the Constitution, Huntingdon. and to sacrifice precious lives. They behold Major-JOHN C. JOHNSON, of this city. Gen. SHIELDS, in relation to the part borne all the instincts of mercy or of humanity,

by Tyler's Brigade in the fierce conflict referred to, speaks as follows : "I saw there was not a moment to lose, and gave positive orders that all the disposable infantry should be immediately thrown forward on our right to carry the enemy's batteries, and to assail and turn his left flank, and hurl it back on the ceptre. Colonel Kimbail carried out these orders with promptitude and ability. He entrusted this movement to Tyler's splendid brigade, which, un-der its fearless header. Colonel Frigade, which, under its fearless leader, Colonel Tyler, marched forward with alacrity and enthusiastic joy to the performance of the most perilous duty of the day. The enemy's skirmishers were driven before it and The enemy's skirmishers were driven before it and fell back upon the main body, strongly posted be-hind a bigh and solid stone wall, situated on an elevated ground. Here the struggle became des-perate, and for a short time doubtral; but Tyler's brigade being soon joined on the left by the Fifth Ohio. Thirteenth Indiana, and Sixtv-second Ohio, of Sullivan's brigade; and the Fourteenth In-diana, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, seven com-panice of the Sixty-seventh Ohio, and three com-panies of the Sixty-seventh Ohio, and three com-panies of the Eighth Ohio, of Kimball's brigade, this united force dashed upon the enemy, with a cheer and yell that rose high up above the roar of battle, and though the rebels fought desperately. as their piles of dead attest, they were forced back through the woods by a fire as destructive as ever

through the woods by a fire as destructive as ever fell upon a retreating foe. Jackson, with his sup-posed invincible stonewall brigade and the accom-panying brigades, much to their merification and discomiture, were compelled to fail back in disorder upon their reserve. Here they took up new position for a final stand, and made an attemp for a few minutes to retrieve the fortunes of the day; but again rained down upon them the same day, but again rained down upon them the same close and destructive fire. Again cheer upon cheer rang in their ears. A few minutes only did they stand up against it, when they turned dismayed and fied in disorder, leaving us in possession of the field, the killed and wounded, three hundred pri-soners, two guns, four caissons, and a thousand stand of small arms. Night alone saved him from total destruction."

total destruction." And again :

"Colonel Tyler, commanding Third Brigade, has won my admiration by hisfearless intrepidity. His brigade is worthy of such an intrepid leader. This brigade, and the regiments accompanying it, achieved the decisive success of the day. They drove the forces of the enemy before them on the left flank, and by hurling this flank back upon the reserve consummated this glorious action."

With such testimony as this in their favor, and from such a source, well may every offi. cer and man of the Third Brigade of Shields' Division feel proud, no less of their associates

in arms than of their leader ! The Armies of the Republic.

That we are a fighting as well as a working and ergetic people, the war record of the last year abundantly proves. Twenty-six important battles

have been fought, in all of which, except eight INGS. FIRE-PROOF CHEST, &C., this morning, at ter that occurred soon after the commencement of hoso'clock, at Birch & Sons' auction store, No. 914 tilities, the Federal arms were victorious. Out Chestnut street. losses previous to the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, were in killed, 2.490; wounded, 4.196 prisoners, 1,440; while the rebel loss has been in killed and wounded, 12,429; prisoners, 23,707. draw good houses to the Arch, to witness his unap-There have been during the year innumerable skir. mishes and the following important battles :

is raised and maintained of "fidelity to the Federal Constitution !" The result is, that lion loyal men, who believe in the justice of the

States, who, while laughing at the bravery of

tration under the pretext of super-

criticisms upon brave men in the field or good

The Attack on Fort Pillow

Public Amusements.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-John Drew continues

soon cleared the river of all vessels.

strong and extensive.

treason.

The tax bill will not be reported to the Senate this war, and are ready to sacrifice their fortunes week from the Committee on Finance. Memorials r and their lives that it may be successfully promonstrating against the bill, and asking for the issue of secuted, suffer in both, while disloval men re-Treasury notes or bonds to liquidate the unfunded debt are received. These memorialists neglect to state in joice in their measures of irritation and emwhat manner they propose to pay the interest on the barrassment. Meanwhile the great primal notes they desire issued. obligation of preserving the Republic is subor-Oath of Allegiance for Washington Voters. dinated in the clamor thus created by revengeful and disaffected partisans. The The following is a synopsis of a bill which passed the Senate to-day: That in all municipal elections in the property of the Union men in the South

District of Columbia, during the rebellion n, every person is seized and forfeited; they are driven who shall offer to vote, and who shall be challenged by from their firesides and their homes; and in | sny legal voter on the ground of disloyalty, shall, before his vote is received subscribe to the following oath : "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case many cases are executed like felons and assassins, without trial or defence. Millions of may be,) that I will support, protect, and defend dollars have in this way been confiscated to the Constitution and Government of the United States, the cause of the rebellion : and in no case has against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loya single act of restitution or compensation alty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, been recorded. The question arises, whether, law of any State Convention, Legislature or order or under this hypocritical clamor for the Constiorganization, secret or otherwise, to the contrary not tution on the part of those whose hearts are vithstanding, and that I do this with a full de

tion, pledge, and purpose, without any mental reserva enlisted against it, the Administration shall be tion or evasion whatsoever; and further, that I have alembarrassed and the great object of the war ways been loyal and true to the Government of the defeated? Our brave brothers and friends in United States. So help me God." the battle-field will look upon this spectacle The oath or affirmation may be taken before any justic with amazement and horror. They do not of the peace, notary public, or other person legally author ized to administer oaths in the District; and the production of the certificate, in writing, of any such metice of

the peace, with a copy of such oath or affirmation, that it has been taken and subscribed to by the person pro only a mass of infuriated madmen, deaf to ducing it, shall be deemed by the commissioners of election sufficient evidence of the fact. And it shall also be lawful for the commis resolved upon no peace that does not recogelection, or any one of them, during the time of holding nize and consecrate their treason. Sincere such elections, to administer said oath. And any person

hatred of the Government animates their foes or persons violating said oath, or making any false in the battle-field. Protended regard for the ment in taking the same, shall be subject to all the pains Constitution animates their foes in the free and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury. The Government of Liberia and the Emancipated Slaves.

our heroic soldiers, secretly help forward the The Government of Liberia has an agent here, who common enemy. Two combinations are enhas had two or three interviews with Mr. WHITING, of gaged in the work of undermining the fabric the Colonization Bureau of the Interior Department. I of our free institutions. They work with unis understood that the Liberians desire that this Gove ment will go in for something like a compulsory coloceasing industry and perseverance. One is nization, to the end that they may have an element of composed of the armed traitors who, after active and laborious men, and not mere office-seekers stealing the property of the General Government, now devote themselves to the task of &c. It is thought by many that the matter of abolishing taking the lives of the freemen of the North. slavery in this District will be but a nine-days wonder so far as aggrieved parties are concerned hereabout The other is composed of politicians who, but should it turn out that this city fills up with idle in a thousand ways, labor to misreprecontrabands, who may not be reclaimed by leyal masters then the Government may enforce their migration t sent, assail and cripple the Adminis-

Liberia. Confiscation Bill.

fine devotion to the Constitution. Every vic-The consideration of the confiscation bill will be retory in the battle-field by the first elevates and sumed in the Senate to-morrow, and will probably be disposed of, as it is intended to take a test vote on the strengthens the second. Every triumph at the ballot-box of the second elevates and strengthsubstitute offered by Mr. SHERMAN. New Brigadiers.

ens the first. Shall we profit by this lesson? Colonel Von STEINWERR, colonel of one of the New Our duty is as plain as our path : Harmonious York regiments, was nominated to the Senate, to-day, a action in the warlike and in the political struga brigadier general. gle. No divisions among common friends It is understood that the Military Committee of that pledged to a common cause. No conflict over body has reported favorably on the nomination of Colonel WARD B. BURNETT for a like position. names. No rivalries among leaders. No

Pennsylvania Post Offices

ESTABLISHMENTS. men in the councils. No hesitation to vote East Canton, Bradferd county, WARREN LANDON postsupplies in Congress. No more leniency to aster. On the route from Canton to Towanda, and traitors. With these mottoes on our banners next to Alba. One hundred families will thus receive we shall rescue our country from ruin, and regular tri-weekly mail facilities. Hon. Speaker GROW and Senator WILMOT'S district. build up a fortress of freedom on these shores Stanton, Jefferson county, JAMES HILL postmaster This is directly on two routes-Indiana to Brookville that will stand all the rayages of time and of

OCCASIONAL. and Brookville to Mahoning. There are one hundred and fifty families within two miles, who will receive egular mail accommodations thereby. Hon. JOHN The Navy Department, to-day, received the following PATTON'S district. The name of the effice Narrows. Pike county, it

CAIRO, April 16 .- The mortars opened on the 14th, and changed to "Field Bend," and JAMES CAMEBON apointed postmaster, vice ALBERT W. PELLETT, resigned Our shells fell in the rebel camp. The rebel works ar APPOINTMENTS.

HENRY MICKLEY, postmaster, Cashtown, Adams coun-Two deserters came on board the gunboats, and say y, vice Judge SHANK, resigned. ex-Lientenant THOMAS HUGER, late of the United States ALONZO BUFFUM, postmaster, Crossingvillo, Crawford navy, is in command at Fort Fillow, and that General Pillow and Commodore Hollins have gone below. ounty, vice HUGH J. SWEENEY, resigned. GEORGE H. DANIELS, postmaster, White Mills, Wayne

ounty, vice Ashen M. ATKINSON, resigned. SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO THE FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT TO FORTES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, MIRRORS, PAINT-

RICHMOND. ITS PURPOSE UNKNOWN

BALTIMORE, April 17 .- The following authentic in ormation relative to the visit of M. Mercier, the French ter, to Norfolk, seems to be sufficiently significan to justify particular mention : On Sunday morning last Commandant Gautiere, of the

French war-steamer *Cassendi*, received a telegraphic despatch from Bichmond, via the Government telegraph line, by way of Cherrystone Inlet, to repair immediately o Alexandria for the French minister.

ranks of the enemy by defeat, desertion, and and true to the Government of the United certained that the robels are evacuating Fredericksburg. arrival. After he had been shown to his rooms a large Washington, and after a brief visit to Gen. Wool and Fing-officer Goldsborough, the Gassendi got up steam and talk of burning the town, to keep it from falling crowd gathered around, and cheer after cheer was given Bept. 20. Dotober 9. Dotober 21 Dotober 21 . 8 Lexington, Missouri. .. 9 Santa Rosa Island, Fla. .. 10 Ball's Bluff, Virginia. .. 11 Fredericktown, Missour dily eighty-two nights, and his popularity i brough, the Gassendi got up steam sickness. Force must be resorted to in an- | States. into our hands. The fleet proceeded down the river to for the patriotic and illustrious guast. The crowd linnot yet on the wane. nd went to Norfolk, whence the French minister was to forth in frequent appraise. The Gades numbered about sixty, and, in their vari-ous mamenyres, occupied the principal portion of the main hall, the benches having been mostly removed. The bay onet-extresse, skirmish-practice, and company and battalion drill, were severally proceeded with, each in a most admirable manner, reflecting no little credit üpön Major Rekendorff and Prof. Sanders. The Cadeta are as thoroughly inbund with martial ardor and fine csprit du corps as any organization which has ever appeared in public on the state in this city. Their movements are executed with unanthous purpose and an almost surprising idelity to instructions, which may be taken to indicate either a devoted applica-tion to the "manual," or a tasts for the profession of arms-or more probably both. Their muskets are han-dled with all the cays grace of the comoisseur, yet with nil the care and skilfulness of the proficient. Prof. Sunders is doing the work of a whole Statepulitary acatemy, in infusing a spirit of mantiness among our youth, and should apply for an act to incorporate him-self, at the next residue infut in the statement in the. The ending of the clarks of Councils is said to have done. The Baunders Cadets di themselves infinite credit last infit. More of the entire andience left the exhibition dissatisfied-few went away without a feeling of pride in our young de-fenders. PATAL AFFAIR.--A fatal accident ocother shape; and those who from a love of Corbin's creek, and there cut out two very fine schooners, gered about until after midnight, hoping to catch a . 11 Fredericktown, Missouri. . 12 Port Royal, S. Carolina. . 13 Belmont, Missouri. . 14 Drancaville, Virginia. . 15 Mill Spring, Kentucky. . 16 Fort Henry, Tenneasee. . 17 Roanoke Ialand, N. C. . 18 Fort Donelson, Tenn. . 19 Valverde, New Moxico. . 20 Pea Ridge, Arkansas. . 21 Hampbo Roads, Virginia. . 22 Newhern, N. Carolina. . 23 Winchester, Virginia. . 24 Pittsburg Lauding, Tenn. . . 25 Surrender of Taland No. 10 . . 26 Surrender of Taland No. 10 . . 26 Surrender of Taland No. 10 WALNUT-STRET THEATRE .--- Miss Obarl

troops occupied Monnt Jackson at 7 o'clock this morn-ing, and are now in front of Beod's Hill, where the enery's proper to be in force. The poole report that the rebels intend to make battle there. They resisted our advance in order to gain time for the burning of the bridges and railway cars, engines, &c., that had been ac-cumulated at the terminus of the road, but our move-ment was so sudden and the retrest of the rebels so pra-cipitate that we were enabled to save the bridges, two lecomotives, and some cars. All these had been pre-pared with combustible material for an instant conflagra-tion. Many prisoners have been taken and several fine horses captured from the energy.

MOUNT JACKSON OCCUPIED.

Precipitate Retreat of the Rebels.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS, TWO LOCOMO-

TIVES. AND OTHER PROPERTY.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGES PRE.

VENTED.

GEN. SHIELDS IN THE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The following despatch has

STRAUSBURG, April 17 .- It is reported here, on good authority, that Generals Williams' and Shields' commands passed Stoney Creek last evening, and advanced owards Mount Jackson. They surprised in a church a company of Ashby's catalry, fifty to sixty in humber, together with three lieutenants and the horses of the considered and amended at length, and laid over ompany. So secure did the rebels feel that they neprinted. glected to post pickets. The prisoners are now here, in charge of Colonel Canby, of the Sixty-sixth Ohio, the commander of the post, to be forwarded to Baltimora. Colonel Canby, in person, keeps up active scouting through the mountain haunts of the rebel cavalry be uint in that Territory. tween the two fords of the Shenandosh, and has brought in several prisoners, who aided in the attack on his ickets. He reports the inhabitants as almost destitute of the necessaries of life and ignorant of our presence i force, but request protection against rebel depredations. Having never taken part in the war, it is thought that they are generally decidedly in favor of a restoration of the Union.

Case of General Stone. On motion of Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.) the resolution calling for information in regard to the arrest of General Stone was postponed till Monday next, after a long de-bate as to the order of business. Mr. DGOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, gave notice that he should move to refer the resolution to some com-mittee; perhaps the Special Committee on the Conduct of the War would be the best one. Case of Lieut. Flemming. Second Despatch Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, offered a resolutio calling on the President for the papers and testimony i the court of inquiry in the case of Lieut. Flemming, Despatches from General Banks, dated Mount Jackson this morning, state that he has seized two locomotives

several cars, saved the bridges, took many prisoners and he navy, if not incompatible with the public int several fine horses. His advance was so sudden that the rebels had not time to destroy the works or property, al-Steam from San Francisco to China. though every preparation had been made to do so. On motion of Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California ha bill for the establishment of a steamship line between The troops have acted admirably. They were in mo-San Francisco and Shanghae was taken up, pr consideration of which the Senate went into session, and subsequently adjourned. tion at 1 o'clock this morning.

Colonel Carroll's brigade, of General Shields' division, led the advance on the back road to the rear of Moun Jackson, and General Kimball on the turnpike. General Williams, with his fine division, brought up

he reserve column. We shall occupy New Market to-night. General Shields has so far recovered from his wound a

to be able to command his division in person. Expedition up the Rappahannock River.

A REBEL BATTERY OCCUPIED. THE BARRACKS BURNED.

STARS AND STRIPES AT TAPPAHANNOCK

SCHOONERS CAPTURED.

opposition said that the only was a presented by position and log-rolling, to suit six, sight, nine, or ten rairoad companies. Mr. PIKE (Rep.), of Maine, advocated the postpone-ment of the question till the next session. He said that, apart iron the magnitude of this project, we would by that time find out where we were, and the extent of the prodigions loadof debt with which we stud our descend-ants would be oppressed for may years to come. Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Ohio, was in favor of the con-struction of a railroad to the Pacific, but was not in favor of this House taking the control of fits location. He wished, as far as possible, to leave the location to the capitalists who were willing to invest their monoy in the enterprise. Let the practical men of the country, who believe that they can build a paying road, have the privilege of undertaking it. The enterprise would do privilege of undertaking it. The enterprise would option, it would give us the control of the commerce of the world. Other reasons were adduced in its support. The Road Necessary. Mr. KELLEY (Bep.), of Pennsylvania, and Mr. FES-REBELS EVACUATING FREDERICKSBURG WASHINGTON, April 17 .- Intelligence was received, today, from the Potomac flotilla, which, on the 14th inst. risited the town of Urbana, on the Rappahannock. A coat's crew was sent ashore, and, when within a few yards of the beach, they were fired upon from rifle-pits, No one was injured, but the boat received several bullets in her hull. The Jacob Bell, being the nearest to them, mmediately opened fire upon the rebels, which scattered hem in every direction. After this the flotilla proceeded on its voyage towards Fredericksburg. Arriving opposite Lowry's Point batteries, they commenced, from the whole fleet, to shell the works and fortifications, driving

out the pickets who have occupied them since their evacu-Mr. KEILLEY (Bop.), of Pennsylvania, and Mr. FES-SENDEN (Rcp.), of Maine, severally advocated the construction of the road. The military necessities of the construction of the road. The dational reasons. Pe-sides, the Republican party had in their platform pro-mind it ation, twelve days ago, by a large body of the rebel STINY. After the shelling, the boat's crew landed and pro

ceeded to burn some one hundred and fifty plank and log houses used by the rebels as quarters, which were ontirely consumed ; after which, the boats returned to their ships, loaded with blankets, quilts, medicines, and muskets, left by the rebels in their flight.

The fleet thence proceeded to the town of Tappaha-nock, about two miles above Fort Lowry, arriving off which a blank cartridge was fired and flags of truce initiated, which were responded to by the people of the own, by displaying a number of white flags. Our comander, with his gig's crew, landed, when they were me at the beach by a large concourse of persons of all colors, and it seemed with great demonstrations by the dark poon, one old woman exclaiming, "Bress God, de Yankees hab come at last !"

The American flag was run up over one of the larges He had heretofore seen Disumonists opposing this mea-sure, and had not anticipated adverse action from the East. Mr. MORBILL replied that the tariff had nothing to houses in the town, when it was hailed with enthusiast cheering by the crews of our own gunboats. Subsemently, our commander was informed that two of the do with this question. But for the Morrill tariff, this country would now be bankrupt. Under it the burdens fall quite as much on foreign nations as on our own. Ho repeated the reasons why he thought the bill should be vectored our debellowed as around in of the record people of the place had said, as soon as we left, it would be torn down. Our commander then politely told them if it was, he would give them six hours to leave the town before he burned it.

Information was given by contrat ands th schooners and other obstructions are placed in the nar-The Building of the Road would be a Measure nel of the river, five miles this side of Frede rickeburg, to prevent our approach to that place, where also lie the steamers St. Nicholas, Eureka, and Lozar,

the former mounted with two guns. As far as could be learned, there are no rebel soldiers on the neck of land lying between the Potomac and Rapnahannock, excepting a few pickets of cavalry, mostly composed of Marylanders, to prevent the escape of ne

The Building of the Rond would be a Measure of Economy. Mr. CAMPBELL (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said he had heretofore showed that the Government annusily pays eleven millions eight hundred thousand doilars for trans-portstion to the Pacific, an amount doubly sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds contemplated by the bill, if they should be issued to -morrow. The construc-tion of this road had been delayed long enough. It might not be built for ten of afteen years, but if we never begin, we shall never finish it. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned. proachable delineations of the Atlan posses, and As Andy Hoolighan, in "Crohoore-na-Bilhoge," now As The post represents the lighthave been extended to the same class; but we On the 15th, the fleet lay off Tappahannock, abou being performed nightly, Mr. Drew represents the lighto tender to you the hospitalities of the city. disguise, and consigning them to the tender are glad to see that Senator GRIMES has renearted and light-headed Irishman as no other actor re-DRILL OF SAUNDERS' CADETS AT CON fifty miles below Fredericksburg. Our fleet captured After these few brief remarks Mr. Brownlow was esmercies of lynch law, is no longer available. ported a bill which requires all the voters in the sloop Reindeer, loaded with oysters, shad, cedar " IT HALL.-Last evening, Concert Hall was crowd-d at an early hour by a fashionable audience, to witness corted to the carringes, and the whole party were resentshim. It is not the stage-Irishman that you see Even the drafts made by the rebel Governors the city to make oath to support the Constitudriven rapidly to the Continental Hotel. But few per-sons had gathered about the hotel up to the time of his posts, and carpet bags, containing a quantity of clothes but the natural one, as you would see him in his cabin She proceeded forthwith and returned to Hampion cd at an early hour by a fashionable audionce, to witness a public drill by Saunders' Cadets. The display was, both in fact and in intent, complimentary to Major G. E. Eckendorff, military instructor of the corps, and af-forded, vident gratification to the spectators, who broke forth in frequent applause. The Cadets numbered about sixty, and, in their vari-our measurements of princinal participants of the for the rebels, with many letters, from which it was as do not fill up the wide chasms created in the tion, and that they have always been loyal or at the "pathern," with a ready hand to help the dis-tressed or knock down an enemy. Mr. Drew has now Roads, without even giving the commandant time to visit

the line of way. On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, the bill was postponed, and the Indian appropriation bill was After theiluy he despute for the sections of the Childs, near Bordentown, where he will spend some weeks upon his book. He has copious diaries of prison natters in his possession, and a full file of the Knoxvitte Whig for the past year. These will prove invaluable aids

The House bill establishing a branch mint at Denver was taken up and passed, without a nondment, after a brief explanation by Mr. Fessenden that the yield of gold in Colorado fully warranted the establishment of s to him in collecting material for his history. SPEECHES ON THE WAY.

The speech of Mr. Brownlow at Harrisburg was ver

haracteristic. MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: When Governor Curtin intro-funced in oas Parson Brownlow, he should have said that I am what is left of Parson Brownlow. The Secessionists of my State had very nearly done for me when they de-stand on a into what they called it Lincoln's kingdom." I am what is left or Farson the set of me when incy use of my State had very nearly done for me when incy use spatched me into what they called "Lincola's kingdom." But I am not dead yet, and intend to go lack to the Lord's tawn of Knoxvilla, Hast Tambaase, with a tow press-they have torn up mine-and pour hot shot into them, as I have always done. I want to go back with a cocked bet on horseback, and wearing a sword, as soon as the

as I have always done. I want to go back with a cocked hat, on horseback, and wearing a sword, as soon as the Northern troops under General Fremont have advanced into my country, and point out the traitors, and the limbs whereon to hang them! We have suffered much. We have been hung, shot down on our own properlies, tied to frees and whipped to down on all this because we would not desort the flag of our fathers, the Union, and the Constitution. These nony ji

of our fathers, the Union, and the Constitution. These had protected us for years, and we won't give them up for the world or the devil! [Oheers.] I tell you, my friends—snil I do speak advisedly—when Andy Johnson, our new Governor, orders an old-fashioned State elec-tion, and the withdrawal of the bayonets of Secession leaves us free to express our will, Tennessee will give the Union and the Government a majority of fifty thousand ! [Cheers.]

Cheers.] In my home of Knoxville, seven weeks ago, an elec-

The pending motion was on tabling these sixteen bills. Hall of them had been read through when the House, evidently indisposed to take further action to-day, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union nuc commutee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. LOVBJOY (Bep.), of Illinois, in expressing his opposition, said that the bill was a patchwork, got up on the plan of log-rolling, to suit six, eight, nine, or ten railroad companies.

[Cheers.] In my home of Knoxville, seven weeks ago, an elec-tion was ordered for mayor and alderme. The Seca-sionists gave out that the Union candidates were Aboli-tionists and Lincolnitos, and proclaimed *their* candidates advocates of State Rights and the Southern Confederacy. In every ward of Knoxville we beat them two to one, and elected Lincoln, the Chicago platform, or whatever they close to call it. The game of Secession is almost done. The ardent eritis in Secession bave almost got their rights and will some come in to renew their alleginnes. Your blockade is rulning them at a greater rate than fire and sword. Although cotton is said to be king, there is not a spool of it in Khosville, and they have no callet or domestic goods of any description. Why, the week I came away there was not in Knoxville—a large town-among twenty or thirty stores, a alingle fine-tooth coub, and the hields of the little Secessionis were swarning with squatter severeigne seeking their rights in the territory of the ora-nium. [Great langhter.] I san very feeble, my friends, and would like to take a cup of coffee before I go on to Philadelphis. But I can-not conclude without expressing my alimitation for the great State of Pennsylvania, that has farnished so rang gallont soldiers—more, I b. Heve, in proportion to the pro-pulation, than any other State—to fight for the recovery of the balt of Col. Leinthell, and other clitzens of East Tennessee. He said high elloginum to the patriot-ism of these, hut said of a certain Dr. Jackson, that he was one of the biggest and blackest traitors that made tracks in Knoxville. Give. Curtin then introduced ex-Gov. Porter and nu-merous members of the executive salf. Who accompanied Parson Brownlow to the refreshment asloon. As the moment had nearly arrived for the attring of the train. Mr. Brownlow congred from the depot with a cup of coffet in his hand, which he drank leisurely as the stain pareed through the town. At Huntingdon the Parson was called out by crowda at two different depict

mited it. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, recognized that plank in the Chicago platform, but if the question was whether he should knock his brains out or knock the plank out, he would prefer the latter. Mr. FESSENDEN remarked that to go for the Pacific

principles which I have always assorted, and my ever lasting resolution to fight treason and seconsion in what

Insting resolution to fight trosson and succession in what-ever shape they may appear. It is related of the Apostic Paul that he fought beasts at Epheeus, but I have fought Jeff Davis, Tom Walker, and the devil. [Great laughtor]. I bid you good-bye. At Lancaster about five hundred people thronged the depot, and the Parson made a stirring speech from the pinform, avowing his intention to oppose to the death and always any Tennessean who had wavered in his loyalty during the reboliton of 1862. He was immensely cheered at every point—hundreds preasing up to be honored with a grasp of his hand. The following the rembers of Councils were appointed as a Mr. FESSEADEA remarked that to go for the rache read was the way to keep the brains in. Mr. MOIRELL reammed, saying, as practical legisla-tors, they were to do the right thing at the right time. This was not the right time, owing to the fx-penditures of the war, for capitalists would not subscribe a dollar. penditures of normaly as a segmentation of the second seco

The following members of Councils were appointed as a committee to receive Mr. Brownlow in this city ! Mesars. Megary, Craig, Catherwood, Ingham, and Davis, of Select Council, and Messrs. Harper, Wolbert, Oresswell, Spence, and Hubn, of Common Council. The committee met in the Conncil Chamber about 10 o'clock, and after making all arrangements, proceeded in carriages to the deput at West Philadelphia, there to await the arrival of

the train, which made its appearance a few minutes after postponed, and challenged an examination of the records to show that he had, in his public course, been never actuated by miserable local prejudices. 11 o'clock. The " Person" was escorted from the care and received by the committee of Councilmen. This nart of the programms was conducted very quietly, and but few persons were aware of his presence. He was

received by Mr. Joseph Megary, who spoke as follows: received by Mr. Joseph Megacy, who spoke as follows: MR. BROWNGOW-Fir, The Gouncils of Philadelphia have deputed us to tender to you the bospitalities of the city. In doing which, the city of Philadelphia has housered herself in paring honor to a patriot, who has suf-fered so much in the cause of constitutional liberty. The prophe of Philadelphia, always loyal, will shout with joy at the reception of a patriot, who has dared to tell these would he destroyers of the greatost Government that God ever made—" Thus didat thou." Allow me again to touber to you the hoasitalities of the city.