THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.----FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Numerous petitions were presented, including the following: By Mr. TRUMBULL, from citizens of Illinois, for measures to secure the services of all, bond and free, to crush the rebellion. By Mr. DAVIS, from citizens of Kentucky, against the proposed tax of ten cents on manufactured tobacco.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition seven hundred feet long, signed by 15,000 women of the United States, in favor of the abolition of slavery throughout the country. He sent the petition to the clerk's table, in the shape apparently of a large band-box, with a "yellow kiver."

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the exchange of commodities and productions of the United States, the right minister, consuls, consuls and commercial agents with the different Governments to which they are accredited, to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire whether there is any necessity for further legislation to prevent persons employed in the military service from arresting and returning fugitive slaves, and to furnish the same.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered an amendment in declaration of the purpose of the war, and spoke at some length against the permitting of slave owners to come among the troops to recover fugitive slaves. Our soldiers were soon to return again to private life, and should not be used for purposes which would degrade them, or that was unsoldierly. He referred to a case which lately transpired in Hooker's division, when that officer issued an order permitting nine Marylanders to come among his troops to recover alleged slaves, and difficulty and violence ensued with the troops, and officers being chased and threatened with death by the "slave-hunters," and fired at in one case with pistols, &c.

He read the report of an officer in Gen. Sickles' brigade, made at the instance of the General, giving the details of the affair. He referred also to the state ment by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, relative to the slaves of rebel officers captured at Fort Donelson being allowed to remain with their owners, and in their service at Camp Chase in Ohio, and transported and fed by the Government, thus virtually carrying out slavery in the free State of Ohio, in spite of its constitution and laws. This was done under the order of General Halleck. In the different military departments, the policy on this subject has varied—in one, troops were used to hurt down the slave and return him to his master—in others, owners were permitted to come among the troops and recover the alleged fugitives, or they were excluded from the camp; while in others no negroes were treated and held as contraband in the mixed light of persons and property. He thought the policy should be uniform, and as the rebels employed their slaves against us in various labors, the construction of fortifications, etc., the Government should turn to account those that fall into its hands.

We should garrison the forts in the South with the blacks. It was admitted by all that the whole of the Southern forts must be captured, and would have to be garrisoned for some years. The rebels rely upon the fevers of summer to decimate our Northern armies. Therefore the colored race, among whom are men panting for the opportunity of employment as soldiers, must be employed, who could withstand the dis ases and miasmas of the climate. He contended that the race was equal to their duty in courage, obedience, and other qualities, and cited the course of England and France in making soldiers of the Asiatics and Africans in their tropical colonies, who proved to be all that was desired, with white officers to command them.

In the navy, said Mr. Grimes, there had been no trouble in regard to this race of Africans and contrabands. At the battle of Hatteras on the Minnesota one gun was manned by colored men, and worked most efficiently. They had been of much value in the naval service, being employed in many ways, and always found reliable. The colored men could, then, it was evident, be also employed to the formation of a few regiments for garrisoning the Southern forts. To this policy we must come at last, and the sooner the better.

The subject was then laid aside, the morning hour having expired.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, as a question of privilege, sent to the Chair his written resignation of the post of Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He said he considered it due to his own self respect to take this course, but it was on account of nothing outside of the Senate.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up as the special order.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Sherman as a substitute for the bill.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, offered an amendment also as a substitute.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, said he had to remarked that we had now passed the seventh week of the attack on Fort Sumter, and that the progress of the rising of the Government against rebellion, the traitor, and disorganizer, had been a moderate one. If New York, the commercial city of New York, should be the last to give in her adhesion to the policy of the Government, it would be a matter of regret. Some days ago the clouds of war had gathered around us. Since then the clouds of war had gathered around us, and victory after victory had crowned our arms.

When peace returns and the Government has restored, it will not be the same Government as before, because, but because of the wide expansion of the conception of these great questions which had lagumented by dismissed from the chamber of Congress. So far, he thought, the war had been conducted with leniency, to a degree even too lenient for a rebellion, and which he was glad of and approved of. He favored the continuance of this spirit, on the ground that as it was a civil war, it was important that the Government should exert a certain humanity in the suppression of this Government and people should be restored and perpetuated, that they should be to slay and scourge the feeling of bitterness and hatred which exists at present between the two sections.

Mr. HARRIS proceeded to argue against the constitutionality of confiscation, opposing most of the features of the original bill, but contending that there was constitutional power to pass a bill for confiscation. The old common law against treason worked confiscation and attainder of blood also, thus visiting innocent children and descendants. But the framers of our Constitution were in no position to accept this law, and established it here by the Constitution they set up. Under the article in that instrument for the punishment of treason, he contended that Congress had as much right to forfeit the property as the life of a traitor. But it was a question of propriety how far we should go in that policy.

He did not think that artful traitor and his dupes should be treated alike; between the Rebel General and the private soldier there was a difference. And as regards the trial of individual traitors, no one at first thought would realize the difficulty of procuring a conviction. Were the war over and the arch-traitor Jefferson Davis in the hands of the Government, the Attorney General would be puzzled, perhaps, to decide how he should be and in what way he could be tried.

He predicted that the Government would never pay a dollar by the confiscation of rebel property. It never had been the case under Christian nations. The confiscation of rebel property might be one of the means for crushing the rebellion. It could not be doubted that slavery was the cause of the rebellion. It had long held undue power in the Government; Northern politicians cringing and bowing to it, and often to the injury of the best interests of the country. It was its overbearing, by an indignant and long-suffering people, which produced the rebellion.

To limit the power of slavery, therefore, was the dictate of statesmanship, but he would do nothing that would trench upon constitutional rights. But the time had not yet arrived to determine the measures necessary to effect this purpose. As the army advances greater numbers of slaves are liberated. What is to become of them he would not determine; but this one thing he would say, that no one of them would ever be returned by the authority of the Government to bondage. If the master seeks to recover them the burden of proof is thrown upon them to show that they have been loyal. A provision of the bill is founded on the just presumption that every slaveholder is a traitor. This charge in the law of evidence will be found the most effective part of the bill.

In seeking a restoration of the Union we should prudently take the new steps—we should administer the law with magnanimity and forbearance, and tender generous forgiveness to all penitent rebels. This the bill proposes to do by giving the President discretionary power to discharge all persons whom he may deem fit from the pains and penalties of the act. His hope was that multitudes, invited by such a generous act, would gladly accept the nation's forgiveness, while others, more guilty, must expiate their crime on the scaffold, or, escaping the righteous condemnation of the law, self-banished as the first malefactor of the race, become fugitives on the face of the earth, and find their greatest punishment in living—their only relief in dying.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the bill for the efficiency of the medical corps of the army, made a report, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the Senate went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

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Mr. COX, of Ohio, submitted a joint resolution from the Legislature of Ohio, relative to internal revenue. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

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Mr. PRICE demanded the previous question on the resolution.

The House refused to order the main question by a vote of yeas 51, nays 62.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge MARTIN.

Christopher Dodge vs. the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Before reported. Jury out.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, April 14, 1862.—No. 60.—Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of Baltimore vs. Nathan Rogers and Charles Butler. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. The argument in this case was commenced by A. S. Ridgely for the appellant and by John Stewart for the appellee.

No. 61. Appeal dismissed per order of appellant.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

ROCK HOUSE CAVES, Mo., April 6.—Correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* says—the advance guard of our army, under General Curtis, has encamped at this point last evening, having marched 20 miles from their old camp at Cross Timbers.—The people in the vicinity are mostly Union, there being but the seven families here on the road from Cassville to Fort Gibson.

I stopped with a good Union man last night, and found several of his neighbors present all anxious to be informed whether our army was going to leave them to the tender mercies of the secessionists. They said no money could hire them to endure the constant annoyance submitted to last summer.

They were obliged to leave their families and crops suffering, and shelter themselves for weeks to get out of the reach of the Confederates.

Bands of outlaws frequently came down from Cassville, and would rob Union men of everything in the house, blankets, hats, &c.

If they caught the owner, he would be taken to Cassville under a strong guard. In consequence of the uncertainty of the future and the unsettled state of the country, they are but few making any preparations to put in crops. Farmers last year had barns burned up, fences torn down, and Union men driven off.

The new settlers have raised a large crop South with their aggress. Some Union men have not only abandoned the idea of making crops, but are getting their wagons out, intending to hitch teams all, and move at a moment's notice.

The wounded are doing well at Cassville. The Court-house and all large public stores are being used as hospitals, it being a fortunate circumstance for them that the owners of the principal buildings have stampeded the town.

On the 30 inst., an expedition, consisting of cavalry and Rocky Mountain rangers, reconnoitered the country about Huntsville.

At the last place it was found that a force of Confederate cavalry, which we intended to hug, had made good their retreat.

The flag presented by Gen. Curtis at Keitsville, was entirely unfurled, but was soon only brought in, and when last seen was floating over the Provost Marshal's office at Cassville.

DEATH OF THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.—The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen died at his residence in Newark, New Jersey, on Saturday, the 11th inst., after a lingering illness. He was 75 years old.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was born at Millstone, Somerset county, N. J., March 28, 1787. He took his degree at Princeton in 1804, and entered on the practice of the law in 1808. He immediately gained a high reputation at the bar. In the war of 1812, he took part as captain of a company of volunteers. In 1817, he was elected Attorney-General of the State. In 1826, he was transferred to the United States Senate. He was a Whig in politics. He enjoyed, moreover, amid the too common disruptions and license of public life, an exalted character for probity, for essential religion, and an endowment well adapted to the exigencies of the capital properties of life. It was natural, therefore, with the religious antipathies he felt as well as professed, that on the question of the nomination for Vice-President, he should oppose the carrying of the motion on Sunday, he should uphold the Sabbatarian side. Other votes indicative of a similar temper were recorded by him. His sympathies were with "the poor Indian," as shown by his vetoes, and in tariff, of course, to a gentleman of such liberal culture, was an effect of profound interest and earnest study. In 1835, he quit the Senate, of which he had so long been a shining political ornament, and a Democratic Senator followed him as the exponent of New Jersey. New York, alive to his learning, his piety, and his noble character, then made him Chancellor of her University. In 1844, the Whig National Convention at Baltimore nominated him for Vice-President and Henry Clay for President. In 1850, Mr. Frelinghuysen was elected President of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. He has also been active in the cause of which religious bodies are the distributors of the Scriptures, and religious and moral works.

The funeral of Mr. Frelinghuysen was a distinguished honor in New Jersey. Took part in the obsequies Messrs. Stockton and Taylor, and expressed in eulogy the sorrow felt by all. He was accompanied by a large N. J. delegation, and the remains were deposited in the family vault at Newark.

The dispatch of the late glorious victory over the enemy under Beauregard was received by the Cadets on the battle ground, and the whole corps organized and marched to the Chapel, where a prayer was offered up to God, from which all had "sung Hosannas."—*N. Y. World.*

THE WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS.—HARRISBURG, April 13.—A Congressman left here to-day on the premises of the Philadelphia of all the Pennsylvania wounded in the coming battle of York town, has been made, and Surgeon General Smith, with extra surgeons and medical stores, will proceed to Fortress Monroe, ready to render any aid and assistance, and remove the wounded to be conveyed to Baltimore, thence by rail to Philadelphia. The President of the Bay Line of steamers generously offered to convey the surgeons, medical stores and wounded soldiers between Fortress Monroe and Baltimore free of charge. The plan of removing our wounded soldiers was practically carried out at Winchester. The result is a strong evidence of its utility and humanity. The credit for originality is due to Gov. Curtin. Similar action is being taken by the executive officers of other States.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS IN NEW YORK.—*The New York Clergy on Letters de Cachet and the Freedom of the Press.*—The recommendation of the President to offer up thanks in the churches for the victories which have recently crowned our arms, was respected in this vicinity by all the religious sects. The occasion was improved, however, in many of the churches by the pastors protesting against the assumed disregard of civil rights manifested by the Government. The interferences with the Press, and the imprisonment of citizens on suspicion, without warrant or trial, was expressly denounced by several noted clergymen. It would be well for Government to heed these significant indications of public opinion.—*N. Y. World, April 14.*

NOT A PLEASANT SIGHT OF AFFAIRS AT YORKTOWN. The recent movements of the Merrimac would seem to indicate that she is to be used merely as a floating battery to protect the mouth of the James river and prevent the right flank of the Confederate army at Yorktown from being turned. In this case there will be no fight unless provoked by our own fleet. While this state of things exists the Merrimac rendered service a large fleet of war ships, and worse than all, the Minnesota, which now might be doing us immense service at Yorktown or along the coast, is condemned to inactivity. This is not a pleasant state of affairs.—*N. Y. World.*

The St. Louis Chief of Police and his detectives have succeeded in bringing to light and frustrating one of the most ingenious and extensive attempts ever made to swindle the community. It transpires that an effort has been made to counterfeit, on an immense scale, the United States Treasury notes, and that an issue of at least $100,000 of the bogus bills was about being put in circulation when the engraver was discovered, and the agents, their tools and unfinished work all taken possession of.

CLOSE & BROTHER,

Importers & Commission Merchants,

4 GERMAN STREET,

Have now in Store and Daily receiving full lines of

BRITISH, FRENCH AND DUNDEE GOODS.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF GOODS SUITED FOR THE

CLOTHING TRADE,

All of which are offered

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

CLOSE & BROTHER,

4 German street.

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1862 DEAN, CRABBE & CO., 1862

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

236 *BALTIMORE STREET,*

BALTIMORE.

Now offer for sale, cheap for cash, their stock of NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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SALAD OIL.

In every variety, fresh.

HAMS,

Old and new, choice at 10 and 11.

JAVA AND LAGUAYRA COFFEE.

50 bags,

fair prices, by bag and retail.

BUCKWHEAT,

Choice.

For sale by

W. H. McLEAN,

53 North Charles st.

MURPHY & CO.—BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS, MARBLE BUILDING, 183 BALTIMORE ST. BALTIMORE.

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Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered an amendment in declaration of the purpose of the war, and spoke at some length against the permitting of slave owners to come among the troops to recover fugitive slaves. Our soldiers were soon to return again to private life, and should not be used for purposes which would degrade them, or that was unsoldierly. He referred to a case which lately transpired in Hooker's division, when that officer issued an order permitting nine Marylanders to come among his troops to recover alleged slaves, and difficulty and violence ensued with the troops, and officers being chased and threatened with death by the "slave-hunters," and fired at in one case with pistols, &c.

He read the report of an officer in Gen. Sickles' brigade, made at the instance of the General, giving the details of the affair. He referred also to the state ment by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, relative to the slaves of rebel officers captured at Fort Donelson being allowed to remain with their owners, and in their service at Camp Chase in Ohio, and transported and fed by the Government, thus virtually carrying out slavery in the free State of Ohio, in spite of its constitution and laws. This was done under the order of General Halleck. In the different military departments, the policy on this subject has varied—in one, troops were used to hurt down the slave and return him to his master—in others, owners were permitted to come among the troops and recover the alleged fugitives, or they were excluded from the camp; while in others no negroes were treated and held as contraband in the mixed light of persons and property. He thought the policy should be uniform, and as the rebels employed their slaves against us in various labors, the construction of fortifications, etc., the Government should turn to account those that fall into its hands.

We should garrison the forts in the South with the blacks. It was admitted by all that the whole of the Southern forts must be captured, and would have to be garrisoned for some years. The rebels rely upon the fevers of summer to decimate our Northern armies. Therefore the colored race, among whom are men panting for the opportunity of employment as soldiers, must be employed, who could withstand the dis ases and miasmas of the climate. He contended that the race was equal to their duty in courage, obedience, and other qualities, and cited the course of England and France in making soldiers of the Asiatics and Africans in their tropical colonies, who proved to be all that was desired, with white officers to command them.

In the navy, said Mr. Grimes, there had been no trouble in regard to this race of Africans and contrabands. At the battle of Hatteras on the Minnesota one gun was manned by colored men, and worked most efficiently. They had been of much value in the naval service, being employed in many ways, and always found reliable. The colored men could, then, it was evident, be also employed to the formation of a few regiments for garrisoning the Southern forts. To this policy we must come at last, and the sooner the better.

The subject was then laid aside, the morning hour having expired.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, as a question of privilege, sent to the Chair his written resignation of the post of Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He said he considered it due to his own self respect to take this course, but it was on account of nothing outside of the Senate.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up as the special order.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Sherman as a substitute for the bill.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, offered an amendment also as a substitute.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, said he had to remarked that we had now passed the seventh week of the attack on Fort Sumter, and that the progress of the rising of the Government against rebellion, the traitor, and disorganizer, had been a moderate one. If New York, the commercial city of New York, should be the last to give in her adhesion to the policy of the Government, it would be a matter of regret. Some days ago the clouds of war had gathered around us. Since then the clouds of war had gathered around us, and victory after victory had crowned our arms.

When peace returns and the Government has been restored, it will not be the same Government as before, because, but because of the wide expansion of the conception of these great questions which had lagumented by dismissed from the chamber of Congress. So far, he thought, the war had been conducted with leniency, to a degree even too lenient for a rebellion, and which he was glad of and approved of. He favored the continuance of this spirit, on the ground that as it was a civil war, it was important that the Government should exert a certain humanity in the suppression of this Government and people should be restored and perpetuated, that they should be to slay and scourge the feeling of bitterness and hatred which exists at present between the two sections.

Mr. HARRIS proceeded to argue against the constitutionality of confiscation, opposing most of the features of the original bill, but contending that there was constitutional power to pass a bill for confiscation. The old common law against treason worked confiscation and attainder of blood also, thus visiting innocent children and descendants. But the fathers of our Constitution were in no position to accept this law, and established it here by the Constitution they set up. Under the article in that instrument for the punishment of treason, he contended that Congress had as much right to forfeit the property as the life of a traitor. But it was a question of propriety how far we should go in that policy.

He did not think that artful traitor and his dupes should be treated alike; between the Rebel General and the private soldier there was a difference. And as regards the trial of individual traitors, no one at first thought would realize the difficulty of procuring a conviction. Were the war over and the arch-traitor Jefferson Davis in the hands of the Government, the Attorney General would be puzzled, perhaps, to decide how he should be and in what way he could be tried.

He predicted that the Government would never pay a dollar by the confiscation of rebel property. It never had been the case under Christian nations. The confiscation of rebel property might be one of the means for crushing the rebellion. It could not be doubted that slavery was the cause of the rebellion. It had long held undue power in the Government; Northern politicians cringing and bowing to it, and often to the injury of the best interests of the country. It was its overbearing, by an indignant and long-suffering people, which produced the rebellion.

To limit the power of slavery, therefore, was the dictate of statesmanship, but he would do nothing that would trench upon constitutional rights. But the time had not yet arrived to determine the measures necessary to effect this purpose. As the army advances greater numbers of slaves are liberated. What is to become of them he would not determine; but this one thing he would say, that no one of them would ever be returned by the authority of the Government to bondage. If the master seeks to recover them the burden of proof is thrown upon them to show that they have been loyal. A provision of the bill is founded on the just presumption that every slaveholder is a traitor. This charge in the law of evidence will be found the most effective part of the bill.

In seeking a restoration of the Union we should prudently take the new steps—we should administer the law with magnanimity and forbearance, and tender generous forgiveness to all penitent rebels. This the bill proposes to do by giving the President discretionary power to discharge all persons whom he may deem fit from the pains and penalties of the act. His hope was that multitudes, invited by such a generous act, would gladly accept the nation's forgiveness, while others, more guilty, must expiate their crime on the scaffold, or, escaping the righteous condemnation of the law, self-banished as the first malefactor of the race, become fugitives on the face of the earth, and find their greatest punishment in living—their only relief in dying.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the bill for the efficiency of the medical corps of the army, made a report, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the Senate went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the select committee on the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the slave holding States by the people or rebel authorities thereof, authorized by the resolution of April 7th, 1862: A. S. White of Indiana, F. P. Blair of Missouri, Fisher of Delaware, Leiman of Pennsylvania, Leary of Maryland, Willey of Virginia, Wilson of Iowa, Casey of Kentucky, and Clemens of Tennessee.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, submitted a joint resolution from the Legislature of Ohio, relative to internal revenue. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that F. F. Lowe is not entitled to a seat in the 37th Congress, as a representative from the State of California.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, that J. S. Morton is not entitled to a seat in this House, as a delegate from the Territory of Nebraska; but that S. E. Davis is entitled to a seat in this House, as a delegate from the Territory of Nebraska. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWES, from the same committee, reported the case of Hon. Joseph Segar, claiming a seat in this House as a representative from the State of Virginia, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the case.

The report was received.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to regulate the admission of cadets into the Military Academy at West Point. Referred.

Mr. PRICE, of Missouri, submitted a preamble and resolution, calling on the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate any official information he may have relative to the report that the United States troops from Kansas went into the State of Missouri during the last four months, and the forcible carrying away of slaves, horses, mules, &c., to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, as well as the destruction of dwellings and farm houses of peaceful and quiet citizens, whether the said property has been accounted for, and if confiscated, under what process said confiscation was made, &c.

Mr. PRICE demanded the previous question on the resolution.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FUNDING CITY DEBT.—Some two weeks since Mr. Dukehart, of the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a report with an ordinance funding $300,000 of the floating debt, and $100,000 of the debt incurred under the resolution appropriating $500,000 for the defence of the city. The bill passed the First Branch, but was lost in the Second Branch. A committee of conference was appointed, and agreed to fund $200,000 and $80,000. Yesterday afternoon the bills were called up in the First Branch, and their passage was strongly opposed by Messrs. Streeter and Sauerwein. Mr. Sauerwein denounced the conduct of the Second Branch, and charged that the members of the Second Branch were actuated by a motive to force upon the loyal city government the odium of heavy taxation,—they were determined to burden the people with taxes. He contended that seven-eighths of the taxable property in the city was owned by Union or loyal men. He proved that the blood of the city, the descendants, tenth representatives of great names, were disloyal, as were also the black-legs and the whiskey dealers. But the real wealth of the city belong to the loyal men. Mr. Dukehart advocated the passage of the bill, and declared that the members of the Second Branch on the Committee on Ways and Means had manifested every disposition to keep down taxation. They had promptly concurred in every proposition to cut down the estimates of the heads of departments, and exhibited a will to render taxation as low as possible. The ordinance passed.

POLICE VESSELS.—Yesterday the steam tug Hercules, Lieut. T. S. Dungan commanding, of the Potomac flotilla, arrived in port, with three vessels in charge claimed as prizes. Two vessels are the schooner Brids, and the sloops Wren and Velina. On the two first named nothing was found calculated to implicate them, and the cause of their seizure was owing to the fact that when the Hercules started towards them, they endeavored to make their escape, and finally ran aground and the crew escaped in boats. The Velina, however, was overhauled before she could reach the shore. On searching her two hundred letters were found on board from parties in Virginia directed to persons in this city and Maryland. The following passengers and crew were brought to this city: John G. Little, of New York; Joseph C. Wilson, late master of Baltimore; John Brewkey, late of the house of T. T. Martin, of do.; and Geo. McCaffrey, of do., and H. A. Brooks, son of Prof. N. C. Brooks, of this city. Captain in the Confederate army. The crew are Capt. Samuel K. Lackford, Robt. H. Greswell, Samuel Somers, and W. H. Whittington, all of Fort Monroe. At an examination before United States Commissioner Hanna, Captains Brooks and Lackford, with Somers and Whittington, were committed to jail, while the others were released on their own recognizances to appear at a further examination.

THE EXPECTED WORKED.—Yesterday afternoon, in expectation of the coming battle at Yorktown, Mr. Barr introduced the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It is apparent to all that the Federal troops are on the eve of an engagement with the Rebel forces and in consequence with them there must necessarily be loss of life and maimed humanity, who are battling for the principle of the free Government upon earth, and the principle of the Rebels to make a slave empire, and in consequence of the many wounded in the strife, it becomes a matter of the highest consequence that we make some arrangement to succor and aid them by placing at the disposal of the Mayor a fund for the purpose of supplying the wounded with necessary articles for the comfort of the injured, and be it resolved that they reach our city in safety and comfort.

Also, invoking the Municipal Council of Baltimore, that the sum of five thous