Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1862.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	66	49
12 " M.	00	58
6 " P. M.	00	32
Barometer,		29 7-10

Fight Between a United States Senator and a Marshal.

We learn from the Wheeling *Intelligencer* that, on Saturday last, E. M. Norton, United States Marshal, and John S. Carlile, United States Senator, met near the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, when the former struck the latter with his fist. The two distinguished gentlemen then clinched and proceeded to strike and wool one another for about two consecutive minutes, when some gentlemen interfered and they were separated. The affair created a ripple of excitement upon the quiet Rialto where it occurred, and there was some running to and fro on the part of the populace. The difficulty had its origin in a letter addressed by Marshal Norton to Senator Carlile, charging him with acting in bad faith in the procurement of certain military appointments. Mr. Carlile, feeling offended at Marshal Norton's letter, wrote a reply in which he intimated that the Marshal had not acted the gentleman, and didn't understand or appreciate the relations which one gentleman should sustain towards another. Mr. Carlile procured the publication in the *Press* newspaper of both the letter of Mr. Norton and his reply. Some other letters passed between the parties, and a protracted effort was made on the part of the Marshal to induce Mr. Carlile to withdraw the offensive language, which he refused to do, and a fight was the consequence. A warrant was served upon Mr. Norton, which he has yet to answer.

We are pleased to learn by a telegraphic dispatch received last evening from Chicago, that our townsman, William E. Stockton, who is a member of the Chicago Light Artillery, and who was engaged in the late battle at Pittsburgh, Tenn., escaped unhurt, although we regret to learn that the company lost four killed and seventeen wounded.

The Expedition to Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We are indebted to a gentleman on board the steamer "Marengo," one of the vessels fitted out by our citizens to visit Pittsburgh, Tenn., to render assistance to the wounded soldiers, for the following letter descriptive of the trip westward:

STEAMER "MARENGO," Saturday, April 12th.

We are now near Parkersburg, and getting along very comfortably, although not quite so fast as could be desired. Our boats are lashed together, after running separately to some 30 miles below Wheeling. Our company is very pleasant, and all are intent upon the objects of our mission. The ladies of both boats are busy making bandages, lint, pillow cases, etc., while the gentlemen find full employment in the construction of cots for the wounded—planed lumber for which was put on board before we started.

We had a rare scene to-day at a little place on the Virginia shore, called Sistersville—the same place where a party from Wheeling, last summer, captured a brass field piece which the secesh had hid in an old barn. Our boat stopped to get some supplies. A large motley crowd collected on the wharf boat in costumes of all shapes and colors, in which walnut bark predominated. And oh! such hats! Dr. McCook went down to the guard to have a talk with them. He asked them what they were all doing there. A man, who looked rather more intelligent than the rest, replied that they had met to elect a captain of a militia company—that this was their second meeting, but they could get no one to serve. The doctor then let loose upon them in a style the form of which those who know him will be able to imagine. His expressions of scorn for a set of fellows who could not afford a man willing to serve as captain at a time like this were admirably severe and pointed. He then reasoned with them, appealing to their manhood, and the good of their children and their country, to come out boldly on the side of the Union and against treason. The effect was curious. Some were evidently highly pleased, while others looked embarrassed and foolish. One old man, who had the fire of 1812 in his eye, seemed to enjoy it very much, although he kept very quiet. Finally the doctor called for three cheers for the Union and the Constitution. They were given with a will by nearly all. A few kept silent. Next he called for a response to a strong, but not profane, malediction upon Jeff. Davis and his bogus government. Three cheers were again given, when the boat moved off amid good humored parting salutations between the two parties. The address on the whole was a severe one, but the fellows were pleased, and it did them good.

Sunday Morning.—We expect to reach Cincinnati about 3 o'clock. The river is quite high, with considerable drift floating. It is raining. The country is very beautiful; the wheat fields are splendid; the peach trees in full bloom, and some of the earlier trees beginning to put on their green livery.

We have had religious exercises morning and evening since we started, Rev. Dr. McLaren being our chaplain. He will preach this morning. Our consort, the "Hailman," has gone ahead to procure some things at Cincinnati. It runs faster than our boat.

I shall write from other points as we proceed. U.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Rafting.

The Allegheny river, during the past few days, has been covered with rafts of lumber, quietly and slowly floating to market. The "run" has been very heavy, and so numerous are the rafts that steamboat navigation has been seriously impeded, it being necessary for ascending boats to "lay to," when they encounter a large fleet of rafts, owing to the danger of collisions. Much of the lumber, shingles, etc., finds a market here, but the greater portion of it passes down the Ohio.

The city now contains at least a regiment of sturdy raftsmen, who are known at a glance by their rough and rugged exterior. They have money to spend, and are leaving considerable quantities in the clothing stores, and other business houses. The younger men are patronizing the "ten cent jewelry shops," and won't their sweethearts smile when these "costly gems" are laid in their laps as tokens of unchanging affection!

The Cornplanter Indians are down in more than usual numbers, and all seem to behave themselves with unusual propriety. We have seen no drunkenness or disorder among them as yet, and if they leave without "kicking up a shindy" they will exhibit quite an improvement in morals.

The steamers on the Allegheny river will reap a harvest this week, carrying these men back to their homes. Three or four hundred, it was expected, would leave to-day.

A Defaulting Postmaster.

Harvey C. Marks, postmaster at Somerset under Buchanan's administration, was brought to the city last week and lodged in jail on a capias issued by U. S. District Attorney Carnahan. He is a defaulter to the Government, it is alleged, to the amount of about $6,000. His bail was only for *six hundred*. In August last judgment was obtained for the amount of the bond, and also against Marks for the excess of indebtedness. Failing to pay the judgment, Marks, as stated, was arrested on a capias. On Saturday he applied to the U. S. Court, through Ross Forward, Esq., to have the judgment against him opened, alleging that he was not indebted to the government; that a mistake had been made in his account with the Post Office Department. The Court finally consented to open the judgment, and to allow him a trial by jury at the coming term, conditioned upon his paying the costs which have accrued, amounting to some two hundred dollars.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The New York *Tribune* says it is understood that financial arrangements have been consummated by which the prosecution of work on the Atlantic and Great Western Road will be resumed with energy. When the broad guage cars can be run from St. Louis to the Long Dock, and freight be delivered without a single change of cars, the Erie road will possess advantages superior to any route on this continent.

Oil Shipments by River.

There are fifteen steamers and towboats plying between this city and Oil creek, whose average capacity is about 800 bbls. each. The flatboats of all classes foot up about 300. Nearly two-thirds of these are employed on Oil creek, in transporting oil from the wells to the mouth of Oil creek. The balance are employed to carry the oil to Pittsburgh. The capacity of the boats employed on the creek will average fully 100 barrels each: those employed on the river about 500 bbls. each.

The steamers average three trips a week, when the river is in good boating stage, and the towboats about two. It takes a flatboat from three to four days to make the trip from Oil City to Pittsburgh. Besides this a large quantity comes down the river in bulk and rafts.

GOOD LUCK.—A few days ago, John Knox, of Adams county, sold an old book case for a few cents. The purchaser afterwards disposed of it to a neighbor for fifty cents, who after removing it to his home, examined the drawers, where he found a five dollar note on the Gettysburg Bank, a five dollar gold piece, and a dollar in silver, carefully put away—making in all $11. This same individual a few years ago purchased a similar piece of furniture in the same way, which was afterwards found to contain $80.

POISONED.—A little girl, aged two years, daughter of Mr. James Clouser, Reading, on Sunday last, during the temporary absence of the family, gained access to a bottle of corrosive sublimate, left standing in a closet, and drank a portion of it, from the effects of which she died on Sunday evening.

RECRUITING STOPPED.—All the officers of the various Pennsylvania Regiments who have been stationed in this city on recruiting service, have received orders to cease enlisting men, to dispose of the furniture and to close up their recruiting offices. They have not as yet been ordered away.

POST OFFICE AT OIL CITY.—No less than 22,856 letters have been mailed and received at the Oil City Postoffice, during the last quarter. This, for a town of a little over two years of age, is doing very well, and is an increase over the previous quarter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW WINDER.—Herrmann the great Prestidigitateur is coming here to bewilder us all next Monday. Herrmann has no apparatus. He is a born conjuror. His natural state is conjuring. It is impossible for him to do anything in a simple manner. At Brussels he gave the waiter at a restaurant two five franc pieces, and behold they turn into eggs at the waiter touches them, and then he is dismayed. Herrmann bids the waiter break the eggs, and, presto, behold the two pieces of money. But it is useless to say more. Herrmann is a living wonder, and everybody must and will go to see Herrmann at Concert Hall. The sale of reserved seats for the first two nights, commences on Saturday morning, at Mellors Music store. He stays here but a few nights only.

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.—A clergyman writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says: "Last spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches could not preach a sermon of ordinary length without hoarseness; but now (with the assistance of "Troches") I have in the past five weeks preached some forty sermons."

DR. ROBERT HUNTER, of New York, has arrived in the city and taken rooms at the Monongahela House, where he can be consulted daily from nine until five o'clock. His treatment is confined exclusively to throat and lung diseases, including catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma and consumption. He is the founder of the system of inhalation, and is a physician of long experience. See advertisement in another column.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 54, Market street, one door from 3d street, where he is now opening a large and well selected stock of spring and summer goods, direct from New York. Having purchased for cash, he is prepared to offer inducements in both price and quality to all who may favor him with their patronage.

THE PLACE TO GET THEM.—If any of our readers desire Spring Clothing, fashionable and well made, at prices according to times, they can procure them by calling on Messrs. W. H. Moffese & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square, Allegheny. They have lately received their new Spring stock, and a better selection we have never seen.

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to.

ATTENTION! SOLDIERS.—Protect your health; no sensible man will leave the city without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 225

THE OIL resources is another proof how greatly the old Keystone State has been blessed, and Carnahan's clothing store, Federal street, near the Diamond, is another proof that good clothing can be had for cash in our sister city.

WE would call attention to the advertisement of Dr. Rogers' Citrate of Magnesia. It is pronounced a most excellent medicine by those have used it.

OMNIBUS BALLS will be taken at Hunt's Book Store, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at the Omnibus office, No. 405, Liberty street. Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to. †

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homœpathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets. †

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. †

DIED:

CLEMMENTS—On Monday morning at 4½ o'clock, MINNIE A. L. CLEMMENTS, aged 21 years.

Her funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, precisely, from the residence of her uncle, John S. Campbell, No. 282 Pennsylvania Avenue. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CRAIG—On Monday morning, April 14th, at 18 o'clock, ELIZABETH CRAIG, aged 79 years.

The funeral will take place TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, Birmingham, at the Ferry Landing. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NICHOLSON—At the residence of Mr. Robert Bailey, East Liberty, on Saturday, at 4½ o'clock p. m., of consumption, Mr. JOHN M. NICHOLSON, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave Dr. A. C. Murdoch's office, 115 Fourth street, at 8 o'clock.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

HENRY G. HALE & CO.,

(Successors to James C. Watt,)

Are now receiving their Spring Stock, comprising every variety of goods adapted to men and boy's wear, which, in extent, choice taste and price will compare favorably with any in the trade.

French, American and West of England Cloths, of the best makes, of every shade and quality—a very large assortment; Cassimeres and Doeskins; Super Black French Doeskins; Super Black French Cassimeres; Fancy Cassimeres in every variety; Ribbed, Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Silk Mixed Cassimeres of every shade and color.

VESTINGS—Fancy Silk and Satin Vestings, new styles; Super Black Satin and Silk Vestings; Mutlasa and Fancy Silk Vestings; White Figured Silk and Satin Vestings.

Also, every variety of goods for Business Coats; like wise a very choice selection of Furnishing Goods adapted to gentlemen's wear.

Soliciting an early call from our friends and the public, any orders entrusted to our care will meet with prompt attention and punctuality in all cases.

HENRY G. HALE & CO., Merchant Tailors,
mh12 Cor. Penn and St. Clair streets.

43 FIFTH STREET.

CHARLOTTE BLUME Sole Agent for WM. KNABE & CO.'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS, AND GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS. Warranted for Five Years.

BLOATED HERRING.—Just received, a supply of this celebrated Fish, nicely smoked, and put up in small boxes for family use, for sale by the dozen, at the family grocery store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,
sp12 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 12, 1862.

It is only fair to your readers to close up the final hours with the unnoticed events of the session. The law, that in its practical effect will cause the most change in the habits of the mass of our citizens, is that prohibiting cattle, horses, sheep and hogs from running at large. This bill passed finally the night before the adjournment, and is signed by the Governor, and is now the law. The last section also repeals all old local laws of three or four counties in this vicinity, regulating the right and character of the old-fashioned Virginia fences. This local bill has not been found in any digest for the last quarter of a century, and was only known to a chance old magistrate or enquiring lawyer. In fact, it was a trap to catch the mass at the expense of some sly old fox. Now, it had better be at once known, that all cattle and hogs running at large are liable to be taken up as strays, and may, unless reclaimed, be sold under the laws regulating estrays. This policy prevails in many of the densely populated counties of Eastern Pennsylvania, all over New England, and in every country in Europe. Owners of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, if they intend to pasture them on their neighbors, will probably find that this is more costly than keeping them enclosed.

I had better notice a few items of proposed local legislation, which failed to pass both houses. The most important of this character is the bill authorizing the county authorities to compromise the railroad debt. This bill passed both houses, but the clerks of the Senate neglected to certify it in time to be presented to the Governor for his signature. The bills to authorize the two cities to compromise are laws and perhaps that will do to commence on. The failure of the county bill will enable those interested to exchange opinions and notice things before next winter. The bill to repeal the act authorizing the widening of Yellow alley also failed. That is before a board of intelligent and prudent viewers. The majority of the delegation did not deem it well to interfere while thus pending. The bill chartering WM. McKee's ferry also failed. The objections to this were very urgently pressed, and have made exceptions enough to please the objectors would have left nothing of any use. The bill to repeal the Saw-mill Run toll bridge also failed—with three or four minor things that were only sent in within the last two weeks of the session.

One bill of great general interest, and totally bearing upon every private banker and broker in your city also failed, owing to the wise-headed stubbornness of the Senator from Erie county. The Legislature of 1861 had passed a bill exceedingly odious to the private banking interest of the State. Remonstrances from all quarters poured in upon the Legislature. The Philadelphia bankers are contesting the constitutionality of the act of 1861. Under these circumstances the Committee on Ways and Means, on consultation with heads of departments, had prepared a bill that all agreed would yield about the same revenue as the act of 1861. It passed the House unanimously, and the Senate Committee of Finance all favored it, and even reduced the rates of the House bill. Unfortunately, they permitted it to lie over until the last day of the session, anticipating no objection to it. When called up in Senate Morrow B. Lowry pounced down upon it, avowed that he would speak to midnight to kill the bill; that he would expect the Attorney General of the State to collect $1,000 fine from any private banker in the State that failed to comply with the act of 1861. This Erie Senator has a mania on the subject of bankers and brokers—all of which he says approved his election. In fact, as he hardly escaped defeat in a district that usually polls a party majority of 2,500 votes, it is probable that most of the latter portion of his party friends cut him. If they did not, his conduct on this bill shows that they ought to have done so. This conduct of Lowry was the most discreditable specimen of spleen I ever witnessed in a Legislative body. He did not even conceal his unworthy motive.

The *Post*, I understand, has been pitching into Dr. Gross and Judge Shannon for their support of the Congressional Apportionment bill. I suppose the editor would have been fully satisfied if they had sustained the abominable gerrymander of Cessna. Had the Democrats shown any disposition to act fairly they might have had the support of some moderate men. But the advice of a few reckless woulds-be leaders carried the day from the opening to the close of the session. There is scarcely a doubt that like counsels will control the Democracy when they assemble in State convention on the 4th of July. The friends of the old Buchanan regime are now making arrangements to control the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. I suppose that neither Dr. Gross nor Judge Shannon are anxious to enlist under that banner. The Congressional bill just passed is fully as fair as any one ever passed in this State. The inequalities of the act of 1861 are cured in that of 1862. The bill is much fairer in political principles than the bill of Cessna, for which the Democrats voted. Their stubborness in sticking to this bill of abominations was full and ample excuse for the moderate men of the House in supporting the much fairer bill of the Senate. The *Post* cannot make much capital by turning its back on the Douglas Democracy and enlisting under the black flag borne aloft by Vallandigham and his fellow traitors.

FORT PITT.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

THE GREAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The proprietor of this Medicine having made it the study of years to concentrate the life of the Pine Tree into a Medicine for diseases of the Lungs and Throat, is now offering to suffering humanity the result of his experience. This truly great and good medicine is prepared with much care, the tar being distilled expressly for it, is therefore free from all impurities of common tar.

It has cured more cases of Consumption than any known remedy on earth.

It will cure BRONCHITIS.

It will cure ASTHMA.

It will cure SORE THROAT AND BREAST.

It will cure COUGHS AND COLDS, and is an invaluable remedy for the diseases of the KIDNEYS and URINARY COMPLAINTS.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits. ☜

If you have the Dyspepsia use WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS, and if they do not cure you go to the agent of whom you purchased them, and receive your money.

Please call at his store and get a descriptive circular. A box of Pills sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of One Dollar.

D. Q. C. WISHART, Proprietor,
No. 10 South Second street, Phila.

Sold by: R. KEYSER, No. 140 Woodstreet.
ap8-dawtf

WALL PAPER—

EVERY VARIETY,

STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE.

NEW PATTERNS,

From the most celebrated manufacturers of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, comprising a very extensive and complete assortment for sale by

THOMAS PALMER,

NO. 91 WOOD ST., BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH.

Second door below Diamond alley.

TRIOMPHE DE GARD STRAWBERRY PLANTS, the best in all respects, and the most profitable, 50c per dozen; $2 per 100; $10 per 1,000. [ap12:1dawT] J. KNOX, 25 Fifth st.

WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY PLANTS, the most productive of all Strawberries, 25c per dozen, $1 per 100, $5 per 1,000. ap12:1dawT J. KNOX, No. 25 Fifth st.

ENVELOPES!!!—We call the attention of CASH BUYERS to a superior lot of LETTER ENVELOPES. We have for sale at LOW PRICES. Samples and circulars sent free.
mh31:1md HASKINS & CO., 34 Beekman street, New York.

ENGLISH WALL PAPER.—20 bales of high colors, extra wide, just received per steamer from Liverpool, for sale by
mh29 W. P. MARSHALL.

CALKING IRONS AND LIVE OAK MALLETS for sale by
ap5 SOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

BUTTER.—5 bbls. fresh Roll Butter received this day by express, and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
ap14 Corner Market and First streets.

HOMINY—20 bbls. white Flint Hominy for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

COMPENSATION TO THE BORDER STATES.

The Abolition of Slavery in the District.

BEAUREGARD REPORTED DEAD.

Observance of Thanksgiving.

PASSES TO LOYAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Expected Assault on Savannah, Ga.

THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE

&c., &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1862.

The President has approved the action of Congress in reference to the offer of compensation to the Border States, in case they agree to emancipate their slaves.

Four Democrats—Odell, Haight, English and Brown—voted for the abolition of slavery in the District. The President will sign the bill to-day.

Rebel accounts from Virginia, assure us of the death of Beauregard.

The Thanksgiving proclamation was heartily observed yesterday in this city, New York, and Washington. Conservative Philadelphians are quite up to Pittsburgh in this respect.

An official order of Secretary Stanton grants passes to loyal correspondents to accompany our armies.

Latest Port Royal accounts to the seventh, state that our troops would assault Savannah.

The *Inquirer's* correspondence says the Monitor's position is in the direct channel between the Rip Raps and the fort. The Merrimac must take this course to get to sea, or to get up to Yorktown to aid in defence there. All her efforts to entice the Monitor from her position have been unavailing. It was with this view of provoking her to abandon her well chosen position, that the rebel gunboats captured three schooners almost within range of the Monitor's guns. The scheme failed, however, and the Merrimac is still a prisoner—an neither escape to sea nor reach Yorktown, without passing the Monitor. The schooners captured were almost worthless, apart from the mortifying fact that they were taken by rebels, and our flag lowered to theirs in the presence of our army and the French and English ships of war lying in the Roads.

The Merrimac is said to draw two feet more water than formerly.

The little Naugatuck's one hundred pound rifled gun out-ranged the Merrimac's batteries on Friday. R.

Capture of Rebel Schooners.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The U. S. steamer Hercules, Thos. S. Dungan, Lieut. Commanding, reached this port this morning, having with her the schooner Bride, previously reported as being captured, and the sloops Wren and Velma, both of Great Wicomico River, on the western shore of Virginia, also captured prizes.

The Hercules left this port a short time since, towing down the Light-ship, which had previously been fitted up for the tail of the Horse-shoe. After this Lieut. Dungan cruised in the vicinity of Smith's Island, and succeeded in capturing the schooners Whig and Bride. He then placed on board of the latter Lieut. J. G. Baker, with an armed crew, who on Friday night observed the schooner in Cogers Straits, off Fog Island Light, the sloop Wren. After a chase of two hours she was run ashore at Shark's Point by her crew, who escaped. The sloop was immediately burned, but no goods or chattels of any description were found in her. In the sloop were found the remnants of certain papers which had been partially burned. Among them was a permit or license to trade, signed by the Clerk of Northumberland county, Virginia.

The Hercules, with her new consorts, then cruised about, and on Sunday a sail was noticed about six miles off, steering directly for the steamer, which at that moment was anchored. The steamer immediately got under way and proceeded towards the vessel, the Captain of which, on perceiving the Hercules, changed his course and endeavored to effect his escape. After a chase of half an hour the Hercules came up to the vessel, which proved to be the sloop Velma, having on her stern the name of Bridgeport, though she hailed from the Great Wicomico River, Western Virginia. Possession was taken, with the Captain, Samuel D. Hankford, of Great Annemessix, and the crew, with five passengers from Richmond, one of whom was a Captain in the rebel army. On searching the Velma there was found a large mail, containing about 200 letters, a large number of which were addressed to persons in Baltimore, and a larger number to persons in various parts of Maryland. In searching the crew there was also found $2,000 in old Virginia bank notes.

The Velma had sometime previously been cleared from this port for Pokomoke Sound, with a cargo consisting of provisions of various kinds. This cargo, instead of being discharged in Maryland ports, was taken over to Great Wicomico River, and there discharged within the boundaries of Virginia. The sloop was in ballast, and was coming back to get a new cargo. The rebel Captain, previous to being captured, burned his commission in the fire, the remnants of which being found among the ashes, he acknowledged the fact, and also that he had been engaged in the battle of Manassas. Lankford, the Captain, is part owner of the vessel, and has been engaged in this contraband trade for five months. The passengers and crew were all, together with those captured by the Reliance, given in charge of Col. Morris, of Fort McHenry.

The following is a list of the passengers on board the Velma: John G. Little, New York; Joseph C. Wilson, late merchant, Baltimore; John Starkey, late of the house of T. T. Martin, of Baltimore, and ditto. McCaffrey, of Baltimore, and H. A. Brooke, son of Prof. N. C. Brooke, of this city, a Captain in the rebel army.

The crew are Capt. Samuel D. Lankford, Robt. H. Cresswell, Samuel Sowers and N. J. Whittington, who is part owner.

John F. McJilton, Esq., the Naval Surveyor of the post, went on board and succeeded in finding the mail and money.

The passengers taken on board the Velma were subsequently taken before the U. S. Marshal, and, strange to say, have all been released. Some of them profess that they were ignorant of the character of the vessel.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 14.—A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Cairo, says that Beauregard called a council of war of all the best rebel Generals before the battle at Pittsburgh. Pillow, Floyd, Breckinridge, Hardee, Bragg, Cheatham, Sidney Johnston, Bushrod Johnston, and the rebel provisional Governor of Kentucky, and a few other gentlemen were present. The following policy was fixed upon: If they beat us they would follow us up and drive us North as far as possible. If they were beaten, they would withdraw their forces from the Border States, and make a desperate stand in the Gulf States.

Van Dorn did not reach Corinth till the fight was over.

The latest news from Pittsburgh state that the rebel force in action was 64,000.

The 9th Illinois could count but 200 effective men on Monday; the 11th Illinois 45, and the 12th Iowa but 17.

Gentlemen from Pittsburgh Landing report that the wounded are well provided for in transports and barracks.

There is no battle expected for some days. heavy rains have made the roads impassable for artillery or army wagons.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The ship Magenta arrived from Calcuta. The ship Ring Door sailed for Sidney.

Edward Stanley will leave here by the steamer of the 21st, to resume the duties of Military Governor of North Carolina. The people of San Francisco who know him, consider him the best man that could have been selected to bring North Carolina back to her allegiance.

The Legislature has passed an act laying a tax of $30 each on all the Chinese in this State, as well as laborers and those working in the mines.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1862.

HOUSE.—The following is the Select Committee appointed by the Speaker, on the question of gradual emancipation of slavery in the slaveholding States, by the people or local authorities thereof, as authorized by the resolution of Mr. White, of Indiana, adopted last Monday, viz:

Messrs. Albert S. White, of Ind., F. P. Blair, of Mo., Geo. P. Fisher, of Delaware, Wm. E. Lehman, of Pa., Cornelius L. Leary, of Md., Killian V. Whaley, of Va., James F. Wilson, of Iowa, Samuel L. Casey, of Ky., and Andrew J. Clements, of Tenn.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring that F. F. Low is not entitled to a seat as representative from the State of California. This resolution is predicated on a paper which has been presented, claiming that California is entitled to three representatives instead of two.

Mr. Dawes also reported a resolution that Samuel E. Daley, of Nebraska, the sitting delegate, is, and that J. Sterling Morton, the contestant, is not entitled to represent that Territory. Also, a resolution asking that the Committee on Elections be discharged from further consideration of the credentials of Joseph Segar, claiming to be admitted to a seat from the 1st Congressional District of Virginia.

These several reports were ordered to be printed, and laid over for future consideration.

Mr. Kelley, of Pa., asked leave to present a petition, 705 feet in length, said to be signed by 15,000 ladies, of one slave and eleven free states, asking for the extinction of slavery. Objection was made to its open presentation, and it was accordingly referred under the rules.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio in favor of such an amendment to the tax bill as may permit the State to collect the same within their respective limits, and determine the compensation of the officers employed. Mr. Cox said these resolutions came too late, perhaps, for their proper influence with this House. The tax bill is now before the Senate, but it is to be hoped that that body will so modify it as to make it more just and equal upon the different localities and interests and less meddlefarious in the objects of taxation, and so change the machinery of its collection that it may be, if possible, entrusted to the states, who shall have the privilege of collecting the same, and of determining the officers and their compensation. Such, he was assured, was the unanimous wish of the Legislature and people of Ohio. The Legislature, in passing these resolutions, was actuated by the present patriotism with no other desire than to have this war tax levied and collected fairly and economically. If this bill is thus modified, the vote of Ohio for it will be much nearer a unit.

Mr. White, of Ind., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report, asking to be discharged from the further considerations of the petitions from citizens of Northern New York and Michigan, praying for the adoption of measures to secure the speedy abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. Rice, of Mo., introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War, if it be not deemed inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate any official information he may have relative to the reported entry, by United States troops from Kansas, into Missouri during the last four months, and the forcible carrying away of slaves, mules, horses, etc., to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, as well as the destruction of the dwellings and farm-houses of peaceable citizens, and whether the said property has been accounted for, or been confiscated, and if so, under what process, etc.

Mr. J. A. Conkling, of N. Y., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed (ayes, 23; nays, 92.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, of Ind., introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House how much of the appropriation recently made for the purchase of cotton seed has been expended, and in what manner the expenditures have been made, what amount of seed has been received, and why the distribution has not been made. Also, what number of agents are employed.

The House voted on the motion made last Monday by Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y., to suspend the rules in order that the bankrupt bill, reported by him from the special committee, be made a special order, and decided the question in the negative—yeas, 56; nays, 47. Two-thirds being necessary.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till the 4th Wednesday in December. Carried—yeas, 67; nay, 50.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution transferring the supervision of the Capitol extension from the Chief of the Interior Departments, and providing that only so much money shall be expended thereon as will protect the materials from the elements, and to complete the dome.

Mr. Blair of Mo., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi to lake Michigan, for the passage of army and naval vessels, government munitions and stores, &c. It proposes, with the consent of the State of Illinois to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The House refused to suspend the rules to make the bill a special order.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Carlile, of Va., presented petitions in favor of allowing the Democratic papers the same privilege of the mails as is enjoyed by the Republican papers.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented a petition seven hundred feet in length, signed by 15,000 women, praying for the abolition of slavery. Several petitions were presented in favor of a banking law and remonstrating against the tax on leaf tobacco.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., presented a memorial from the merchants of Boston, in favor of the Bigelow system of taxation.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., called up the resolution inquiring if further legislation is necessary to enforce the article of war, preventing the reclamation of fugitive slaves from within the lines of the army.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, at some length reviewed the instances that have lately occurred in Hooker's Division, showing that efforts had been made by slave owners to reclaim their slaves within the lines of the army, without the knowledge of the commanding officer; that slaves were taken at Fort Donelson, and carried to Columbus, Ohio, where they were forced to render menial service, under military law, to their rebel masters, thus establishing a system of slavery in a free State. He cited to similar instances in Iowa and Illinois, and thought it was quite time that Congress should adopt some legislation in regard to this matter. There were as many different systems enacted as there were military departments. Some slaves were flogged and returned, others shot, others called contrabands and admitted within the lines, and others prohibited from entering the lines, as in the celebrated order No. 3, of General Halleck, which ought to be at once countermanded, and forever erased, in obedience to popular feeling.

The north-west could not submit to any temporising or compromising policy now. They had suffered too much already, and they demanded that this rebellion should be crushed out. The forts of the South Atlantic were yet to be captured, and must be held for years to come. How should they be garrisoned when captured? He would answer that. He was in favor of garrisoning them in whole or in part by soldiers of African descent, to be commanded by white officers. Our troops would wither under the enervating influence of the climate of the Gulf States.

The confiscation bill was then taken up. Prior to its consideration Mr. Hale, of N. H., resigned his position as Chairman of the Naval Committee, and in order that no misapprehension might occur from this action, he stated that he was influenced by no course outside of the Senate.

Mr. Harris addressed the Senate at length on the confiscation measure favoring the bill he had introduced. He said a confiscation law was imperiously demanded for the personal prosecution of traitors. He thought it would be most likely to prove inefficient. It would be far more difficult to convict the arch traitor, Jeff. Davis, if he was within the power of the Federal Government, than some people imagine. Where could he be tried? Who would be the witnesses? These were questions our worthy Attorney General would find difficult to answer. He favored the confiscation of slaves, as slavery had been the cause of the present war, and has for years disturbed the elements of our national policies.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The steamer January arrived at our wharf last evening, with several of our sick and wounded from Pittsburgh Landing. Capt. Bartlett, of the January, reports the Minnehaha, with wounded, gone up to Ohio City. The Memphis landed one thousand wounded at Mound City. Among the wounded was Capt. Wm. Clapp, of the 9th Indiana, who says there is no doubt of the death of Gen. Bragg, in Monday's fight. Also, that Gen. Johnson, so-called Provisional Governor of Kentucky, is dead. He died as he lay, within six feet of Capt. Clapp, on board the Hannibal.

The whole rebel army in the battle was one hundred and twenty-three regiments—75,000 men. These facts were obtained from the brigade quartermaster, who was taken prisoner.

Our total killed and wounded are now estimated at 8,000.

Gen. Wallace, of Ill., at last accounts, was still living, with slight hopes of recovery.

The name of Col. John H. McHenry, of the 17th Kentucky Regiment, wounded at Pittsburgh, erroneously printed in the first dispatches, is C. McKinney.

The steamer Woodward arrived last night with about 300 prisoners from Pittsburgh.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the appointment of a large number of Paymasters, Assistant Commissaries, and Quartermasters of Volunteers, and also the following: Capt. Cuvier Grover, of the 10th infantry, and Aniel W. Whipple, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Brigadier Generals. Clarke McDermott, of Ohio, to be a Brigade Surgeon; Major Wm. R. Palmer, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Colonel; Capt. Franklin D. Callender, of the Ordnance Department, Major by Brevet, for faithful and meritorious services in his Department; Capt. Rufus Ingolls, Asst. Quartermaster, performing service for 14 years, to be Major; Samuel Elbert, of Nebraska, to be Secretary for Colorado Territory, vice Weld resigned; Lewis Kline, Surveyor of the Custom's House, De Grace, Md.; Jno. Loree, Indian Agent for the Indians of Upper Platte; G. H. C. Salter, of New York, Marshal of the Consular Court at Hawkow, China; Chas. M. Allen, of New York, Consul at Bermuda; Elisha F. Wallace, of New York, Consul at St. Jago De Cuba; Jasper Smith, of New York, Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico; Aaron J. Westervelt, of New York, Consul at Baugkok; George F. Seward, of New York, Consul at Shanghai; Fredrick Charles Welsch, Consul at Cobigia.

A board appointed by the Navy Department to examine plans and specifications for boats for the inland waters, consisting of Com. Joseph Smith, Chief Constructor of Yards and Docks, John Leathall, Chief of Bureau of Construction, B. F. Isherwood, Engineer-in-Chief, Edward Hartt, Naval Constructor, and Daniel B. Martin, Engineer, U. S. N., have recommended that contracts be made with the following parties:

Tomlinson & Hartupee, Pittsburgh, two iron vessels. Brown & McCord, St. Louis, three wooden vessels. Geo. C. Beston, Cairo, one wooden vessel. Jas. B. Eads, St. Louis, two iron vessels. The aggregate cost of the eight vessels $1,229,500.

Com. Dupont reports to the Navy Department, under date April 6th, that the schooner Julia Worden schooner Lydia and Mary were captured by Cape Rowan passage, between the Santie river and Charleston. The first on the 27th and the second on the 29th ultimo, by the United States armed bark Restless, acting volunteer Lieut. E. Convoy, commanding. Their cargoes were rice and corn-