The Press.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The latest intelligence from General Banks' army states that the rebel Jackson's advance was at Harrisonburg, and still retreating. It is believed that Jackson means to retreat till he reaches Gordonsville, while others think that he intends making a detour north, in the valley of the south fork of the Shenandoah, to attack our left flank.

Our latest information from McDowell is gratifying, as it tells of an advance. Falmouth, the largest village of Stafford county, situated on the lower bank of the Rappahannock, 66 miles north of Richmond, has been peacefully occupied. The position gives us complete command of Fredericksburg. (which was prematurely reported yesterday to be occupied), and the city fathers have agreed to surrender, if private property is protected, but must, insist with a ludicrous commingling of defiance and sentimentality, that they desire to love, konor, and obey the "Confederacy" yet a while onger. The idea of a beleagured and defenceless city dictating terms to a Federal army in this style is almost sufficient to tickle the risibles of a marhle bust.

As Fort Wright or Pillow is said to be not as strong a position as was Island No. Ten, it is expected that its reduction will not consume as much time as the latter place did. The rehels have several gunboats in the vicinity of the fort to aid in its defence, but they will not come within range of our fleet. The bombardment of the place has commenced in earnest, and we confidently expect to hear this week of the surrender of the fort and its garrison. In this event, the evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard is believed to be a military necessity.

Apalachicola. Florida, has been occupied by our forces under Commander Stellwagen. The movement was accomplished without opposition, and is one of the most perfectly successful triumphs of our navy in the Gulf. It has revealed unmistakably, what none of us have ever doubted, that a sentiment of loyalty still animates the thousands of Fioridians. The account of the interview between Commander Stellwagen and the citizens of the town, which is published on our first page, is especially interesting on this account, and should inspire us with confidence that the efforts of the Government to restore its sway over every State and Territory of the Union must ultimately achieve success.

The following is said to be a copy of the despatch from Beauregard, which was intercepted by General Mitchell. It is dated Corinth, April 9, and addressed to General Samuel Cooper, Richmond, Va.: "All present probabilities are that, whenever the enemy moves on this position, he will do so with an overwhelming force of not less than 85,000 men. We can now muster only about 35,000 effectives. Van Dorn may possibly join us in a few days with about 15,000 more. Can we not be reinferced from Pemberton's army? If defeated here, we lose the Mississippi Valley, and probably our cause. Whereas we could even afford to lose, for a while, Charleston and Savannah, for the purpose of defeating Buell's army, which would not only insure us the Valley of the Mississippi, but tive men. we regard as extremely improbable.

Congress Yesterday. to the Mississippi, of an internal system of taxation, and of the colonization of the free negroes of the United States in some territory outside of the national boundaries. The resolution calling for information relating to General Stone's arrest came up. Mr. McDougali. (Dem.) expatiated at length in the committee. He was raplied to by Mr. Wade of votes were cast in favor of making it a free accepted as a substitute, and passed. House .- On motion, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish a statement of all the brigadier generals appointed from April 1, 1861, to April 1, 1862 On motion, the Secretary was likewise instructed to have black forms distributed among the sick and wanted soldiers and their relatives. that they may obtain back pay and bounty. Mr. questing the Secretary of War to furnish informa-

Cox. of Chio, submitted a series of resolutions reion upon a number of points, all tending to the "contrahand." The resolutions were tabled. The Committee on Invalid Persions were instructed to report a bill providing pensions for disabled soldiers during the present war. The resolution of Mr. Diven, of New York, that the Attorney General be requested to proceed against Messrs. John C. Fremont and E. L. Beard, to recover certain money obtained from the Treasury, was discussed at much length and with some little acrimony, but was finally tabled. Will the Vanquished Fraternize? We have had some opportunity to remark since the advance of our armies into the

the spirit of the Southern people, particularly bowels of their land. They have been mortified by the surrender of their fortified places, the slaughter of their best troops, the loss of their great natural and artificial highways, and the defection or despair of their first statesmen and generals. Their Congressmen who refuse to denounce the enemies of and journalists have promised from the beginning an inveterate and indomitable resistance. They were to have defended every inch of soil with the pertinacity of Spartans, and if overawed by superior numbers, arms, or skill, to outlive our tyranny by consummate treachery, sullenness, and activity. All the elements would be invoked to harass and exterminate us. Their wells would be poisoned; their women would be DELILAUS to ensuare and murder us; our sentries would be shot down by unseen enemies; and if our vigilance should, by any rare fortune, preserve us through the present generation, they would rear their children to avenge them, and every young rebel would take his first lesson in history by swearing, with HANNIBAL, eternal hate to Rome. Unfortunately for such melodramatic resolves, a portion of the sacred soil has already yielded. We have heard of few flagrant revenges of

spinster or two flaunted their bonnets in Nashville, and, indeed, a lady in Newbern is faces of our soldiers. Beyond these terrible, but not altogether withering menaces, we seem our mudsills, it is mooted, intend to rear first

We hope, not without reason, on our forthcoming tour through the Southern States, to hear the characteristic accent of the New read our peculiar literature by the light of a Pennsylvania oil lamp, and hear the ticking of

tained by a Massachusetts publican. We may even sit in Charleston, and laugh | tors in arms and upon all who sympathize with heartily over certain ancient files of the Mer- them. The following article from the Louiscury and the Courier, filled with bold and ville Democrat of the 16th of April is so blasphemous articles upon " traditional enmi- pointed and pertinent that I copy it at length. ties," and discuss the life and death of Jer- The italicised passages bear with telling force FERSON DAVIS with a Mississippi gentlemen as

his predecessor, Captain Kinn. The age of chivalry is past. A modern and Christian civilization has taught us lessons of loyalty, forbearance, and submission. The Southern masses, whose hearts were never in this rebellion, will readily assimilate with us,

If they do not soon assist us. General Buell has advanced into the disaffected country some hundreds of miles, but there has been no rising of armies behind him. On the contrary, the people, certain of our protection, are planting their grain, and endeavoring to recover their good name and good habits. And a few years hence the two

sections will be more friendly than ever before, since they have learned that they cannot possibly live apart.

many who enjoy the protection of Kentucky's laws by the prejudice of party.

"They are, in fact, only common robbers and cour throats, and should be treated as they are.

The Administration is assailed with about equal bitterness by some of those who, on the one hand, complain that in some undefined and undefinable way it does not immediately set free all the slaves of the South, and by

The Slavery Question.

some who, on the other hand, denounce the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the passage of the bill to assist the neonle of any State, that may adopt an emancipation act, to defray a portion of the expenses they would thus incur. But, surrounded as the whole slavery question is with innumerable difficulties, the action taken, up to this time, commends itself as eminently wise and proper to every candid and thoughtful man. The real or supposed relations of the Government to the slave interest are intimately connected with the cause, the progress, and the dura-tion of the war. The first duty of the nation is to secure its own preservation. To accomplish that all-important end, it must obtain a full and complete triumph in the present contest. To gain this object, in turn, the true policy evidently is to array in its civil and military support as many loyal citizens as possible, and to disarm, or to diminish the number of, those who occupy the position of civil or military foes. The slavery question, like all others, should, for the present, be disposed of in such manner as will hast sorve the general interests of the whole American people. There has been a vast amount of misrepresentation of the aims and purposes of the Government, and one of the greatest necessities of the times has been a clear understanding of its policy on a subject which awakens such intense feeling in all sections of the Confederacy. All these doubts are now being rapidly cleared up. There has been, and will be, no war waged against slavery, for the purpose of injuring that institution. Whatever damage it may suffer will be the legitimate and inevitable result of the folly and wickedness of its professed friends, and not the consequence of the assaults of its foes. It has been treated with as much forbearance and leniency as any of its defenders could justly ask or expect. It would have been manifestly improper, after all the occurrences of the past year, to suffer it to be

perpetuated in the District of Columbia. But Congress, in complying with the demands of the spirit of the age, the carnest desires of a vast majority of the loyal citizens of the Union, and the dictates of prudence, did no injustice to loyal slaveholders. It rather benefited than injured their pecuniary interests by the terms of compensation it provided for. Yet the nation will not complain of the comparatively slight burden it will suffer by paying for the enfranchisement of the slaves in and near Washington. After expending many millions for the construction of the magnificent public buildings which adorn it, and for its defence against the terrible dangers that have menaced it during the last year, an appropriation that will forever dignify and exalt it in the eyes of the world, and virtually form a new bulwark against future conspira-

The policy of offering to assist any State that desires to abolish slavery, to defray the expenses of such a measure, shows that the American people, even now, regard more in sorrow than in anger an institution which has directly or indirectly caused so much loss, misery, and distress to our country. It indi-'our independence.' That Beauregard's army was cates that the Federal Government does not terribly demoralized in the late battle, there can be desire to interfere with the rights of the little doubt; but that it numbers only 35,000 effec- States against their will, but that it is ready to aid without assuming power to control. It at once gives a death-blow to the hopes of unconditional and immediate Abolitionists, au-SENATE —Petitions were presented in favor of a swers the calumnies of Secessionists and their sympathizers, and yet opens a way by which, when those most immediately concerned perceive their true interests, the slaves may be

cies within its limits, surely needs no elaborate

That the proposition will produce important defence of General Stone, and in denunciation of election in Western Virginia, a large majority and others. Mr. Wilson's resolution was at length State. Many of the citizens of Delaware are now endeavoring to abolish slavery within its borders. Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky. contain a considerable number of voters who would gladly favor emancipation if any feasible project were presented. In time, the same process of gradual emancipation that constituted a marked feature of the early days

of the Republic will probably be resumed. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The presence of the hero-priest, Wm. G. Brownlow, in the city of Philadelphia suggests a fruitful and truthful contrast between the loyal and the disloyal elements of our population. Here is a man who has suffered and seen the worst atrocities that have been inflicted by the Secessionists upon the friends of the Union. Imprisonment, confiscation, personal outrages, and even death itself, have been the gentle courtesies extended by these fiends to such men as W. G. Brownlow. He is now a witness in a community that cannot too profitably study his testimony. His statements should strengthen every loyal and convert every disloyal heart. His example is worthy of universal imitation, especially amongst the men who are sincerely against the war, and the Constitution. Nothing falls from his lips that can, in the slightest degree, aid these enemies. He does not delight in arguments against Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party. He is not troubled about the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. His soul is not disturbed about the exodus of the free blacks. He is not horror-stricken at any legislation that looks to the forfeiture of rebel property. Profoundly and religiously devoted to his country, he only assails its foes. Scorning the tricks and perfidies of partisans, and confiding entirely in the public servants who have the responsibility of carrying on the war, he refuses to repeat any of the clamors so patent in the mouths of your Breckinridge leaders, and hurls defiance at them and their associates in arms. Nor is Brownlow alone in this patriotic stand. He is sustained by Andrew Johnson and his friends, and by every loyal man in the South. Such is the contrast the kind proposed. It is true that an irate between the Southern patriots who have suffered from the enemies of the flag and those in the free States who, in their comfortable reported to have made grimaces in the very homes, refuse to pursue any course that will streng hen the Administration, and delight in making preparations to defeat that Adminisin a fair way to occupy the land, and some of tration at the ballot-boxes in the coming elec-

In this connection, it is significant to observe the difference between the Breckinridge papers of the free States and the Union papers of the slave States. The former are filled Englander in all the villages. We expect to with attacks upon the Administration, misrepresentations of the Republicans, and protests against all legislation looking to the cona Connecticut clock in a good old inn main- fiscation of rebel property, while the latter are crowded with attacks alike upon the traiagainst all those partisans in Pennsylvania we would talk of the late ALBERT HICKS, Or and elsewhere that rally under the Breckin-

ridge banner: "It is time reasonable men, and even those no "It is time reasonable men, and even those not 80 reasonable, who expect to live in this Common wealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky. We have forborne a great deal; we have given even to treason a free run, as long as this rebellion approached revolution; but the fate of it is now sealed; it must die. It is not possible to divide this country by the sword. We have, therefore, had enough of the experiment, and those who burn houses, burn bridges, appropriate the property of others, and shoot or kill. priate the property of others, and shoot or kill, should be held, not prisoners of war, but robbers and murderers, to answer for their crimes in the

since they have learned that they cannot possibly live apart.

In the sudden death of Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, who was drowned at Sayannah, Tennessee, on Saturday night, a national loss has been sustained which cannot easily be repaired. Literally, his life has been yielded up for the cause of his country, and the no less noble cause of suffering humanity. He encountered death while ministering to the wounded at Pittsburg Landing, whither he had taken a large amount of hospital stores, donated by several of the most liberal cities of the State. Governor Harvey, so the telegraph informs us, was a native of Connecticut, and forty-two years of age. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State, and for several years a leading member of the State Senate. In civil as in political life he bore an unspotted repufation.

"They are, in fact, only common robbers and cut throts, and should be treated as they are. "Right or wrong, we have allowed the assumption that these men were acting under the orders of a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not a Government de facto, and their deeds have not have allowed in that such olders factor oncern is a failure everywhere, and never had more than a shell or within the factor of constitution. It is time robbery and never had more than a silure everywhere, and never had more than a silure everywhere, and never had more the orde "At the same time, those who went into the Con-

federate army as soldiers are not more guilty than tederate army as soldiers are not more guitty than thousands at home, who have done by words much more against the country and their State than the soldier in arms.

"We repeat, that it is time all aid and comfort to this rebellion, either in words or deeds, should stop in this State. We can't afford to tolerate this lawlessness and these enormous crimes to accommodate a faction.

"Those who are not willing to obey the laws of Kentucky and who would foment disorder, or aid

Consumer who are not wining to they the laws of the through and who would forment disorder, or aid or sympathize with rebelliou, should not complain they suffer the consequences." How is it possible for men who talk in this strain to co-operate with the friends of Breckinridge in any quarter of the Union? The Republicans are beginning to understand that, while opposing the sympathizers with Secession in their own section, their highest and sternest duty should inspire them to act harmoniously side by side with the loyal men of the South. To this end, many of their former theories will give way before the magnanimous and national policy of the President himself. What Republican, for instance, who desires to see the President sustained, is unwilling to act in co-operation with such patriots as Brownlow, Johnson, the editors of the Louisville mocrat, and the editors of the Louisville Journal? All that these patriots ask is that nothing shall be done that will impair the rights of loyal Southern men. You may be sure that, having realized all the horrors of Secession, they will insist upon the sternest measures against the traitor leaders. They are not willing, it may e, to accept the plan of degrading the slave States into Territories, or to approve an indiscriminate confication law, but it should be recollected that very many of the Republican leaders themselves re-echo these objections. The act that they are ready to sustain the Admiistration and the war, that their sons and prothers have perished by hundreds in the struggle for the maintenance of our free instintions, and that they are resolved never again o submit to the tyranny of the traitor chiefs, s the best assurance that their counsels are vise, and their hearts sound, and the most carnest guarantee that in any future political contest they will be found in the ranks of the men who are resolved to put down the Breckin ridge faction in all the States of the Union.

OCCASIONAL.

The Siege of Yorktown, In conducting operations against the enemy t Yorktown, General McCLELLAN will derive great advantage from the knowledge he gained when in the Crimea of the means adopted by the French and English armies to reduce the Russian stronghold of Sebastopol. There is a slight similarity in the position of the works he now threatening and those taken by the Allies. The approaches to Yorktown, however, consist generally of level ground, instead of such mountainous and rocky regions as, for long time, baffled the captors of the Redan

His report in 1857 to the Secretary of War. then JEFF. DAVIS,) sent to the Senate, (of which JAMES M. MASON was then president pro tem.,) opens with a brief but comprehensive description of the operations in the Crimea; and he evidently took special pains to nform himself as thoroughly as possible of the movements of both armics. It is probable that the officers in command at Yorktown will avail themselves of some of the hints and information he furnished, and he will, of course, incidentally profit by his European observations in his attacks; so that, to a considerable extent, the great struggle of modern Europe may be imitated, under different circumstances and conditions, on our own soil.

Anorner illustration of the inhuman spirit with which the rebel generals conduct the war is furnished by the proclamation of "Col. T. M. JONES, commanding the army of Pensacola," issued under date of March 30. He declared that all "lounging, worthless people, white as well as colored," who are found in that vicinity after the 3d of April would be practical results we do not doubt. At the late | hung! Human life and property commands no more respect from these miscreauts than

The Meshes Tightening.

Certain facts that came to our knowledge severa dnys ago, as to the movements of the Union army in Eastern Virginia, for obvious reasons, have not been published in the Commercial Advertiser. The announcement, however, that Gen. McDowell's The announcement, however, that Gen. McDowell's corps has occupied the northern suburb of Fredericksburg removes all obligations on the sacks of secrecy. The public will be agreeably surprised by learning that, instead of wasting his whole strength—full seventy thousand menuton the fugitives and guerillas in the rear of the rebel army retreating from Manassas, McDowell has executed a splendid flank movement, by which he has thrown the greater part of his force from the Orange and Alexandria to the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and that he is now within sixty miles of the rebel capital, he is now within sixty miles of the rebel capital, with no great force of the enemy in front, flank, or rear. This step is a turning of the tables upon themselves, while it reduces the distance to Richmond by fully one-half of that by way of Gordonsville. As to the destination of McDowell's army, we suppose the vector rear nossibly make it out in we suppose the reader can possibly make it out i three guesses.

Meantime, General Banks is literally chasing the

Meantime. General Banks is literally chasing the insurgents down the valley of Virginia. The latest despatches represent them as making from Harrisonburg (not Harrisburg) for Gordonsville, which is scarcely thirty-five miles distant in a direct line. If Jackson has left the valley, Gon. Banks will either proceed southwestward to Staunton, on the Central Railroad, or follow him across the Blue Ridge southeastwardly to Gordonsville. The latter movement, we judge, is more probable; but the nature of the pass across the mountains may interpose obstacles for a time.

At the present moment, we have, there is reason

nature of the pass across the hontains hay interpose obstacles for a time.

At the present moment, we have, there is reason to believe, three hundred thousand men in Eastern and Central Virginia, nearly two-thirds of whom are under General McCleilan. What will be done with and by these immense hosts we cannot undertake to say. But, being two to one in number of the insurgents, and no unorganized mobs, but thoroughly trained soldiers, well equipped, and eager for the fray, one may feel at ease as to the final issue. At few days will develop other arrangements, which may be safely communicated without danger of giving aid and comfort to the foe. Should the capture of Ulm by Napoloon, of Donelson by Grant, and of Island No. 10 by Pope and Foote, be equalled by that of a rebel army in the tidewater section, some dark night, the world will probably hear of it in due time. Till then faith and patience, as heretofore, remembering that Yorktown is historic ground.

tience, as heretofore, remembering that lorktown is historic ground.

This tightening of the meshes around the insurrection, with the moral certainty of the result in the state of a collision, is attended by the remarkable coincidence of the French iminister taking a trip to Richmond for the good of his health, the preservation of tobacco, or some other unexplained object, which may possibly cause the prevention of bloodshed, seeing the conclusion is a foregone one. Of that the public will also learn in time.—New look Commercial Advertiser.

TRAVELLING BAGS, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, travelling bags, trunks, &c.
Also, stock of a dealer, embracing first class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 231 Market street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PIANO FORTES. &C .-Birch & Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, by catalogue, a large assortment of houseold furniture, four piano fortes, and an invoice of silver plated ware.

SALE THIS MORNING-ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE-N. W. corner of Chestnut and Sixteenth streets, at 10 o'clock precisely. See Thomas & Sons' catalogue and advertisements.

Dramatic and Musical Items.

Miss Thompson will play Camille to-night, when she will be seconted by Mr. Barton Hill as Armand. We notice that Miss Matilda Heron publishes a card in the Now York Herald, wherein she refers to "Camille" at the "labor of her brains, and forbids Miss Thompson · Camille," we must regard this bulletin as a pleasant ecentricity. It is creditable to the genius of Miss Thompson, however, who is ineffably more truthful, natural, and graceful in the part.

Mr. Barton Hill has been pronounced by the New York critics a careful, correct, and spirited actor. He is said to be unusually intelligent. If this latter fact be tue, he cannot be anywhere so essential as at the Wal-Lut-street Theatre.

at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, on Saturday evening She is succeeded by Miss Maggie Mitchell, who opened on Monday evening.

- Miss Bateman opened at the Winter Garden, New York, on Monday evening. She is supported by a strong company, including Edwin Adams, late of Walnut-stree Theatre, this city The Carter Zouave Sisters have been performing at oncert Hall. Pittsburg, during las

_ Miss Adah Isaacs Menken concluded an engagem

dock at Henderson's Theatre.

— The stock company at the Louisville (Ky.) Theatre played the 'Rag Picker of Paris" last week. - Miss Ballie St. Clair and Charles Barras concluded Leir engagement at the Columbus (Ohio) Theatre on Friday. - Mr. Charles Wheatleigh is expected to arrive in the next steamer from California. _ It is said that Miss Kellogg has received an offer of

a very advantageous engagement at her Majesty's Thea-tre, London, but has declined it. - Mr. Grau, the operatic manager, brought out the uvenile pianist, Willie B. Pape, at the New York-Academy of Music, on Monday. - The Continental Old Folks closed their engagement at Cincinnati on Saturday evening.

— The Florences are expected back from Europe next month. They are at present on the Continent, on a tour _ Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway play in " l'eep o' Day

or Sayourneen Deelish." at the Howard Athenaum _ Mr. J. S. Clarke sailed for Europe on Saturday. Jarrett's "combination" company, with the excep-tion of Davenport and Wallack, opened at the Boston Acadeu J of Music on Monday,

FROM WASHINGTON. THE REBELS TRYING TO FLOOD YORKTOWN.

3,000 REBELS AT GORDONVILLE. PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO ACQUIA CREEK

A SURGEON GENERAL APPOINTED. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1862. The Rebels Inundating Yorktown. Officers who left Yorktown yesterday report that the reliefs are flooding the ground in front of their entrenchments by turning a portion of York river on it by mean

Despatches from Minister Corwin. Minister Conwin has sent to the State Departmen more voluminous despatches, giving an account of the condition of affairs in Mexico. He gives a full account of the doings of the Allied expedition, and expresses the opinion that Spain intends to establish a monarchy over

the Mexicans, regardless of the wishes of the people Surgeon General of the Army. The Secretary of War has nominated Dr. William HAMMOND for the position of Surgeon General of the army, with the rank of brigadier general, under the new law. Dr. HAMMOND is a native of Pennsylvania, and was chief surgeon of our forces in Western Virginia.

dericksburg. Lete rebel papers received here give details of the occunation of Fredericksburg by our forces They state that the rebels, before leaving the place, destroyed one bundred thousand bushels of corn, twenty-two vessels. and three bridges. The greatest panic prevailed among The Rebels Leaving the Valley of Virginia. The War Department has information of the entire

Rebel Reports of the Occupation of Fre-

vacuation of the valley of Virginia by the rebels, they retreating on Charlotteville. The Rebels at Gordonsville. Information has been received here that Gen. Jo uvery with three thousand troops, is at Gordonsville It is supposed that he will wait till he is joined by Jack N's force now retreating before Gen. Banks, and ther

the whole rebel army will fall back on the North Anna river preparatory to a general retreat on Richmond. The Tangiers Treason Case. The State Department has despatched a special agent o Boston to investigate the cases of Tunstall and Mr-ERS, arrested at Tangiers on charge of treason, brought to that nort for trial.

shipment of Coal, The recent order of the Treasury Department forbidding the shipment of cost to toreign ports, and to home ports south of the Delaware, has been so far modified as to confine it to ports north of Cape St. Roque, South America, and west of that longitude. Visit of the President and other Officials to Acquia Creek.

On Saturday afternoon, the President, accompanied b ecretaries CHASE and STANTON, Captain DAHLGREN an he revenue steamer Miami to Acquia Creek. General MoDowell came over early the next morning and ac-companied the President to Washington. He will immediately transfer his headquarters from Cattell's Station to On the President's return from the navy yard to the

Executive Mansion, he came near being upset in his State Prisoner Shot.

A State prisoner, JESSE B. WHARTON, from near the Old Capitol Prison, and died a few hours thereafter. Executive Session of the Senate. The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Sa: T. VINTON and DANIEL R. GOODLOS commissioners, unthe ac. to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Also, the following: T. HINUS, of Missouri, to be econd lieutenant in the First Infantry, for gallantry at Springfield, and for faithful services to Gen. Lyon. John S. Filmore, of Colorado, to be an addition

JOHN MERRILL, of New York, assistant adjutant gene-Grouds H. Johnston, of Massachusetts, assistant FRANKLIN HAVEN, of Massachusetts, assistant quartermaster. DANIEL P. ALLEN, of Illinois, commissary of subsistence.

WILLIAM A. WARREN, of Iowa, assistant quarter-

BICHARD F. VANDERVEER, of New York, assistant Lieut, BENJAMIN F. SMITH, assistant adjutant gene-

SHERIDAN WAITE, assistant adjutant general.

STEPHEN F. ELLIOTT, of California, brigade surgeon. ALTHED RUSSELL, United States attorney for Michi-The Evacuation of Apalachicola by the Rebels. Commander STELLWAGEN, of the U.S. steamer Mer-

cedita, writing off Apalachicola under date of March 25. makes a report to Flag Officer McKBAN, who has forwarded it to the Navy Department. He states that in build his the town had been abandoned two days after our coming in by all the soldiers, numbering some 650, followed by nearly all the inhabitants, and seeing steamboats either reinforcing or preparing to evacuate, he determined to send to the city and ascertain the true facts of the case. The report which was made to him there not being a soldier, cannon, or weapon of any Lind, laiming to be influential men, state that everyhedy had been ordered peremptorily away by Governor Melton, of Florida. The city, Commander Strilly 1. GER reports, was entirely at our mercy, the few remaining inhabitants having no means of defence whatever. Those left were a part of a few white families, a small number of slaves, and some Spanish fishermen, numberng altegether about five hundred to six hundred souls, including many women and small children. He reports. that he refrained from hoisting the American flag be-cause his vessel did not lie near enough to protect the Union citizens in the place from the inhuman assaults of the rebels, who had threatened to return and burn the town in case the citizens held any intercourse with us. The pegrees represent the exodus of the women and children as being truly heart-rending. They were taken away at the shortest possible notice, and in a storm, gathering what little clothes and household furniture they ries at the town appear to be entirely of sand—the one at 240 miles higher up. At the latter place they have been planked in. The soldiers, it is said, are dissatisfied and lisheartened, and some 300 will leave as soon as their time is up.

A later report from Commander STEEL WAGEN, off Apalachicola, under date of April 4th, states that the town was captured without resistance, as well as all the vessels in the vicinity, by an expedition of eight armed gunboat Sagamore, Lieutenant DRAKE commanding. In this report Commander Stellwagen states that, on the 30th ult., he heard that the sloop Octavia had run WILDER with a sail-boat to that place, fifty miles via the land, across the narrow strip of land connecting Cape St. Blas with the mainland. It was found that she had left, but indications from wheel-tracks, spilled coffee, &c., showed that her freight had been landed, and sigop-of-war from Indian Pass to the city, and at night he sent his gig down thirty miles, to the last pass, directing the Sagamore to join him at the earliest convenience. She arrived on the 1st inst., and the next day the boats were fully prepared for an armed expedition to the city and Old Woman's Bluff, seven miles up the river. The six boats started at 9 P. M., under command of Lieut. Abbott, of the Mercedita, and Lieut. Bigelow of the Sagamore, intending to pass the town in the night. Lieut. Drake and Commander Steilwagen followed in gigs to support them. On arriving at the city early in the morning they found the Octavia and all the small vessels in the possession of our men, and, in due time, the party came down the river towing the pilot boats Cygnet, Mary, Olivia, and the schooners New Island, Floyd, and Rose, the latter loaded with cotton. Considerable time was spent in trying to get the pilot boats and New Island over the bar, but without success. They grounded in suven feet of water. Late in the afternoon we pulled in with all the hoats to the landing piace, and had an interview with the people of the town. Commander STELLWAGEN told them, knowing that they were in want of the necessaries long as they were friendly. After trying to get off the three boats which were aground, without any success, he ordered to be set on fire. The sloops Octavia and Rose he determined to send to Key West for adjudication. He states: "I think the demonstration will be salutary to

thirty-six hours away from the ship, engaged in very heavy work, which was cheerfully accomplished. Madison, (Wis.,) April 21 .- From 800 to 900 prisoners arrived here te-day, by special train, from Chicago. They are quartered at Camp Randolph, guarded by three

the people and serviceable to the cause. The men de-

FORTERS MONROE, April 20 .- Advices from Yorktown up to this afternoon say everything was unusually quiet. The sale of one of the illustrated weeklies has been stopped, on account of its illustrations of the vici-

From Gen. Banks' Command. In Camp, NEAR STARTA; { Virginia, April 20. } Everything was quiet on our front yesterday. Cavalry

reconnoissances have penetrated the valley for several miles towards Harrisoblurg, and report finding large miles towards Harrisonlurg, and report finding large quintilies of forage and fresh provisions there. Deserters report Jackson's ad once at McGaughystown, east of Harrisonburg, and still in retrest. Ashby's command continues to form the rear guard, and the signal officers report that the enemy's cavalry were in sight yesterday atternoon. Some of the desarters believe that Jackson intend to cross the Blue Ridge, and reach Gordonaville, while others think he intends to make a detour north in the valley on the south fork of the Shenandoah, to attack our left fishk. A northeast storm is prevailing in the valley. Another of Ashby's licutenants was brought in yesterday. Gov. Harvey, of Wisconsin, Drowned.

Gov. Harvey, of Wisconsin, Drowned.

Madisos, Wis., April 21 — The Executive Department received this morning the startling announcement of the death of Governor Louis P. Harvey, who was drowned at Eavannah, Tenr., on Saturday night, while stepping from one boat to amother. The body had not been receivered when the despatches left.

The State clieps have here closed for the day, and the fing placed at half-mast. Gov. Harvey was a native of Connecticut, and forty-two years of age. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State Scante. At the time of his death he was earngaged in the humane object of ministering to the wounded at Pittshurg Landing, having taken with him an immense amount of hospital stores, donated, at his suggestion, by the cities of Milwankee, Madison, and Janeaville. His successor is Licutegaat Governor Edward Solomon, of Bilwankee.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—PIRST SESSION. THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE APPROVED BY

PENSIONS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS. THE COMMITTEE INSTRUCTED TO REPORT The Case of General Stone Still a Theme

of Debate. 'ALMOST A TABLEAU IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

ENATOR WILSON'S RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY ADOPTED.

GENERAL FREMONT AND HIS ASSAILANTS. WASHINGTON, April 21, 1862. SENATE. Pritions.

The President protem, presented petitions in favor of the bankrupt law; also, in favor of the construction of the proposed ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississing res

iver. Colonization of Free Negroes. Colonization of Free Negroes.

Mr. LANP: (Rep.), of Indians, presented a potition from the free colored citizens of the United States, praying the Government to set aside a portion of territory outside of the national limits for their colonization, and naming Central America as a desirable locality for this purposa. Mr. Lana said, that while he did not believe the free colored people were entitled to all the rights and privileges of the white citizens of the United States, he, novertheless, favored their just right to potition—a right awarded even amongst the most despotic Governments of Europe of the United States, the Justical States are the American States and the state of the Justical States. the less favored their just right to postuou—a eigenement of Europe to the lumblest cliven. It is avident that, as the slaves were freed here in this District and in the South by our armies, something must be done with them, and emancipation or an apprenticeship system be adopted. It was not in accordance with the genius of our institutions that these people should be returned to slavery. He that these people should be returned to slavery. He alluded to the great bloodless and moral triumpt of freedem, in the abolition of slavery in the histrict of Columbia, as fully equal to the triumpt of our arms by the chivairc and brave sons of the West, to whom he paid a glorious tribute. The memorial was respectful, and deserving the attention of Congress. He desired that it should be read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and his motion to that effect was agreed to

Canal to the Mississippi. Messrs. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, and HOWARD Rep.), of Michigan, presented memorials from citizens of Nisconsin and Michigan, praying for the construction of a ship cansi from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi.

The Tax Bill. Mr. HOWARD presented a memorial against the tax bill now pending in Congress.

Mr. CLARKE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, presented a memorial from the citizens of New Hampshire in favor of what is known as the internal system of taxation.

Approval of the President's Course.

Mr. DOULITLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, tendaring to the President of the United States an approval of is course. He said these resolutions were passed alm nanimously. They were read and laid on the table. Wilkes' Explorations. The House joint resolution supplying the Smithso-nian Institute with a copy of Wilkes' Explorations was

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, hoped it would poes, and the books be sent to the Smithsoniau Institute. Two of the most gigantic humbugs ought to Disloyalists Arrested in Kentucky. Mr. POWELL (Den.), of Kentucky, offered a resolu-tion calling on the Secretary of State for the names of all persons, residents of the State of Kentucky, who have

been arrested by his order, and confined in forts, camps, and prisons since the first of September last; also, the number and age of those who had been released, and the umber, names, and ages of those retained.

Mr. SUMNER objected, and the resolution was laid Jurors for the District. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, introduced bill relating to the selection of jurors for the District Columbia.

Case of General Stone. The resolution calling for information relating to the arrest of Gen. Stone was taken up.

Mr. McDougall Delivers Another Speech. Mr. McDougall Delivers Another speech.
Mr. McDoUBALL (Pem.), of California, again addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution. He compared the Committee on the Conduct of the War to the inquisitions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries. He proceeded to review the remarks made by the chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and read at length from Mr. Wade's remarks in regard to the secrecy committee. He asked what gave them the right te pronounce judgment against a brother man?
Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, said that Gen. Stone was furnished with the evidence taken against him, and allowed a full opportunity before the committee to reply. iowed a full opportunity before the committee to repl The Arrest Declared Unconstitutional. Mr. McDOUGALL commexted on the fact that while the members of the committee had taken an oath to support the Constitution, yet the chairman had admitted in his speccal that all the acts of the committee were not in succordance with the Constitution. How could they, with such an oath, endorse an act that they call a violation of the Constitution? The chairmen of the committee had stated that they had not the technical evidence to convict, yet he had thought it necessary, for the defence of vict, yet he had thought it necessary, for the detence of Government, to make such arrests. He (Mr. McDongail) inquired what evidence they had if they had not the technical evidence; for, in law, the latter was the poorest kind of evidence? He said he would do as much for the humbiest clizen in the land as he would for General Stone. He denounced the insinuation of the chairman of the committee that General Stone would skulk away if set at liberty. He then alluded to the system of warfare made on regular offlets from a partisan spirit, and remarked the case of a man, who by rank and position was at the head of our armies. He had even now, when before Yorktown, been pursued; but General McCiellan had but it his eyrie too high on the rocks for owls and buts to reach it. He reviewed the action of Secretary Stanton in the case of Surgeon General Finley, who had been forty-three years in the service of the Government. No cause had been assigned for the order in that instance. When reprinanded by the Secretary of War, General Finley had raid that he would prefer a trial by court martial, and if found guilty has should than authuit to a saswimand. But Stanton replied that he had a prompter way of doing business, and this old man was deprived of his position and hurried away from his family and friends to Boston. If General Stone has a trial and is found guilty he had a prompter way of this position and hurried away from his family and friends to Boston. If General Stone has a trial and is found guilty he had been of the found guilty he had been of

Not a Partisan in this Case. Not a Partisan in this Case.

He was not disposed to be fault finding, nor to speak in this case in a partisan spirit. He supposed this man (Stanton) thought he would get fame and renown by these tyrannous acts. Who was this Secretary of War? It seems that he was a lawyer, who received large bounties from the last Administration—that of Buchanamand was a supporter of Breckinridge in 1860. In November last he changed his views, and came forward and tendered advice to the Administration. Being energetic and quick, he was received with confidence. He cited the old saw of the rats who left the sinking ship as applicable there. In conclusion, he expressed his preference for the resclution he had offered himself to the substitute proposed by Mr. Wilson, and gave his reasons therefor.

Mr. WADE (Bep), of Ohio, replied at length, and denied the insimuation made by Mr. McDongall, in his speech on Friday, that he had charged him with boing a speech on Friday, that he had charged him with boing a sympathizer with treason. He only wished that the Senator had continued his assaults on traitors which he communed in his speeches a year ago on the other side of the continent. There was an old adage to apply to this fulk about charges of treasan, that "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." The Senator had gone into the secret conclave held for the purpose of reorganizing a party to reconstruct this Government, and it was known that a systematic effort was being made litre, ind throughout the country, as instanced in the recent arrest of ex-Secretary Cameron. By judicial and other proceedings to assault and enhanced and the secretary of the same that the same enhanced in such good company as that of Secretary Stanton, for no man had shown greater ceal in putting down treasor, and sustaining the Government. The Committee on the Conduct of the War, on which he had never solicited a position, had been called an inquisition for the detraction of the merits of regular military officers in a partisan spirit. The committee would go on in its zeal and energy let come what may in its way, to sustain the Government, to punish treason, and put down the rebellion. [Applause in the galleries.] The speech we have heard, to-day, belonged to the class made by Breckinridge and others, who were how to be found in arms segainst the Goustitution and the Government in the same manner about constitutional rights. They were now to be found in arms segainst the Constitution and the Government in the same day after day, and talked in the same manner about constitutional rights. They were now to be found in arms segainst the Constitution and the Government in the service of the so-called Confederate States. He proceeded to defond the committee from the charge of inquisition made by the Senator from California, and sont to the clerk's desk the official record of the committee were informed by General McClellan that General Stone was in the city, and he desired that Stone should app left the Senato chamber, and did not hear the statement of these facts. That was the inquisitorial course taken against Gen, Stone by the committee. The Senator from California had stricken out in the official report of his speech the other day, all allusions to the committee. Gen. Stone was among the very first called in by the committee in taking testimony in the Ball's Bluff affair, where so many of the young men of our country were led to slaughter, as sheep to the shambles, and he was called before the committee at the supersign of that yery called before the committee at the suggestion of that vary immaculate commander, Gan. McClellan, who is so regarded by the Senator from California.

immaculate commander, Gen. McClellan, who is so regarded by the Senator from California.

Not a Loyal Breckinridge Mun in the South and Yew in the North.

He denounced those who, here and elsewhere, never had anything to say against traitors, though they were always so anxious about the Constitution. There was not a loyal Buchanan-Breckinridge man south of Mason and Dixon's line, and the same was the case with many of their Northern followers. He concluded by alluding to the adherence of Douglas and his followers to the Republicane, in maintaining this Union, and to the rebels in this city who still give information to the adams. He defended the President, whe, in his mild way, never harmed any man; and stated it as his [Mr. Wade's] abiding faith that the time was coming when this Government would relay phecix-like, from its ashes, and in twenty years be the most powerful nation of the authors. Then the Southern people would see the error of their ways. The conceit would be whipped out of them, and they would return to their allegiance, and glory in us as having saved them from themselves. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wade alluded to the comparison made, the other day, by Mr. Powell, between the earlier and the present Senators from Massachusetts in this rebellion!

Mr. POWELL thought the Senator from Chio had misserve great credit for having been from twenty-four to

Mr. Summer's Self-delease.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, was of the opinion that Gen. Stone was entitled to be heard, unless some overhearing military necessity prevents it. Hedenied the insimualiors made in come of the messpapers, that he had anything to do with the arrest of Stone. He was a stranger to him, and had done nothing either directly or indirectly which led to his arrest. He favored the reference of the resolution to the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Conduct of the War.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of Naw Hampshire, thought the inquirles in the resolution should be answered, but he did not favor its reference to the War Committee, as that was not a committee of the Senate, but a joint one of both housens. Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.) here suggested to refer the resolution to the Military Committee.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, as a member of the Military Committee, hoped it would not be referred to them. It would constitute the same inquiries as are before the Committee on the War, where the resolution belonged.

No Ex-parte Testimony Taken.

No Ex-parte Testimony Taken.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, said the statements of the Senator from California about exparte testimony being taken before the War Committee, were in point of fact, unitrue. No evidence to his knowledges as a member of the committee, has ever been taken against any one but it was furnished to the party involved, that he might be heard in his own defence. He was tired of hearing these mean and false imputations on the committee.

A Question of Veracity. that he had said snything false?

Mr. CHANDLER. Whoever said that the committe
has convicted on e. parte testimony, and was inquisi
torial in its character, made a false imputation.

Much confusion ensued.

Mr. McDOUGALL rapidly repeated the inquiryDoes the Senator mean to say that I uttered anythin
false? Called to Order. The VICE PRESIDENT called the gentleman Mr. CHANDLER said he would not repeat what he had said several times. He declined to answer.

Mr. McDOUGALL said the Senator must not, then point his finger at me.

The Inquiry Proper.

Order being restored, Mr. FESSENDEN said he thought the inquiry proper, unless some insperious military necessity prevented the trial of General Stone; but this should be left with the President, who, as commander in-chief of the army, was alone judge in the premises. No one would guard constitutional rights more than himself, and he deemed it proper that Congress should inquire into these arrosts.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Jowa, trusted that the Senate would come back to the question before them, and not debate these side issues.

He favored Mr. Wilson's resolution calling on the President for the facts in regard to the arrest of General Stene, if not incompatible with the public interests.

Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, cofficient with the views of the Senator from Iowa, and disclaimed, in Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, coisciled with the views of the Senator from Lowa, and disclaimed, in reply to an intimation of Mr. McDougall, that he spoke here or elsewhere, personally, the views of the President. He spoke solely from information elicited in the debate here on the question, and thought there might be circumstances which would instify the impresonment of certain persons at such times as these, resulting in temporary individual highry for the public good. This happened with the best of Governments.

Defence of the Secretary of War.

Defence of the Secretary of War.

He defended the Secretary of War from the assault made on him to day. He believed that no mun stood higher in the estimation of the people of the country, and this confidence would not be injured by this assault. He thought that Secretary Stanton's course during the last dupy of Buchanan's Administration had insured the peaceful inauguration of President Lincoln.

After a debate as to the form in which the resolution should be passed, Mr. McDougall accepted Mr. Wilson's resolution in place of his own, calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish all information relating to the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Stone, which was then passed.

Confiscation Bill.

The confiscation bill was taken up.
Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, obtained the floor.
After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Bounty to Widows and Heirs of Volunteer: Bounty to Widows and Heirs of Volunteers. Mr. EDWABDS (Rep.), of New Hampshire, introduced a bill making appropriations for the pay of bounty to the widows and legal heirs of volunteers who have died and of those killed or who may be killed in service. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Department of the West.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate a statement of the expenditures of money in the Department of the West.

Appointments of Brigadier Generals. Appointments of Brigadier Generals. On motion of Mr. NIXON (Rep.) of New Jorsey, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish the flours with a statement of all the appointments of brigadier generals, regulars and volunteers, from the 1st of April 1861, to April, 1862. Pay and Bounty to Invalid Volunteers. On motion of Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Onto, the Secretary of War was directed to cause the necessary blank forms to be printed and distributed among the sick and wounded soldiers and their relatives, in order that they may obtain the back pay and bounty due to the said sol-

Resolution Asking Information. Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to Resource, That the Secretary of war defrequested to norm this House upon the following facts:

Prior What has delayed the reply to the resolution of this House calling for information as to the age, sex. condition, &c., of the Africans employed in General Wool's

dition, &c., of the Africans employed in General Wool's Dopartment?

Scend. What number of slaves have been brought into this District by the army officers or other agonts of the Government, from the State of Virginia, since the enemy abandoned the possession of Manassas and their lines on the Potomac?

Third What number of fugitives from Maryland and Virginia are now in the city of Washington, with their sex and probable ages?

Fourth. What number is now or has been sent to Frederick, Md.?

Fifth. How many are now fed and supported by the money of the United States, appropriated by Congress to prosecute the war?

Sizh. By what authority negroes, old and young, males and females, were sent from Virginia, by railroad, to Philadelphia, and at whose expense, and the amount of expense, and the purposes for which they were sent!

Steath. If he has not the meanute answer these inquiries, that he take the necessary steps to obtain the information.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, the information.

On motion of Mr. LOVEIOY (Rep.), of Illinois, the resolution was tabled—yeas 65, nays 31—the Republicans generally voting in the Affirmative.

generally voting in the affirmative.

"Patriotic Record."

Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee, directing the Secretary of War to cause to be published 25,000 coplica of the book entitled "Patriotic Record," containing full rolls of the officers and men in the army and navy engaged in suppressing the rebellion.

Pensions to Disabled Soldiers.

On motion of Mr. PORTER (Rep.), of Indiana, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Inon was adopted instructing the Committee Pensions to report a bill providing pen The House reconsidered the vote by which the resolu-tion was adopted, to day icalling for a statement of the ex-penditures of the Western Military Department, and Resolution Instructing the Attorney General to take Proceedings. The resolution of Mr. Diven, of New York, came up. The resolution of Mr. Diven, of New York, came up.
It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to
take proceedings to recover from John C. Fromont and
E. L. Beard the sum of money obtained from the Treasury
on the order of the said Fremant, payable to the Said
Read, as set forth in the report of the Select Committee
to inquire into the contracts of the Government.

Mr. STANKES (Read) of Perus Issuin moved to lay

Bend, as set forth in the report of the Select Committee to inquire into the contracts of the Government.

Mr. STAVENS (Rep.) of Perus; Ivania, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but

Mr. DIVEN claimed his own sight to the Heart and shid he was opposed to arraigning men without siving them an oppertunity of being heard in their own defence. After an indictment a speedy trial should be afforded. Either the committee or the Government contractors are gnilty of making a false report, and placing a false record hefore the House, or General Fremont stands convicted of an odious and gross peculation, for which he ought to be brought to trial. All he [Mr. Diven] proposed, by the resolution, was that General Fremont shall have a trial before a court of instice.

Mr. RELLEX (Rep.), for Pounsylvania, asked if Mr. Diven had seen any testimony cutside of the report.

Mr. DIVEN replied that he had only stated what he had seen in the report. If the committee were guilty of making false charges, he would punish them.

Mr. RELLEXY and Mr. STEVENS interposed a few remarks, in explanation, defensive of General Fremont. Mr. DIVEN resumed his speech, criticising the alleged extravagance attending the erection of the desensive works at St. Louis. Extraordinary sums were advanced before the work was done on the mera sav. so of the contractor. \$160,000 of the public money was thus spent, while the coldiers remained unpaid. Even McKinstry could not approve of such extravagance and wastefulness. These points he derived from the report of the select committee. He wanted a suit brought against Fremont and heard, in order to recover so much of the meney as has been drawn without a just caurisdent, and without form of law. If all the drafts had been honored, the sum would have amounted to \$230,000. The payment of money on such a principle would bankrupt any subless and, in order to recover so much of the meney as has been drawn without a just caurisdent, and without form of law. If all the drafts had been honored, the sum would have

Persistent Malignity. Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, said the gentle-man's persistent malignity was worth; of a better cause. Why did the gentleman allow his thunder against Fre-ment to sleep during the five months that Congress has been in session to open upon him when he is again in omn and !

Mr. DIVEN explained, that he introduced his resolu tion on the very day that he reset the report, and was watching for it to come up for the action of the House ever since.
Mr. COLFAX replied, that the gentleman had had fre-Mr. GOLFAX raplied, that the gentleman had had trament opportunities in the meanwhile to make his speech.
Why did he wait till Fremont was in front of the enemy,
and then hurl strows from this legislative conneil at his
back? Common justice would demand that he should be
let alone until the end of the war, when the gentleman's
manignity could be sated to its full extent. The gentlemun had informed him, (Mr. Colfax.) before the evidence was officially published, that he was opposed to,
and had lost confidence in Fremont, predicating his
opinious only on newspaper statements. opinions only on newspaper statements.

Mr. DIVEM said he had no recollection of such a con-

Mr. COLFAX said it took place at the St. Nicholas Hotel before the meeting of Congress. Why was not this movement made against Fremont when he was not in active command? Why now seek to deprive him of his influence with his officers and men and bring him into activities court? his influence with his officers and men and bring him into a criminal court?

Mr. DIVEN said he did not propose to bring him into a criminal court, but to a smit at law.

Mr. COLFAX replied that it was virtually making him a criminal. He believed the expenditures connected with the fortifications at St. Louis were extravagant, but mentioned the circumstances, which extenuated the expenditures, that fremont was just leaving St. Louis to a tack Price, and that, perhaps, enough had been saved in the smaller number of men required to defend St. Louis to make up the excess.

Mr. MALLORY (U, of Kentucky, suggested that the friends of Fremont should desire an investigation, in order to relieve him of the pending charges.

Fremont Vindicated by the President.

Mr. COLFAX continued, saving the restoration of

Mr. COLFAX continued, saving the restoration of Fremont to command, by the Fresident, was in the nature of a vindication of his character.

Mr. DIVER disclaimed holding any malice toward fremont, who was a stranger to him.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of littories, essaved to illustrate the control of the control rate the position of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DIVEN could not see the application.

Mr. LOVEJOY. Then read Virgil.

Mr. DIVEN. It is too late for me to commence

Mr. LOYFJOY said that while Frement was in the presence of the enemy it looked like malice prepense thus to artign him.

Ex-parte Testimony. ways. The conceit would be whipped out of them, and they would return to their allegiance, and glory in us as having raved them from themselves. In the course of his remaiks, Mr. Wado sluded to the comparison made, the other day, by Mr. Powell, hotween the earlier and the present Senators from Massachusetts. He asked, how stood Kentucky and Massachusetts. He asked, in the Powell, thought the Senators from Ohio had mistaken his allimien to the Senators from Massachusetts. He only commented on the speech made by one of those Senators. As to the comparison made between the part taken by Kentucky and other States in this war, he would say, that none of the troops of that State had ever been ordered to the rear, as was the case with some of the troops of the state. Mr. WADE eaid that half of the regiment alluded to was composed of Kentuckians. (Laughter in the galleries.)

Mr. WADE said that was a mistake. The troops of the reself.

Mr. WADE said that was a mistake. The troops of the state, he would say that she had enough in the field to defend herself.

Mr. WADE said it was brue that Kentucky had alarge army in the field, but he would ask on which side she had the moet? [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. OLIFAX reseated that he did not approve of the fortification contracts, but of there generals had had far the moet she had the sked by one of those states in this war, he states all the said that was a mistake. The troops for the state were break of Kentucky was saved by the said that was a mistake. The troops of other state, he would say that she had enough in the field to defend herself.

Mr. WADE said it was brue that Kentucky had alarge army in the field, but he would ask on which side she had the moet? [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. POWELL said that was a the said she had enough on the field to defend herself.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Massachusetts, was of the part of the said through between the said the pass from Bautergard, and was employed by his (Mr. Blair's) brother as a spy to get the mails through bettinner, as a man of

brother as a bay to get the malls through Daltimore, as a man of espacity, skill, and coirrage. Woods came have with a seng of Californians, whom he co sidered the basest on earth, and it seems there was a natural affinity between them and Fremont.

Dir. COLEAX said he understood from Gen. Fremont that Woods was placed in command through the influence of the Blair family.

Mr. BLAIR acknowledged this. He had deeply regretted it, and if hardoned, Fremont would never ge into another command with his help. As the gentleman from Indians has ploked up this cast-off, he would soon get sick of him.

Mr. COLEAX said he had not picked up the cast-off of anybody. He had started in company with the gentleman from Missouri, and had kept on, while the gentleman from Missouri, and had kept on, while the gentleman from Missouri, and had kept on, while the gentleman from Silssouri, and had kept on, while the gentleman from saids withing off.

Mr. BLAIK replied that is was time to switch off when Fremont made contracts with Beard, giving four times as much as the werk was worth. St. Louis 1 over was in danger, excepting from Fremont. Now the latter is in Western Virginia, the complaints inaugurated in Missouri are reasual, and letters are written, as usual, assailing the Government for not furnishing more troops.

A running debate, between Colfax and Blair, occurred, oncerning points in the military conduct of Fremont.

Fremont Estilled to a Fair Hearing.

Mr. PHERES (Rep.), of Galifornia, without declaring bired is fread of Gremont. Delived the was entitled to Mr. PHELPS (Rep.), of California, without declaring himself a friend of Fremont, believed he was entitled to a fair hearing. He knew that Beard was here asking for a survey of the work. As for Woods, he was personally acquainted with him. If Fremont selected Woods for his business manager, he could not have made a better

selection. The gentleman from Missouri seemed to have stigmatized the "returned Californians." In response to this, he (Mr. Phelps) had only to say, that if you strip the army of its "returned Californians" you will have but few competent leaders. A Cabali

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said that in Revolutionary times there was a cabal against Washing-ton, and there seemed to be such a cabal now in exist-ence. The only difference was in the kind of men of ence The only difference was in the kinu which they were composed. The means selected the destroy Frimont were more infamous than those relationship to the composition of districtions with the composition of the compositio which they were composed. The means selected to destroy Fremont were more infamous than those resorted to with the view of destroying Washington. The motive attributed by the gentleman from Missourit of the President for reinstating Fremont was not to vindicate an injured man from the slander heapod upon him. If there ever was a worse charge made against any man in effect than that against the motives of the President, he had yet to learn it. The gentleman had made none as bud against Fremont, though he had condemned Fremont as a plunderer. Mr. Stevens alluded to what he termed its of slander? Against Fremont, and of persona being put on his scent, by those who had been his friends but had become his enemier, to destroy him. There was no pretence that he had received any money to which he was not entitled. If it was in order, he would move to discharge the scandal-hunting committee from any further service. They had committed more fraud than they had detected.

Mr. BLAHK (Rep.), of Missouri, in explanation, said that if Fremont did not bring those Californians here, he received them with open arphs, and filled their hands with contracts of the most naturious character. Beard had cefranded the mon whom he employed. It did not hie in the mouth of Stevens to charge him. (Mr. Blair) with assailing the President, when it was known that the gentleman had herotofore not only assailed the Administration, but our generals in the field.

Mr. DUKEN'S resolution was then luid on the table.

Military Trial and Punnshment.

Mr. DIVEN'S resolution was then laid on the table.

Military Trial and Punishment.

Mr. ALDRICH (Rep.), of Michigan, moved the passage of the resolution heretofore offered by him, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report back the Lil to audicat certair persons to military trial and punishment, and for other purposes. If this had heretofore been passed, the House would not have enjoyed the debate to which they had been treated to-day.

Mr. THOMAS (U.), of Massachusetts, believed that a large portion of this Hauss were distasted. The quarrels about particular generals were distasteful. The was one parallel to it in history—namely, that of a Roman Emperor fiddling while Roms was burning. Mr. COLFAX concurred in what the gentleman had

said. No friend of Fremont here had said a word about him excepting in reply to the attacks made upon him. The re-olution was adopted. The biff required to be reported relates to the trial and punishment of military officers charged with swindling. The Bonse then adjourned. Confiscation Bill.

> A SAD AFFAIR. THE PROVOST GUARD MAKE A BAYONET

The High Water at St. Louis.

CHARGE ON A PARTY OF CITIZENS. THREE WOUNDED.

Er. Louis, April 21 .- A riot occurred in East St. Louis on Saturday night, in which three men were injured. In consequence of the high water in the river, the inahitanta etopped up the culvert on the Ohio and Missla sippi Railroad, in order to prevent the town from being bmerged. The roadmaster fearing that the culver would be washed away, proceeded with the track hands to remove the obstructions. They were met by a crowd, who ordered them off. The matter was eferred to the provost marshal, who sent over a guard of sixty men to quell the disturbance, and pro-test the tallroad. They found 75 or 100 men assembled, to prevent the obstructions from being removed. The crowd was ordered away, but refused to go, when the guard advanced upon them. Several shots were fired at them, but no one was injured. The guard then charged ne seriously.

Yesterday Col. Parson and Mr. Bacon, president or be road, went over to examine into the matter, and they decided to allow the obstructions to remain, as their removal involved the destruction of a vast amount ill prevent the town from being submerged, as the road is nearly overflowed in several places.

Official Reports of the Capture of Fort Pulaski. Gen. Hunter thus officially reports the capture of Fort Pulaski :

Fort Pulaski:

"Headquarters Dep't of the South,
Fort Pulaski, Cooks for Leland,
Grongla, April 13, 1862.

"Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:
Sir.—The flag of our country waves over fort Pulaski. I summoned the garrison to surrender at surrise,
on the morning of the 10th inst. Immediately on receiving their refusal, at 8 A. M., we opened fire, the
bembardment continuing, without intermission, for
thirty hours. At the end of eighteen hours' firing the
fort was breached in the southeast angle; and, at the
moment of surrender (two 'clock P. M. on the 11th
into,' we had commoned preparations for storming.
"The whole armainent of the fort, forty-seven guns,
a great supply of fixed ammunit n, forty thousand a great supply of fixed animuniti n, forty thousand pounds of powder, and large quantities of commissary stores, have fallen into our hands; also, three hundred and sixty prisoners, of whom the officers will be sent North by the first opportunity that offers.

"The result of this bombordment must cause, I am convinced, a change in the construction of fortifications, as radical as that foreshadowed in naval architecture by the condition between the Monitor and Merrimac. No work of stone or brick can resist the impact of rifled ar-

work of stone or brick can resist the impact of rifled artiflery of heavy calibre.

"Too much prajase cannot be given to Captain Q. A. Gilmore, United States engineers (acting brigadier general), the officer i mucdiately in charge of our works on Tybee Island, for his industry, skill, and pariotic zeal. Great credit is also due to his assistants—Lieutenant J. H. Wilson, United States topographical engineers, and Lieutenant Horace Poiter, of the ordinance department. I have also to gratefully acknowledge the spriggs of Captain C. R. P. Rodgers, United States nayly, who, with one hundred of his men from the Wabash, under command of Lieutenant Irwin, did nobly at the guns.

"Our gallant volunteers, under the scientific direction one hundred of his men from the Wabath, under command of Lieutenant Irwio, did nobly at the guns.

"Our gallant volunteers, under the scientific direction of Captain Gillmore, displayed achirable energy and perseverance in the construction of the aerthworks on Tybie Island; and nothing could be finer or more impressive than the steadiness, activity, skill and courage with which they worked their guns in battery.

"When I receive the report of the officers more immediately in compand, Brigadier General H. W. Bouham and Acting Brigadier General Gillmore, a statement more in detail will be immediately forwarded; but I cannot close without expressing my thanks to both these officers, and the hope that Acting Brigadier General Gillmore may be confirmed in the position of Brigadier General, to which, in this bombardment, he has established such deserving claims.

"I am happy to state that our loss was but one man killed, the earthworks of our batteries affording secure protection against the heaviest fire of the enemy. The late of the chemy has been stated at three severely wounded.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Motor General Commanding Department of the South." General Hanham's report to General Hanham's report to General Hunter describes

"Major General Commanding Department of the Sunth."
General Benham's report to General Hunter describes the terrible effect of our fire as follows:

"At about 7 on the morning of the 11th the fire opened with great vigor and accuracy, the certainty as to direction and distance being greatly beyond that of the previous day, especially on the part of the enemy—there being scarcely any exposure of our force that did not draw a close shot, while the embrasures and parapets of our batteries were most accurately reached.

"At about ten to eleven A. M., I visited the batteries, finding again of the most afficiently sarved, especially the small mortar batteries nearest the fort, the batteries in the most afficiently sarved, especially the small mortar batteries nearest the fort, the batteries in the columbiad batteries under Captain Turner, and the columbiad batteries under Captain Felouse. I found that an embrasure at the breached point, which was much enlarged on the previous day, was now opped to fully the size of the recess arch, or some eight or ten feet square, and the adjacent embrasures were rapidly being brought to a similar condition. At about noon the whole mask and parapet well of the casemate free injured fell into the dicth, reising a ramp quite visible to us, and soon after the corresponding parts of the adjacent casemates began to fall, the l'arrott and James shot passing quite through, as we could see the heavy timber blindage in rear of the casemates, to the rear of the magnozine, on the opposite (northwest) angle of the fort.

"In this state of things I feit sure that we would soon."

FROM PITTSBURG LANDING. MATTERS AT THAT POINT. What the Rebels Think of the Fight.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday con

tains the following despatch from its correspondent The steamer City of Memphais reached Paducah last evening, from Pittsburg, with 700 wounded. She was sent to Louisville. Among the wounded was Captain W. H. Polk, nephow of ex-President Polk, who participated in the battle, and was severely wounded in the licipated in the battle, and was service, wounded in the left. The surgeons held a consultation on the passage down, and decided to supputate it. Gen. Shorman moved his division on Wednesday two niles farther into the interior, and, after a sharp skirnish, in which the enemy was defeared with a loss of two of the killed and as many wounded, succeeded in

pidly drying under the influence of the not Synthem sun.

A battle is imminent, and cannot long be delayed.
Information from Corinth to the 15th (yesterday), reached Sayannah, and is deemed reliable. The person referred to says that the rebels consider the affair of funday and Monday as of une-malled brilliancy, and it is producing a wonderful effect upon the people. The movement furnishes incontestible evidence that the Yankees are not invulnerable.

The Southern heart is fired, and reinforcements are pouring upon Beauregard at an unexampled rate. He has one hundred thousand men at his command, and is fortifying Cerinth, building untranchments, ride pits, and constructing abstits of trees, &c.

The rebels entertained no doubt of success the next time, if an encounter be provoked.

We lost thirteen pieces of artillery in the late battle, and captured fifteen. captured fifteen.

General Emith is dangerously iil at Savannah, and his General Finds is daugetous.

The wounded in the hospital at Savannah are dying at the rate of eight or ten daily.

The steamer Planet arrived at Paducah, this mornwith the Seventy-first Ohio, en route for Fort Donelson.

This is one of the regiments that disgraced the State on

The Seventy-seventh Ohio has been disbanded and mustered out of the service.

A deserter from Beauregard's army came into Savandard with seventh of the service. neh on Wednesday, and says that General Price reached Corinth on Saturday, 5th instant, with what he calls thirty thous nol men, and that the rebels were very much rejoiced in consequence. He reports the rebels badly whirped on Monday night, and says they were nearly dimoralized. Bushred Johnson died, from the wounds received at Finishung, on Sunday night, in his tent at Corinth. Our informant says that the people in Secasis looked upon him as no better than the Yankees, and

Henry Robbery at New York. NEW YOUK, April 21.—The office of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, on Fulton street, was robbed on Saturday night of bouds to the amount of from forty thousand dollars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railread. Heavy Freshets in Lower Canada.

MONTHEAL, April 21.—There have been heavy frosh-ets recently throughout Lower Canadia, Many villages have been mooded, and there has been great destruction of property. The locks and dams near Ottawa City are n danger. The Western trains have been interrupted or the last three days, the roads being washed out. 250 Government Horses Drowned. PADUCAH, Ky., April 21.—A barge, containing two hundred and fitty Government horses, struck a sing, between here and Cairo, on Saturday night, and sunk with all on board.

Part years of the second

LETTER FROM NEW YORK

Arrest of Counterfeiters—The Concert Saloons to be shut up-Sad Drowning Accident-Ven. sel for Fort Pickens and Galveston—sale of Rebel Interests—Two Large Robberies—A Fight for the Mayor's Chair in Jersey City-

Vermont Soldiers—Surgeons and the Army— City Mortality—The Tract Society and the Army-Bank Statement-Clearing-House-Stocks-Markets, &c. Correspondence of the Press.] New York, April 21, 1862. On Sunday evening, United States Marshal Murray ud several of his deputies made a descent upon a den of counterfeiters of silver half dollars, and arrested ree nien-George Williams, Von Glahn, and Doscher. This morning they were taken before a United States commissioner, and held for examination. It is said

that the business of counterfeiting is more extensive now than for many years past. It appears that the bogus coin is used in the army for "change." coin is used in the army for "change."

Our Legislature have adopted the measure abating the concert saloon nulsance. The police will immediately proceed with the closing of every place provided for in proceed with the closing of worly hands provide the bill. The effect was so intente in Albany on Saturday, that on that evening all the concert saloons were On Saturday seven persons, residents of Staten Island, On Saturday seven persons, residents of stated stated, made up a sailing party down the bay. They started, full of life and health, anticipating a pleasant afternoon's amusement. After they had been out a while, however, their little craft was run down by the steamboat Ja-

their little craft was run down by the steamboat Jamaica, and the whole party were thrown into the water. The sailboat turned keel upward, and most of the party acceeded in getting a safe position on her bottom. One of them, however, named Bryan, after he had sectired his own safety, saw his brother still struggling in the water and apparently helpless, and leaped again into the water to save him. It is drawning brother gresped him with both arms about the neck and so impeded his efforts to swim that hoth soon bocame exhausted, and sank to rise no more. The noble man who thus lost his life, while endeaving to save that of his brother, has left a widow and seven children.

The steamer Massachusetts, Lieutenant Cooper, will leave Brooklyn pays yard for Port Royal, Rey Wost, and Gulf squadron, Fort Pickens and Galveston, on Thursday morning. Gulf squadron, Fort Pickens and Galveston, on Thursday morning.

The marshal on Saturday afternoon sold all the right, title, etc., held by Southern hollers in the bark Sebastian Culot, which was coadenmed as a prize. The interest, which amanusted to about 1.40, sold for \$250.

Two large robberies were made public this morning. The first was at the office of the Brobklyn White Lead Company, No. 54 Fulton street, where their safe was broken op n on Saturday night or yesterday, and between forty and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Hailrond were stolen. The other occurred at the Kensington station, in your city, where the pocket of Mr. G. T. Colb, of Morristown, N. J., was picked, and a small sum of money, and a large amount in notes, were taken. pocket of Mr. 6. T. Colb, of Morristown, N. J., was picked, and a small sum of money, and a large amount in notes, were taken.

It is understood that legal proceedings are now being instituted, in the Circuit Court of Hudson county, against Mr. E. D. Reifey, the newly-elected Chief of Police of Jersey City, by the present incumbent, Mr. Marinus, to restrain him from taking possession of the office in May next, on the ground of meligibility. The legal point involved is the right of Mr. Belley, as a member of the Common Councils with two years yet to serve, to hold an office with an emolument.

The Secretary of War telegraphed, this morning, to Gevernor Holbrook, of Vermont, that thirty-two soldiers of the Yermont Brigade were killed and nlinely wounded at Yorkhown. Governor Holbrook requested that they be sent to this city, and also telegraphed to Colonel Howe, the State agent, the facts. These wounded will probably arrive here to-morrow from Washington, and every arrangement is being made for their comfert at the rooms of the New Kingland Relief Association. 194 Broadway.

The New York Surgical Aid Association have made extensive and complete arrangements for the relief of sick and wonded soldiers arriving in this city.

The New York Surgical Aid Association have made extensive and complete arrangements for the relief of sick and wonded soldiers arriving in this city.

The Ala Interéase of 2 over the mortality last week, and a decrease of 23 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week last very. Of the docasant 130 wars a decrease of 23 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week last year. Of the deceased 190 were corresponding week last year. Of the deceased 150 was children under five years of age.

Since the war broke out, the American Tract Society have furnished 224,700 volumes and 1,057,200 tracts to the coldiers fighting for the Union. This great work has exhausted the funds of the Society, and they make urgent ppeals for contributions.

The following were the sales of stocks at the second

Ashes are steady, with sales of 25 bbls, at \$5.02% for Pots, and \$5.50 for Pearls.

Brandstyrys.—The market for State and Western Flour is a little muro active, and prices are a shade The sales are 18,000 bbls, at \$4.50@4.70 for auperfine State, \$4.8024.90 for extra State, \$4.5024.70 for super-fine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c., and \$4.302 6.90 for extra do, including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio, at \$5.2025.30, and trade brands of do, at \$5.4526.50 526 50.

Southern Flour is only and unchanged, while are of 600 bile at \$4.70 \(\tilde{\pi} \). 50 for superfine Baltimore, \$5.69 \(\tilde{\pi} \). for extra do. Canadian Flour is quiet, with raise of \$00 bils at \$4.79

for extra do.

Canadian Flour is quiet, with sales of 100 bbls at 54.39

& 49 for spring extra, and \$5.20 25 for winter do.

Rye Flour is quiet and steady at \$3.20.4.25 for the
range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is dull; we quote Jersey at \$2.30.2.35;

Brandywins, \$2.10; punchaohs, \$15.

Wheat is very dull, and prices still have a drooping
tendency; gales 6,000 burhels white milling at \$1.4; and
a parcet of Milwankee Club at \$1.20.

Rye is inactive at \$0.282c.

Baley is rominal at \$0.295c.

Outs are quiet at 35.20 to 50.00 bushels at \$3.60 for mixed
Western, in store.

Provisions.—Pork is heavy and lower, with very litfile activity: the sules are \$600 bbls at \$1.20.21 is for
prime. Beef is quiet and steady, with sales of 200 bbls
at \$5.38 for country mess; \$4.4.50 for country prime;
\$12.20.3 for repacked Western, and \$14.20.5 for extra
ness. Prime mess bet is inactive. Beef hams are
tower, with sales of 50 bbls Western at \$10.70. Bacon
is quiet; sales of 70 boxes short clear at 7;. Cut meats
are less active, with sales of 150 casks at 5.25.75 for for
hams, and 4½ \$50 for for shoulders. Lard is dull, with
sales of 1,000 tes and bble at 7.25.55.

y Hay —The storm has interfered with business, and
the market is inactive; shipping parcels bring 50.200. suggest types the storm has interired with business, and the market is insective; shipping parcels bring 50200c, and 65275c for retail lots.

Hops.—There is only a very limited demand for browing, and the market is dull; small sales are making at 10215c for inferior to good, and 18218c for prima and

22s 0d.

NAYAL STORES.—The market for Spirits of Turpontine is quiet and firm; sales 100 bbls at \$1.31\tilde{a}1 32\tilde{\chi}\$. Rusins are firm, but quiet, on account of the small supply; sales 100 bbls common at \$7.75\tilde{\chi}\$ 310 bbs.

On \$\tilde{a}\$_Linesed is belling moderately at \$1.536s. Other Our Linesed is selling moderately escriptions are dull, and unchanged.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1862. Prices were well sustained at the Stock Board to-lay. S3%; city sixes at 97, for the new issue, and 92% bid for the old. Pernsylvania Railroad shares sold, for the opening, at 45%; Camden and Amboy Railroad stock add at 124%, a gain of %; and Beading Railroad shares advanced 1-16. The money market is without variation.

New York exchange...... parolalo dia

Drexel & Co. quote:

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT. WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS. Louvs. specie. April 21. April 14. April 21. April 14. \$3,217,000 \$3,208,000 1,044,000 1,037,000 | 23,217,000 | 23,228,000 | 1,044,000 | 1,037,000 |
2,108,438	2,929,101	790,101	411,004
4,071,876	4,677,632	1,08,008	1,110,508
1,631,000	1,837,000	230,808	232,000
1,640,000	1,591,000	308,000	381,000
827,014	836,200	230,868	234,008
680,609	684,877	188,010	138,031
683,5715	844,004	175,573	176,784
1,618,151	1,631,156	411,220	409,978
1,318,145	1,227,710	160,255	100,266
619,140	632,446	170,637	179,939
2,155,820	2,108,098	301,894	511,742
544,343	538,985	191,651	102,507
544,365	628,948	133,559	131,184
544,343	538,985	191,651	102,507
561,006	638,636	104,636	122,397
561,006	638,636	104,636	123,976
544,006	638,636	104,636	123,976
544,006	638,636	104,636	123,976
544,006	638,636	104,636	123,976
544,006	638,636	104,636	123,976
544,006	638,636	104,636	123,976
544,006	638,636	104,636	123,976
544,006	638,636	104,636	123,976
544,006	638,636	104,636	123,976
544,000	587,000	71,000	72,000
72,000	73,000	73,000	
72,000	73,000	73,000	
74,000	74,000	74,000	
74,000	74,000	74,000	
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544,343 676,865 842,362 597,091 601,000 544,000 28,240,738, 28,076,717,6,046,260 5,912,370 Total.... Man. & Mech... City..... Corn Exchange.

Total...... 19,011,833 18,112,546 3.525,400 3,496,426 The aggregates compare with those of preceding state Loans, Specie. Circul'n. Beposits, 28,557,264 6,179,482 2,074,048 19,930,712 . 28,493,173 5,383,277 2,238,739 29,331,970 28,431,735 8,764,779 2,273,063 20,350,941 330,048,652 7,404,530 2,243,828 23,047,331 0,48,337 5,888,728 2,146,219 21,396,014 " 24. 28.350,615 5.915,535 2.707,804 17,066,287 " 31. 227,331,333 5,881,314 2,004,542 17,024,193 April 7. 28,037,091 5,388,244 13,378,070 16,630,538 " 14. 28,075,717 5 912,570 3,496,420 18,112,546 11 91. 98,948,798 16,046,200 (8,496,190 10,011,833 Philadelphia Clearing House, for the week ending April 12, as furnished by the manager, George E. Arnold, Est.

The following is a statement of the transactions at the 165,641 25 258,696 56 247 985 68 203,128 87 16. 3,076,023 93 16. 2,769,496 46 17. 2,859,223 23 18. 2,971,240 01 29. 18. 3,971,240 01 3,070,023 99 \$18,395,342 43 \$1,770,278 98

The Evening Past, of Saturday, says:

A remonstrance is circulating among the holders of Minaukee and Prairie on Chica specks, against the form mortgage law just passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin. This law requires the railroads of the State to pay off all the old farm mortgage by the appropriation of 12 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ cent. of the gross receipts annually. The Prairie du Union roads proportion would be somewhere about \$\frac{3}{2}\$\$ former legislation of this motorious Stake Legislature. At the same stime we see in the Milwankee papers the following call, looking to the enforcement, under the new low, of the form mortgage claims; The Evening Post, of Saturday, says: