MORNING TELEGRAPH.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1862. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE TELEGRAPH
IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
BY GEORGE BERGNER.

TERMS.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the City at 6 cents per week Yearly subscribers will be charged $4 00, in advance

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

THE TELEGRAPH is also published twice a week during the session of the Legislature and weekly during the remainder of the year, and furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates, viz:

Single subscribers per year Semi-weekly	$1 50
Ten " " "	12 00
Twenty " " "	22 00
Single subscriber, Weekly	1 00

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Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Eight lines or more than four constitute a square.

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"	six months	10 00
"	one year	15 00

Business notices inserted in the *Local Column*, or before Marriges and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

Marriges and Deaths to be charged as regular advertisements

Medical.

DR. JOHNSON
BALTIMORE
LOCK HOSPITAL.

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

RELIEF IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS.

No Mercury or Noxious Drugs.

CURES WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE, IN FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of Youth—those dreadful and destructive practises which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN.

Young men especially who have become the victims of solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talent and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately cured and full vigor restored.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

Office No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore, Md., on the left hand side going from Baltimore street, 2 doors from the corner. Be particular in observing the name or number, or you will mistake the place. Be particular for *Ignorant, Trifling Quacks*, with false names, or *Paltry Humbug Certificates*, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnson, lurk near

All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on the reply.

DR. JOHNSTON

Dr. Johnson member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greatest part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who having injured themselves by private and improper indulgencies, that secret and solitary habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society.

There are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.

MENTALLY, the fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded:—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evil effects.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their decline in health, losing their vigor becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, have a sallow appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are slightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hopes of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous, Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a *gentleman of character and responsibility*, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.—When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c., progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *deadly poison, mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

TO STRANGERS.—The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

Letters must contain a Stamp to us on the reply

Remedies sent by Mail.

No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore.

apr13-dawly

OUR newly replenished stock of Toilet and Fancy Goods is unsurpassed in this city, and feeling confident of rendering satisfaction, we would respectfully invite a call.

KELLER,
81 Market street, two doors east of Fourth street, south side.

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap—at

SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

Lines of Travel & Transportation.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD!

WINTER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY JANUARY 27th, 1862.

The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:—

EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 3.20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7.40 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily, (except Sunday,) at 1.00 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.10 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 5.55 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 11.00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg at 7.30 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.35 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7 20 p. m.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10.30 p. m., Harrisburg at 3.05 a. m., Altoona 8.40, a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 1,25 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m.; leaves Harrisburg at 9.00 a. m., Altoona, 3,30 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 9.30 p. M.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11.25 a. m., Harrisburg 4.05 p. m., Altoona at 9.10 p. m., and arriving at Pittsburg at 1.40 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.00 p. m.

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION via Mount Joy, leaves Lancaster at 11.35 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 1.30 p. m.

The NEWS EXPRESS and PASSENGER TRAIN will leave West Philadelphia at 4.00 a. m.; Lancaster 7.07 a. m.; Mount Joy at 7.43 a. m., Middletown at 8.25 a. m., and arrive at Harrisburg at 8.55 a. m., connecting with Mail Train west, from Harrisburg, at 9.00 a. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,
Supt. East, Div. Penna. Railroad.

Harrisburg, January 24, 1862.—dtf

Northern Central Railway

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THREE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM

BALTIMORE.

Close Connection made at Harrisburg

TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

SLEEPING CARS RUN ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1861, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and ddpart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows, viz:

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN arrives at Harrisburg		1.05 P. M.
and leaves	"	1.20 P. M.
EXPRESS " arrives at	"	3.47 A. M.
and leaves	"	3.40 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore at	8.25 A. M.
and arrives at Harrisburg	1.00 P. M.
and leaves North at	1.20 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at	3.00 P. M.
and arrives at Harrisburg	8.00 P. M.
and leaves North at	8.10 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Leaves Harrisburg for Baltimore at	8.45 A. M.
Returning—leaves Baltimore at	3.30 P. M.

The only train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will be the Express Train, South at 3.20 A. M.

For further information apply at the Office, in Penna Railroad Depot.

JOHN F. UHRICH, Agent.

Harrisburg, Nov. 23, 1861.—dtf

WINTER TIME ARRANGEMENT.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE.

THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861, the Passenger Trains will leave the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot, at Harrisburg, for New York and Philadelphia, as follows, viz:

EASTWARD.

EXPRESS LINE leaves Harrisburg at 3.30 a. m., on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Express Train from the West, arriving in New York at 11.5 a. m., and at Philadelphia at 9.00 a. m. A sleeping car is attached to the train through from Pittsburg without change.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 8 a. m., arriving in New York at 5.30p. m., and Philadelphia at 1.25 p. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 1.40 p. m., on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Fast Mail, arriving in New York at 9.50 p. m., and Philadelphia at 6.40 p. m.

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York at 6 a. m., and Philadelphia at 8 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and Philadelphia at 3. 15 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 8.10 p. m.

EXPRESS LINE leaves New York at 8 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m., and connecting with the Pennsylvania Express Train for Pittsburg. A sleeping car is also attached to this train.

Connections are made at Harrisburg with trains on the Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railroads, and at Reading for Philadelphia, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Easton, &c.

Baggage checked through. Fare between New York and Harrisburg, $5 00; between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, $3 25 in No. 1 cars, and $2 70 in No. 2.

For tickets or other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
nov4 General Agent, Harrisburg.

WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY!
No. 69, Market Street, below Third,
HARRISBURG, PA.

M. H. LEE,

MANUFACTURER OF UMBRELLAS, PARSOLS and WALKING CANES, will furnish goods at LOWER PRICES than can be bought in any of the Eastern cities. Country merchants will do well to call and examine prices and quality, and convince themselves of this fact.

au23-dly.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, April 3, 1862.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House re assembled at three o'clock, P. M. The whole of the session was taken up with the disposition of private bills.

FROM THE 46TH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Correspondence of the Telegraph.]

STRASBURG, Va., March 28, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—The recent stirring events in this region have so sadly deranged our minds, that you will pardon me for not writing earlier, though I know some uneasiness may exist among those who have friends in the 46th regiment, P. V., concerning it.

On Saturday morning our brigade received orders to march, and by one o'clock were on their way towards Centreville, being ordered to join the "Army of the Potomac under General M'Clellan at that point, the other brigade of our division having preceded us, leaving Gen. Shields in command at Winchester. Passing through a beautiful country we reached Berryville, distant eleven miles, by evening, and "pitched our tents" just outside the village. Secessionism here, as well as at Winchester, strongly predominates, though a few loyal hearts gave us a cordial welcome. Continued our march on Sunday morning, but on arriving at the Shenandoah river found the bridge broken, and men were at once sent forward to construct a pontoon bridge, the regiment the meanwhile resting upon the roadside. Just as we were in readiness to move forward, the whole brigade was ordered back to Berryville, from whence it started at 11 o'clock P. M., for Winchester, making a forced march, the night being very dark—and arriving within sight of the city just as the sun rose, when a halt was made, and while momentarily awaiting for the order, and as each rumor of the terrible battle of the day before reached us, the excitement became intense, and our boys were eagre for the fray, as it was anticipated that Jackson might possibly renew the attack.

From what we could learn relative to the attack, it appears that Jackson was misled concerning the evacuation of Winchester by our troops, supposing our whole force had left, save a small detachment as guard, and consequently expected an easy victory, as on Saturday afternoon, only an hour or two after our departure, Ashby's cavalry were drawn up in line, only a few miles from the city, and two pieces of artillery placed in position. Towards evening an advance was made by the rebels—four companies of our brigade, including one from the 46th Pennsylvania, under command of Major Mathews, holding them in check until General Shields' forces arrived, when a small skirmish ensued, during which the General was wounded by the bursting of a shell.

On Sunday morning, Jackson having been reinforced, the attack was renewed with more vigor, followed by very severe fighting, the rebels slowly giving way, and late in the afternoon a desperate charge was made by several of our regiments, taking five or six pieces of artillery, and ending in the utter rout of the rebels. It was during this charge that the gallant Col. Murray, of the 84th Pennsylvania, fell, while leading his brave boys on to victory. Thus has another hero been offered a sacrifice upon the alter of patriotism—another generous, noble-hearted man—one whose loss will be keenly felt—taken from among us—but ever will his memory be cherished. Peace to his ashes.

By seven o'clock we were again ordered forward, and marching through Winchester found all excitement and confusion, people running to and fro, ambulances loaded with wounded, whose groans were truly distressing, waiting to be unloaded at the temporary hospitals which had been prepared, and everything betokening how terrible the contest had been. As we proceeded along the Strasburg pike, the road was nearly filled with ambulances and stragglers from the field of battle, nearly all bearing some tropy of the fight, and all, more or less, begrimmed with powder. Shortly after passing the battle field, in which our two hundred dead bodies still lay unburied, we threw off our knapsacks, so exciting did the pursuit become, and by evening, when within two miles of Cedar creek, on the other side of which Jackson was encamped, weary and nearly worn out, having marched for nearly forty-eight hours, we bivouaced for the night, building large fires, and lay down upon the ground without any blankets, and many not having overcoats. The night was cold, but all arose in the morning ready to push forward, and with some slight skirmishing by our bateries in front, we reached Strasburg about noon or a little after. Jackson, however,, proved too skillful at retreating to allow us to catch him, but we harrassed him so much that he was compelled to bury many of his dead, which he had taken with him, along the roadside, in order to lighten his wagons.—It was in fact the greatest rout of the war, and while our loss was large, yet his was double that of ours. The pomp and pageantry of soldiering is very fascinating, quite romantic, but when we see the dreadful realities of war as we did on that day, the heart sickens with horror over the bloody slaughter; yet the rebellion must be crushed.

The whole of the Fifth army corps are now lying around Strasburg awaiting orders, Gen. Banks being here in person. I cannot tell you more.

Lieut. Whitman, of company "D," has been detached and is now acting Aide de-camp to Col. Donnelly of the 28th New York, who commands our brigade, Gen. Williams having been promoted to the command of the division, formerly under command of Gen. Banks. The promotion of Lieut. Whitman to such a responsible position will gratify his many friends at home. More anon.

SOLDIER.

Direct letters to "Winchester, Va," until further orders.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT MECHANICSBURG.—We direct the attention of our Mechanicsburg friends to the advertisement of J. S. Dellett, wholesale and retail druggist, found in another column of this morning's TELEGRAPH. Mr. Dellett keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted supply of drugs and medicines of every description, from which country merchants and physicians can make advantageous selections.

GEORGE PEABODY, the American banker in England, has realised a fortune which yields him an annual income of £70,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bull Run Russell Ordered Away from the Army.

NAVAL CADETS.

The Commission on State Prisoners.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT.

THE SPEEDY TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS.

TRAVEL TO MOUNT VERNON RESUMED.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

Capt. A. H. Harwood, of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, in reply to a letter of representative Sedgwick, says under the present system of appointment hardly fifty per centum of the naval cadets graduate. This is because no care is taken in selecting at first pupils who have the rudiments of education, either intellectual or moral, and because ungovernable, ignorant and idle boys, expelled or permitted to resign, are sometimes re-nominated by members of Congress.

Capt. Harwood expressed the hope that the power to re-appoint, after the nomination has once been rejected for cause will be taken away.

The naval academy board in concluding their review of certain suggestions, say a permanent locality of the institution is of great importance, and also attaching another frigate for naval practice.

The latter has for some time been contemplated by the Navy Department.

The commission on State prisoners will commence their sessions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Monday.

After completing their business they will proceed to Boston.

The bill, which passed the Senate to day, for the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia, was introduced by Senator Wilson on the 16th of December and reported back from the committee for the District on the 13th of February, with amendments, which, however, do not effect the principles or plans of emancipation as embodied in the original bill.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post-roads have agreed to report a bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails. In accordance with a recommendation of the Postmaster General, it requires all railroad companies to contract with the department for this purpose, and in case of failure to agree upon the price, the Court of Claims is to be the arbiter, whose decision shall be final on both parties.

It is not probable the House will finally act on the bill till Monday, and in the meantime the many amendments made in committee of the whole on the state of the Union will be printed.

The following has been issued from the office of the Provost Marshal:

SPECIAL ORDER No. 343.

The steamer Thomas Collyear, under the control of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, will be allowed to resume her trips to Mount Vernon. No other vessel or boat will be allowed to land at that place.

[Signed] Major W. J. DOSTER,
Provost Marshal.

C. E. ROBINSON, *Adjutant.*

W. H. Russell, LL. D., correspondent of the London *Times*, who had followed one of our army corps into Virginia, has been ordered back. He reached this city this morning, with all his traps.

Information has been received here from Richmond to the effect that the owners of tobacco warehouses design raising foreign flags over them, for their protection, in case of a bombardment of the city by the Union troops.

Lord Edward Clinton, Lord Edward Cavendish, Lord R. Cecil and L. V. Williams, Esq., all of England, arrived in this city yesterday, and are now at Williard's Hotel.

Captain Ericsson, who built the Monitor, is also at Willard's.

Important from New Mexico

Fort Union Reinforced And Safe.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE REBELS AGAINST THE FORT.

The Union Forces Still Beleagured at Fort Craig.

A Rebel Provisional Government Organized at Santa Fee.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.

[*Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.*]

FROM FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO, March 18.—Col. Stough's Colorado regiment of volunteers, 950 strong, arrived here five days ago. The effective fighting force now here is 1,400, sufficient to defend this depot against any force the rebels can bring against us. We have stores enough to last our troops three months.

This fort is the strongest on the frontier, being seven hundred and fifty feet square, with parapets seven feet high, and a ditch eight feet deep and fifteen wide. It contains wells, stock and magazines. Ordnance for the works have been received, and will probably be mounted immediately.

At the latest advices Col. Canby was still shut up at Fort Craig, two hundred and fifty miles south of here, and the Texans, twenty-four hundred strong, were at Albusquerke, with twenty pieces of artillery, about half way between here and Fort Craig. Other accounts say, the rebel Colonels Steele and Baylor, with eighteen hundred Texans, are advancing on this fort.

The Texans hold Santa Fee where they have organized a provisional government with Gen. Pelham as Governor. If a forward movement can be made, without jeopardizing this depot, it will be done and an effort made to relieve Col. Canby, and then reclaim Santa Fee and Albusquerkue. Colonel Stough as next ranking officer, is in command of this department while Col. Canby is penned up in Fort Craig.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE RECENT TORNADO.

DISASTERS ALONG THE RIVER.

Little Damage done to the Union Fleet at Island No. 10.

The Guns and Mortar Boats Uninjured.

THE BOMBARDMENT STILL PROGRESSING.

CHICAGO, April 3.

[*Special Dispatch to the Tribune.*]

CAIRO.—A small craft tied to the levee at the foot of Front street, opposite the St. Charles hotel, occupied by a poor man and family, consisting of five persons, parted moorings during the gale yesterday. All on board were drowned. The wharf boat belonging to the Ohio and Mobile railroad was blown across the river, and is now entangled in the bushes on the Kentucky shore.

At Paducah the storm was very severe, unroofing thirty houses, including the marine hospital and a large warehouse adjoining the wharf boat. The damage done to steamers and property along the river is immense.

The Evansville packet, "Courier," barely escaped destruction.

The storm was exceedingly violent in the vicinity of the Cumberland river, but we are without particulars.

The steamer Universe has just returned from a successful search for the steamer Philadelphia, reported sunk. She was found one mile this side of Columbus. Her crew were taken off, excepting three men, who left the Philadelphia in a skiff, and have not been heard from since.

Nothing of interest from New Madrid.

10.30, P. M.

The Pike has just arrived from the Island, with intelligence to 1 P. M. The damage to the fleet is less than was anticipated. The gunboats and mortars are uninjured. Two transports, the Pike and Swallow, are damaged considerably.

The bombardment is still carried on vigorously, but the results are unknown.

FROM ISLAND No. 10.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM FLAG OFFICER FOOTE.

A HAZARDOUS FEAT.

An Expedition from the Union Fleet Captures a Rebel Fort.

The Force Spike the Guns and Retire Without Loss.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

UNITED STATES FLAG STEAMER BENTON,
OFF ISLAND No. 10, *April* 1,

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of War:

Last night an armed boat expedition was fitted out from the squadron and the land forces at this point, under the command of Colonel Roberts, of the 42d Illinois regiment. The five boats comprising the expedition were in charge of first master J. V. Jehnson, of the St. Louis, assisted by Fourth Master G. P. Lord, of the Benton, Fourth Master Pierce, of the Cincinnati, Fourth Master Morgan, of the Pittsburg, and master's mate Scoodle, of the Mound City, each with a boat's crew of ten men from their respective vessels, carrying in all one hundred men, exclusive of officers, under command of Col. Roberts. At midnight the boats reached the upper or No. 1 fort, and pulling directly in its face, carried it, receiving only the harmless fire of two sentinels, who ran on, discharging their muskets, while the rebel troops in the vicinity rapidly retreated, whereupon Col. Roberts spiked the six guns mounted in the fort, and retired with the boats uninjured. The commanding officer represents all under his command, from their coolness and determination, as being ready to perform more hazardous service had it been required to the fulfilment of the object of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c., your servant,

A. H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer.

RE-ELECTION OF GOV. SPRAGUE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.

Governor Sprague and the rest of the present incumbents of the State officers, were re-elected yesterday without opposition. The vote was light, only about 11,000 ballots being cast.—The General Assembly is divided politically very nearly as it was last year. The Democrats and Constitutional Union Party, have a majority, in grand committee, of about thirty-six.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, (Cal.,) proceeded to speak against the measure.

Mr. TENEYCK, (N. J.,) said he would have much preferred a bill providing for gradual emancipation, and the submission of the question to the people of the District.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the bill so as in giving testimony before the commissioners no witness shall be excluded on account of color. Agreed to—yeas 86, nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlisle, Davis, Kennedy, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Willey, Wilson, (Mo.,) and Wright—10.

Mr. CLARK's substitute was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Wright, and it was rejected—Yeas, Messrs. Bayard, Carlisle, Davis, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Sherman, Willey and Wright—10; nays, 29.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend the second section of the bill to require that the claimant, in making his petition for payment, should take the oath that he had not borne arms in rebellion to the government, or given aid and comfort thereto.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to add a proviso that such oath of the party to the petition shall not be evidence to the facts therein stated. Agreed to, and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. BROWNING moved to amend so that the average price be $500, instead of $300, and that one-half be retained by the Secretary of the Treasuary, to be paid to the person liberated. If he emigrates to another country, he said we should do something more than simply liberate the negro. He did not believe the two races could live together with mutual advantage.—Indeed, with all his horror of slavery, he was not sure but that if the two races must live together, the best way was to leave them remain in the relation of master and slave.

Mr. BROWNING's amendment was rejected—yeas, Messrs. Browning, Davis, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Willey and Wright, 10; nays, 31.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment that the owner of persons held to service shall file the name and description of the person to be liberated by the bill, within twenty days after making the claim for payment, on such time as the commissioner shall limit, under the penalty of forfeiture of the claim; and that the clerk of the court shall issue certificates of manumission to the persons liberated. Adopted.

Mr. M'DOUGALL offered a substitute for the bill similar to the one offered by Mr. Wright, providing for a gradual emancipation and compensation, and the submission of the question to the people of the District. Rejected—yeas 10, nays 25.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to aid in the voluntary emigration of persons liberated by the bill, and other persons of color in the district, to Hayti, Liberia, or some other country. Agreed to.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, and it passed, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane, (Ind.,) Lane, (Kan.,) Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson, (Mass.)—29.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlisle, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDongal Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson, (Mo.,) and Wright—14

Applause in the galleries when the chair declared the vote. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An amendment was adopted that no writ, summons or other process issued by a justice of the peace in any criminal case or equity suit commenced by the United States, or any State, shall be subject to the payment of stamp duty.

The medicine schedule was altered so as to provide that medicines, cosmetics and perfumeries, by whatever name the same have been, now are, or hereafter, be called or distinguished, shall pay, when valued or sold at twenty-five cents, one cent; not exceeding fifty cents, two cents; not exceeding seventy-five cents, three cents; not exceeding one dollar, four cents, and for every fifty cent or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, two cents. Playing cards shall pay twenty cents per pack.

The consideration of the income sections, which was passed over yesterday, was now resumed.

An amendment was adopted, including telegraph, gas or express corporations under the income duty. It was provided that the nett gains, profits and incomes only shall be estimated, and that the duties on incomes shall be payable on or before the 30th of June, 1865, and in each year thereafter until and including the year 1866, and no longer.

Among other amendments adopted was one that furs of all descriptions, when made up, shall be charged three per centum ad valorem.

All the sections were acted upon, excepting the two relating to appropriation, and allowance, and drawbacks. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

MARKETS BY TLEGRAPH

NEW YORK, April 3.

Cotton firmer—sales 1,500 bales. Flour firm—sales 14 000 bbls. Wheat firm—sales 11,000 bus. at $1 30@1 37 for red, $1 26 for Chicago spring. Corn—sales 9,600 bus. at 58@60c. Beef firm. Pork firm and active.—Lard firm and active. Whisky steady at 22½@23.

FORT DELAWARE.—This fort, to which the Confederate prisoners taken near Winchester, Va., have been sent, is a powerful stone fortification on the Pea Patch Island, in the middle of the Delaware bay.

The Pea Patch is a large island, in the centre of which stands Fort Delaware, one of the best fortifications in the country, mounting three tiers of guns. It is two miles from the fort to either shore, and the island contains a number of residences outside of the fort, so that it can be made a prison place for at least a thousand prisoners. The present installment of prisoners will, it is stated, be confined within the stone fortress. The garrison of the place consists of a company of regulars, and a few itinerant parties of artillerists that go down to the Pea Patch to practice artillery evolutions.

LARGE CAPTURE OF REBEL POWDER.—Official information has been received at headquarters that Lieutenant A. W. Christian, Missouri militia, on the 19th instant, captured one hundred and twenty-five kegs of powder, buried on the farm of Mrs. Sarah B. Brooker, near Warrensburg; and that on the 22d, Lieutenant J. M. Jewell, with twenty men, had a skirmish with rebels near the same place, killing four of them. Our loss was one killed and one badly wounded. *St. Louis Democrat, 31st ult.*

THE REV. DR. MOORE, of Richmond, delivered a lecture in that city on the origin and meaning of words, in which many curious facts were developed, among which were that the word *Davis* means "God with us," and that *Lincoln*, when subjected to etymological anaysis, means "on the verge of a precipice." Wonderful Moore!

LEOTARD, the gymnast, has just concluded an engagement for two years, in England, by which he binds himself to give eight performances a week. For this he is to receive his expenses, namely, suitable "bed and board," and $500 a week, or no less than £26,000 a year, equal to $13,000.

"SIR," said the doctor to the judge, "the conduct of England toward our government is infamous, and never will be forgiven. She has completely destroyed all affections for our mother country—she has cut the umbilical cord." "True," said the judge, "and thereby lost her naval supremacy."