THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

Reports of Maj.-Gen. Hunter, Brig.-Gen. Benham, Flag-Officer Dupont, and Commander Rogers.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES OF COM. DUPONT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, FORT PULASKI, CONNTUN ISLAND, Ga., April 13, 1862.

All persons of color lately held to involuntary service by enemies of the United States, in Fort Pulaski and on Cockspur Island, Ga., are hereby confiscated and declared free, in conformity with law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor. Such of said persons of color as are able-bodied, and may be required, shall be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, at the rates heretofore established by Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman.

By command of Maj.-Gen. David Hunter.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Asst Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. HUNTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, FORT PULASKI, COCKSPUR ISLAND, GA., April 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: The flag of our country waves over Fort Pulaski. I summoned the garrison to surrender, at sunrise, on the morning of the 10th inst. Immediately on receiving their refusal, at 9 a. m., we opened fire, the bombardment continuing without intermission, for thirty hours. At the end of eighteen hours' firing the fort was breached in the southeast angle; and at the moment of surrender, 2 o'clock p. m., on the 11th instant, we had commenced preparations for storming.

The whole armament of the fort, it goes, a great supply of fixed ammunition, 40,000 pounds of powder and large quantities of commissary stores have fallen into our hands; also, 360 prisoners, of whom the officers will be sent North by the first opportunity that offers.

The result of this bombardment must cause, I am convinced, a change in the construction of fortifications as radical as that furnished to naval architecture by the conflict between the Merrimac and Monitor. No works of stone or brick can resist the impact of rifled artillery of heavy caliber.

To more particular mention be given to Capt. Q. A. Gillmore, United States Engineers (Acting Brigadier-General), the officer immediately in charge of our works on Tybee Island, for his industry, skill and portitude. Great credit is also due to his Assistants—Lieut. J. G. Wilson, United States Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. Horace Porter of the Ordnance Department. I have also to gratefully acknowledge the services of Capt. C. R. P. Rogers, United States Navy, who, with 100 of his men from the Wabash, under command of Lieut. Irwin, did nobly at the guns.

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

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

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Most respectfully, your very obedient servant,
DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding Department of the South.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. BENHAM.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DIVISION, NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, FORT PULASKI, COCKSPUR ISLAND, GA., April 12, 1862.

To Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, commanding Department of the South.

SIR: I have the honor to report the conclusion of the operations of the siege of Fort Pulaski, in Savannah River, Ga., which have resulted in the capture of that fortress and its armament, and the unconditional surrender of the effective force of the garrison, amounting to 361, of whom 24 were officers; beside about 10 who were sick or wounded.

This siege is, as I would remark, the first trial—at least on our side the Atlantic—of the modern heavy and rifled projectiles against forts erected and supposed to be sufficiently strong, prior to these inventions; almost equaling, as it would appear, the revolution accomplished in naval warfare by the iron-clad vessels recently constructed.

These operations, with the cordial assistance and co-operation of the naval force, under Flag-Officer S. F. Dupont, have been accomplished by a portion of the troops of my Division, for the most part under the immediate direction of Capt. Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, Acting Brigadier-General, and Chief Engineer of the siege, to whose report, a copy of which is respectfully forwarded herewith, I have the honor to refer you for the details of the operations.

Immediately after our arrival in this Department, as you are aware, I visited Tybee Island and (on the 31st ult.) and carefully inspected the works being erected there for the direct attack upon this fort, which had been well advanced by Gen. Gillmore, under the direction of that faithful and judicious officer, Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman, my predecessor in this District. These works consisted of eleven batteries, prepared for 35 to 37 pieces of heavy ordnance, extending along an oblique line of about one-and-a-half miles in length, opposite the southeast face of the fort; the extremities of this line being at distances, respectively, of about one and two miles from the fort. They were placed with great skill and judgment, and constructed properly, and with as much strength and regularity as the circumstances of the case would permit; and the care and forethought of the engineer, in providing for the proper supply of ordnance and stores, that might be needed, is worthy of especial mention, the whole arrangement at Tybee Island meeting my entire approval.

Desiring, however, if possible, to obtain a concentric fire upon the work, I endeavored to arrange with Gen. Viele (commanding at Daufuskie Island) to accomplish this object—directing him, upon the 6th inst., to place a battery on Long Island to attack the gorge of the fort on the west; and, after a second visit to him on the 6th, to construct another (if practicable, and that the distance was not too great) upon Turtle Island, on the south—the object being mainly the moral effect of an enfilading fire, rather than the expectation of any serious effect upon the walls at that distance. From some cause, however, the heavy ordnance for these batteries did not arrive in time, and the lighter pieces most available, and placed in position on Long Island, served rather as a diversion than for any serious demonstration upon the work.

The main attack upon the fort, as you are aware, commenced on the morning of the 10th inst., at about 7½ o'clock, and immediately after the refusal of its commander to surrender, according to your summons, previously sent. Being present yourself, at or between our batteries, for the greater portion of the day during the contest between those batteries and the fort, you are, of course, personally aware of the great efficiency with which those batteries were served, and of the successful commencement of the breach at the south-east angle of the fort on that day. You are also aware of the efficient and accurate firing of the guns at the fort, directed as they were with great precision, not only at our batteries, but even at the individual persons passing between them, or otherwise exposed. The firing on our part, though delayed at first by the necessity of obtaining the proper range, was kept up with such vigor that over 3,000 projectiles, varying in size from the 13-inch mortar shell to the 30-pound Parrott shot, were thrown at the fort during the first day.

At even, long as it was necessary to guard against the possibility of attack from the Wilmington Marshes, a force of some two regiments was stationed upon the ridges of land adjacent; one immediately in rear of the upper batteries, and one on a ridge running towards Tybee River; and, to give Gen. Gillmore an opportunity for the rest which he required, I arranged with him to remain myself at the batteries, in general charge of the forces, during the first half of the night, directing, at the same time, that the shells slightly be thrown at the fort every ten or fifteen minutes during the night, for the purpose of fatiguing the garrison. This shell practice, especially during the early part of the night, while the moon was up, was reported to be most successful, or fully as accurate as by day-light.

As a principal battery, of one James and five Parrott guns, near the fort, appeared not to have been as successfully served as was possible during the day, and as a detachment of 100 seamen from the navy, under Lieut. Irwin, had been kindly furnished to us by Flag Officer Dupont (at the suggestion of Capt. C. R. P. Rogers) which had, unfortunately, reached us too late for the first assignment to the batteries, I directed that a portion of this battery should be placed in the hands of this command, and the remainder, with suitable men, to be under Capt. Turner, A. C. S., late of the 1st Artillery, United States Army, and now Chief Commissary of your Staff, and the James and three of the Parrott guns were assigned to the naval detachment accordingly.

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

At about 10 to 11 a. m., I visited the batteries, finding each of them most efficiently served, especially the small mortar batteries nearest the fort, the batteries just referred to, in charge of the Navy and Capt. Turner, and the columbiad batteries under Capt. Pelouze. I found that an embrasure at the breached point, which was much enlarged on the previous day, was now opened to fully the size of the recess each, or some eight or ten feet square, and the adjacent embrasures were rapidly being brought to a similar condition. At about noon the whole mask and parapet wall of the casemate first injured fell into the ditch, raising a ramp quite visible to us, and soon after the corresponding parts of the adjacent casemates began to fall, the Parrott and James shot passing quite through, as we could see the heavy timber blindage in rear of the casemates, to the rear of the magazine, on the opposite (northwest) angle of the fort.

In this state of things I felt sure that we would soon be called to peel off the whole scarp wall from the front of the casemates of the south-east front, making a breach greatly larger than the small garrison could defend with, probably, another smaller breach upon the opposite side; and I at once determined that, if the resistance was continued, it would be best, and entirely practicable, to storm the fort successfully within 30 or 40 hours. And I had given directions to Gen. Gilmore to have suitable scaling-ladders prepared for the purpose, and was arranging for the proper forces, boats, &c., when, at about 2 p. m., we discovered a white flag thrown up, and the Rebel flag, after telling out to the wind for a few minutes at half-mast, came slowly the ground.

I then directed my Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. A. B. Ely, to leave for the fort; but finding soon after your own Adjutant-General, Major Halpin, at the batteries, I commissioned him (accompanied by Capt. Ely) to proceed there with the terms I proposed—simply those of your own first note, demanding the surrender of the garrison, and all the armament and weapons; no other modification to be allowed than that they should have as favorable terms as are given by our Government to this war. Gen. Gilmore reaching the upper batteries soon after, and appearing to desire it, and as his services most eminently merited that his wishes should be gratified, I authorized him to pass over to accept the surrender of the fort; and the terms assented to by him are essentially those dictated by me, excepting, perhaps, those relating to the disabled men, who would otherwise have been a burden to us. And by the return of these, I have endeavored to provide by a letter from Col. Olmstead, the Rebel commander, for the receiving of a like number of men of the 46th New-York Regiment, captured from Tybee about two weeks since.

I have now, in closing, but the pleasing duty of reporting upon the instances of individual merit that have come under my observation during that siege, which report must necessarily be brief, where so many have done so well.

And to the kind and cordial co-operation of the naval forces under Flag-Officer Dupont, I feel that our highest thanks are due; for it was only by their assistance that we have been completely enabled to isolate the fort from the hope of succor and relief, while the ready supply of ordnance stores and other material were needed by us, at the last moment, has been of great value. And the battery manned by their detachment, under Lieut. Irwin, I have the pleasure of stating was one of the most efficiently served against the fort during the action; a supervision being kept over it constantly by Capt. C. R. P. Rogers in person—an officer who, in acquaintance of more than twenty years' standing assures me, is without a superior in our own or any other service.

To Acting Brigadier-Gen. D. A. Gillmore (Captain of Engineers) the highest praise is due, for the exercise of his great professional skill and judgment, and his laborious industry, in arranging and personally superintending all the general preparations and all the details of the actual siege, which has resulted so successfully, showing him eminently worthy of the position and rank in which his previous commander, Gen. Sherman, had placed him, as far as was in his power; and which rank I would respectfully ask your interest for confirmation of by the President.

Capt. Pelouze, Acting Inspector-General of the Department; Capt. Turner, Chief Commissary of the Department; Lieut. Porter of the United States Ordnance Department, and Lieut. Wilson, Topographical Engineers—all in charge of batteries—rendered most zealous and efficient service, which their previous military education has so well fitted them for. Lieut. P. R. O'Rourke of the United States Engineers, acting as Assistant-Engineer to Gen. Gillmore, was also most energetic and useful.

Of your own Staff, I had the pleasure of noticing repeatedly under fire, most actively engaged, Major Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. Smith, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Hough, most especially zealous; Major Wright, Capts. Thompson and Dale, Lieuts. Stockton, Hay, and Kinzie, your Aids—not only complying with your own directions, but ready to aid me at all times, when needed.

Lieut.-Col. Hall of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment, deserves most especial commendation for his activity, zeal, and general usefulness at all times, by night and by day, by which he constantly rendered most valuable services, as did the battalion of his fine regiment during the siege and previously; and Capt. McArthur of the 8th Maine Regiment, being highly praised by different officers who witnessed the successful management of his men at the batteries, deserves my commendation.

The Companies of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery, under Capt. Tompkins, served their guns most efficiently; and the 7th Connecticut Regiment, under Col. Terry, very ably manned the batteries which they had most laboriously constructed; so that I designated them, as I was pressed to find had been (unknown to me) the previous selection of Gen. Gillmore, for the honor of being the first to garrison the surrendered fort.

Of my personal staff, my senior aid, Lieut. A. B. Ely, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, was constantly with me when not occupied otherwise by my direction; still showing most eminently every qualification, as he had done previously, for the responsible position for which I had selected him; and Lieut. U. S. Benham, my junior aid, and R. H. Hawes, Acting Aid, were ready and prompt in the discharge of their duties. Col Serrell of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment (acting temporarily on my staff), showed great zeal and activity throughout the action.

I would respectfully recommend, in relation to the commander of the garrison of the fort, Col. Charles H. Olmstead, whose gallant conduct as an enemy, and whose courtesy as a gentleman, are entitled to all consideration, that, should you deem it proper, the courtesy of the return of his own sword should be extended to him. His defense, I would remark, was continued until almost the latest limit possible; for a few hours more of our fire would, to all appearance, have sufficed for the destruction of the magazine and a larger portion of the fort, while another day would have unavoidably placed the garrison at the mercy of a storming column from our command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. BENHAM,
Brig.-Gen. Comdg. Northern District, Dept. of the South.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES OF COM. DUPONT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 19, 1862.

The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

FLAGSHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., April 13, 1862.

SIR: The dispatches from the Commanding General of this Department to the Hon. Secretary of War will convey the gratifying intelligence of the fall of Fort Pulaski. It was a purely military operation, the result of laborious and scientific preparation, and of consummate skill and bravery in execution.

It would not have pertained to me to address you in reference to this brilliant and successful achievement had not Major-General Hunter, with a generosity of spirit long to be remembered, permitted the navy to be represented on this interesting occasion by allowing a detachment of seamen and officers from this ship to serve one of the breaching batteries.

I have thanked the General personally for this kindness, and I desire at the same time, to express my acknowledgments to Brigadier-General Benham and Acting Brigadier-General Gillmore for acts of consideration shown by them to my officers and men. I inclose the report of Commander C. R. P. Rogers, who had the honor to command the "Battery Sigel" on the second and important day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

FLAGSHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., April 13, 1862.

To Flag-Officer S. F. DUPONT.

SIR: I have the honor to report the return of the detachment from this ship, which had the good fortune to take part in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski. It reached Tybee on the morning of the 10th inst., just before the fire was opened, and the batteries being already manned, our batteries could not participate in the action of the first day.

Gen. Hunter, Gen. Benham, and Gen. Gillmore, all manifested the most generous desire to give the navy a share in the good work, and on the 11th, the most important day, four rifled guns in Battery Sigel, one of the nearest and most exposed batteries, and consequently one of the posts of honor, were assigned to the men of the Wabash. We occupied it at daybreak, and kept up a steady and well-directed fire until the fort hauled down its flag at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The officers and men behaved well.

I beg leave to commend to you Lieut. Irvin, Acting Master Robertson, Midshipman M. L. Johnson, F. H. Pearson, and Lewis Browne, Captain of the Forecastle, and George H. Wood, Quartermaster. When the enemy hoisted the white flag, Gen Benham most courteously invited me to detail a naval officer to accompany the officer sent by him to arrange the terms of the surrender, and I sent Lieut. Irvin upon that honorable duty.

I spent the first day of the bombardment in the trenches with Gen. Hunter, and paid a visit to the different batteries. These batteries I measured to be trifled by several of our officers and men, that they might profit by the experience to be acquired. The bombardment began at 8 a. m. on the 10th, and continued during the day. But at first, while preparing the range, it was somewhat inaccurate, many of the artillerists being quite untrained.

On the second day, in spite of a high wind, the firing from the rifled guns and columbiads was excellent; the former boring into the brick face of the wall like augers, and the latter striking like trip hammers, and breaking out great masses of masonry, which had been cut loose by the rifles.

The four upper batteries were about 1,400 yards distant from Pulaski, and quite beyond the distance at which it has hitherto been held practicable to effect a breach, but which proved an easy breaching range with the wonderful projectiles which we now possess. When the fort surrendered, the barbette guns had been silenced and many of them had been dismounted.

Capt. Marvin, late of the 3d Ohio Regiment, now attached to Gen. Hunter's staff, has arrived, bringing dispatches to the War Department, but which up to 1 o'clock this afternoon had not been delivered. He states that among the prisoners taken is Capt. Simms, editor of *The Savannah Republican*. The sword belonging to the latter he has presented to Representative Gurley of Ohio.

THE SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—A meeting of the Councilmen Committee on Public Buildings was held on Saturday, pursuant to a resolution of the Board, to ascertain whether Tilford Hall, which is hired by the Controller for the city, and assigned to the 2d Regiment, Col. Tompkins, for a drill-room, had been sublet by said Tompkins. The Committee, after examining Mr. A. M. Cuffin, formerly Commissary of the regiment, discovered that the Armory had been re-rented by him under orders from Col. Tompkins, to Companies D and G of the 22d Regiment New-York State Militia at the rate of $1,200 per year. That he paid said moneys, as far as he had received them, to John J. Armour, the Paymaster of the 2d Regiment. Mr. Thomas, a member of and Secretary of Company D, 22d Regiment, also was before the Committee, and stated that since action had been taken on the matter by the city authorities, Col. Tompkins had notified the companies of the 22d Regiment not to pay any more rent. The Controller sent in a communication, stating that the room was hired by the city as a drill-room for the 2d Regiment at a rent $2,200 per year, and that it was not to be used for any other purpose, or re-let to any person. It further appeared that the lower part of the Armory is used for prayer-meetings. After closing the statements of Messrs. Cuffin and Thomas, the Committee adjourned.

MUTINY ON BOARD A UNITED STATES VESSEL.—On the 4th inst. a mutiny took place on board the U. S. bark Fernandina while at sea. Lieut. George W. Browne, the acting commander, was compelled to have recourse to arms, to reduce the crew to a condition of order. During the engagement which took place between the officers and the men, John Hillman lost his life; and William Hillman, Michael Heney, and Charles Eldridge, Master-at-Arms, were put in irons. The case was duly reported to Commodore Goldsborough, Flag-Officer of the North American Blockading Squadron.

Another steam-tug, similar to the one launched two or three weeks since for Post, Rowe & Sylvester of Jersey City, was launched on Thursday morning by Hoagland & Taylor, ship-builders of New-Brunswick, for Messrs. Winans & Abrams of New-York City.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, April 19, 1862.

The Supply bill was made the special order for this afternoon.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To prevent frauds in laying out streets in New-York; to provide for the construction of railroads in cities; to amend the law relating to the Superintendent of Poor and Coroners of Kings County.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law in relation to the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District; to amend the General Railroad Law; to amend the laws relating to public instruction; to amend the Harlem Stage Company's charter; to confirm the ordinance of the City of New-York passed Nov. 27, 1855; to authorize American Guano (!); to rebuild certain locks on the Champlain Canal; to authorize the payment of certain claims for organizing, equipping, and subsisting volunteers; to amend the act relating to Jurors and Commissioner of Jurors for Kings County.

The Metropolitan Health bill was taken up. The Police Commissioners were restored to the Commission. The amendment proposed, that one Police Commissioner reside in Brooklyn, was lost.

Mr. MURPHY moved to strike out the two Police Commissioners. Lost.

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend to give the right to Mayors of the cities to nominate doctors to the Governor for appointment. Lost.

The bill was debated till the recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate occupied all the afternoon session in the consideration of the Supply bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To increase the numbers of Notaries-Public in New-York; in relation to the transportation of convicts to State Prison.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

To amend the Assessment law; to regulate the Harbor-Masters' Department of New-York; to authorize extraordinary repairs in the Chemung Canal and feeder; to provide for the consolidation of banking associations; to amend the laws relating to executions against property.

Several attempts were made to lay the third reading of bills on the table to take up the excise law, but failed.

The bill to repeal the Pultney estate laws came up for third reading and elicited a long debate.

On motion the bill was recommitted. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Warehouse Security Company.

To amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

To divide the State into Congressional Districts.

After passing this bill, the Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Seymour, Waterbury, Pierce, Andrews, and Benedict were appointed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Annual Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The bill for the defenses of the north-western part of the State was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the law relating to the First Judicial District was reported adversely, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. DAVIES made an able report in favor of reimbursing by the General Government for uniforms and arms used, destroyed, and lost in service in the War of 1812.

Messrs. FISHER, SMITH, and BANKS gave notice of motions to suspend the rules so as to move forward the Excise bill.

The resolution to adjourn sine die on Tuesday at 6 o'clock was adopted.

On motion of Mr. LOUTREL, a Select Committee of five was appointed, without compensation, to present Capt. Ericsson, Lieut. Worden, and others, the complimentary resolution from the Senate.

Several resolutions were offered for the appointment of Select Committees to examine the affairs of the city railroads, Bureau of Assessments, &c., all of which were defeated.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT, the Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the State Military Board was discharged from further service.

Mr. LEAMY offered a resolution to request Congress to attend more to the sufferings of the Volunteers and families than to the abolition of Slavery. It was laid over.

A motion to make the Excise bill the special order for Monday was lost. Adjourned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, April 19, 1862.

THE HEALTH BILL.

The interest of the Session was concentrated on the discussion of the Health bill, this morning, in the Senate. Mr. Low opened the ball by an earnest and effective appeal for an amendment replacing the Mayors in the bill. He urged that whatever may have been the reasons urged for disfranchising the City of New-York heretofore, none such were in force now, and no excuse could be given for this violation of the rights of the people of the city. Mr. Bailey responded that no violation of local rights was involved, more than was by the appointment of justices of the peace by the Governor. Mr. Tobey feared that the time might again come when the best citizens of the City of New-York would cry aloud to the Legislature to interfere between them and a prætorian band, which, under the authority of an act, threatened the liberties of the citizens. The Mayors of the city had once been appointed by the Governor. In answer to a question by Mr. Murphy, Mr. Tobey said that this was under the charter of 1777. The amendment was lost—14 to 14. Mr. Ganson stated that one of the Police Commissioners was a resident of Westchester Co., which was not in this District, and offered an amendment that of the two Commissioners, one should reside in New-York and the other in Kings Co. This amendment was lost—14 to 14. Mr. Murphy proposed an amendment striking out the Police Commissioners, and giving the Governor the appointment of the Board from nominations made by the Mayors. This and other amendments were rejected with little debate. At last Mr. Ganson proposed an amendment preventing the Treasurer of the Board from deriving any benefit by way of interest from the money in his hands, which was carried, 4 to 19. Mr. Cornell then moved the substitution of the 11th Section of the Majority Report. Mr. Truman said that, although an attempt had been made to put the screws of party upon him, he would not treat New-York like a conquered province. The 11th Section of the Majority Report—that in relation to the Quarantine—was substituted—15 to 14. Mr. Smith requested that the floor be cleared. He did not want Mayor Opdyke represented by attorney on the floor. Mr. Bradley suggested that the motion was as small as the source from which it came, whereat Mr. Smith excitedly declared that he should not answer this in the Senate. Mr. Murphy moved to amend by striking out the sections giving legislative power to the Board of Health. Adopted. A large number of amendments were adopted, and pending the consideration of the 18th Section, the Committee rose to a late dinner, making the bill a special order for noon on Monday. It is hardly possible to secure the 17 votes necessary to pass the bill in any form in the Senate, while, if it should pass with the slightest amendment, its friends in the Assembly say that they can never get a majority for it again.

THE PULTNEY ESTATE.

In the Counties of Allegany and Steuben is a tract of land once granted to William, Earl of Pultney, long since defunct, containing something over 2,000,000 acres. The grant and locality were made classic by Cooper in one of his Anti-Rent novels—the Willoughbys. Years since, by an act of special favor, a law was passed giving peculiar privileges to the owners of this land, by which the common-law rules of evidence to prove title were set aside. The bill now before the House proposes to repeal this act and place the holders and occupants of this land upon the same footing as those occupying lands elsewhere. The Judiciary Committee, by a majority, reported against the bill, but by the persevering efforts of the members from Steuben, a minority report was favorably received by the House, and the bill ordered to a third reading. On its final passage, a motion was made to send it back, which brought on a discussion that occupied the whole of this forenoon's session. The bill was assailed by Mr. Stetson, who, as a lawyer, made an able argument against it; but it was ably defended by Mr. Sherwood, who gave the whole history of the case, and finally passed by a close vote, one more than a majority. It involves a very important question, of deep interest to a large number of people in the western part of the State, not to mention the absent proprietors.

THE MAIN MEASURES.

The Militia bill has been amended so considerably that it cannot easily pass the House. The Assessment bill has passed the House. The County TAX Levy, which was referred to the New-York delegation in the Senate, it is understood, will be reported with the addition of the salaries of the Common Council only, two of the members, Messrs. Connolly and Bradley refusing to insert the many additions asked for by the Ring. The Apportionment bill has been largely amended by the House, but the manifest injustice of giving New-York and Brooklyn but eight districts although they have as great a population as any nine contiguous districts in any other portion of the State, has not been remedied.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 19.

3,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup..	93¾	8 N. Y Cent. R.R.....	83
19,500 U. S. 6s '81 Oregon War L'n ½ yearly.	93	250 do.....	82⅞
26,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. cert...	95⅞	1300 do.....	82⅞
5,000 do.....	95⅞	50 do.....c60	62½
10,000 do.....s10	95⅞	50 do.....b60	65
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. N.	99⅞	200 Erie Railway.....	36¾
8,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '79...	90	400 do.....s60	36⅞
3,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '77...	90	50 do.....b10	36⅞
20,000 Ten. St'e 6s '90.b10	56	300 do.....b60	36⅞
1,000 Virginia State 6s...	56¼	200 Hudson River R.R.....	35¼
10,000 Missouri State 6s...	49¼	50 do.....b30	36
6,000 Mo. 6s. int to Ilan. & St. Jo. RR.....	60	50 do.....b30	35¾
2,000 California State 7s...	86½	100 do.....b30	35¾
2,000 Min. State 8 ₱ c. B.	39½	100 do.....	61
3,000 N. Y. Cent. B. '76..	103	500 Harlem RR.....	12¾
5,000 Erie RR. 3d Mt.. '63	93	50 Mich. Cent. RR.....	54½
21,000 do.....	92½	100 do.....b60	55
5,000 do.....c30	92½	50 Panama RR.....	124
6,000 Erie RR. 4th Mt...	85	250 Ill. Cent. RR. Scrip...	61
4,000 Hud. Riv. 1st Mt...	94	50 do.....	60½
1,000 Mich. C. & ₱ c. old	97	50 Cleve. & Pitts RR.....	77½
1,500 do.....	96½	50 do.....	77½
1,000 Buf. N. Y. & Erie 1st	81	100 do.....b30	77½
2,000 Ill. Cent. R.R. Bds.	85	300 do.....	77½
500 Tol. & Wa. 2d Mtg..	49½	50 Galena & Chi. RR.....	67½
1,000 do.....	49½	50 do.....s60	67½
1,000 LaCrosse & Mil Ld Grant Bds. Low Nos.	55	550 Cleve. & Tol. RR...org	42
5 Am. Exchange Bank...	89	25 Chi. & Rock I RR..s15	54½
25,000 American Gold.....	101½	25 do.....s15	54½
41,000 do.....	101½	200 do.....	54½
10,000 do.....b60	101½	100 do.....s30	54½
15 Del. & Hud. Canal Co..	92	10 do.....	55
100 Pacific Mi Stm. Co.b30	104¾	225 Mil. & P. du Ch RR..	26
30 do.....b10	104¾	50 do.....	25⅞
60 do.....	104¾	10 New-Jersey RR.....	128
10 do.....	104¾	5 Rome & Water'n RR.	48
75 do.....	104¾	50 Buffalo & State L. RR.	122½

SECOND BOARD.

10,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg..	93½	5,000 T. Land Wab. 2d Mt.	49¾
9,500 U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon	93½	10,000 Cleve. & Tol. Sk F. B.	89½
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90.b60	56	5,000 H. R. R. R., 1st mt.	105
5,000 do.....c30	55	5,000 N. J. Cent., 1st mt..	105
10,000 Missouri State 6s...	49	20,000 American Gold.s10	101½
4,000 do.....buwk	49	50 Pac. M. Steam Co. b30	104¾
6,000 do.....b3	49	50 do.....	104¾
7,000 Virginia State 6s....	56½	200 N. Y. Cent. R. R...s15	82½
1,000 Erie R. 1st Mt. Bs....	107	100 Erie Railway.....	36¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d Mt. Bs. '62.	94½	100 Harlem Railroad.....	12½
10,000 Ill. Central R. Bds.	85	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.....	67½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st Mt.	69	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R..b30	42½
10,000 Mo. 6s, int. to Han. & St. J. R.R.....	60½	200 do.....cpt	42½
10,000 do.....b60	61	50 Chic. & Rock I. R. R..	54½
		100 do.....b30	54½

SATURDAY, April 19—P. M.

Movements in the Stock market have been very languid during the past week, and the street has had but few events of an exciting character upon which to have operations, either for the rise or fall. The result has been an unusual dullness, and a partial suspension of hostilities between the contending parties of the Stock Exchange; the bulls resting quietly and confidently with their lines of stock—content to wait the fruition of events destined to crush the rebellion and to restore the country to its former prosperity, and the bears, anticipating successes for the Union armies, and virtually admitting the arguments of their opponents, hesitate to make contracts for delivery in a future so hopeful. Thus, speculation for lack of stimulus, dwindles, and at the close of the week there was but little of interest to note, either in the regular sessions of the Board, or in the transactions outside, which of late seem to be quite as much an index of the market as the official reports of the Board. Our friends of the Stock Exchange are perhaps unconsciously laying the foundations of a formidable competition in the street, especially in Government Securities, which are dealt in at very small differences. There is probably ten times as much business in these stocks at private sale daily as at the Board. During the last week the dealings both in the street and the Board have diminished considerably in the '81 loan, partly on account of the diversion of orders to the debt certificates, and partly in consequence of the advance in price. At the First Board the sales of Coupon stock were at 93¾, and that was bid at the close of the call, but in the afternoon moderate sales were made at 93¾ and there was a good supply at 93¾. The market for gold took a downward turn early in the week, and was sold freely on Friday and Saturday at 101¾@101¼, but the last transactions were at slightly better quotations. The Border State stocks, after a moderate rally in prices, were heavy again to-day. Missouri's, after touching 50, fell back to 49, and Tennessee's, after selling at 57¼ on Thursday, fell back to 55¼, but were firmer at the close, on favorable reports of the Union feeling in the State developing under the administration of Gov. Johnson. In railway shares the dealings have been comparatively small. New-York Central was firmer and better, until exaggerated reports of damage by the freshet checked the advance, and induced the bears to make fresh contracts for delivery. Late in the afternoon to-day, the demand was a little better, with a sale of 1,000 shares at 82¼, s. 60, in a single lot. At the close 82¾ was bid for cash stock. The most interesting feature in the speculations of stock operators during the week has been developed in Pacific Mail, which jumped up to 105, and closes at 104¼@104¾. The shorts have been badly punished on this stock. The market closes dull but steady at the following quotations: U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg., 93¼@93½; U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons, 93¼@93¾; Treasury Notes, 7.30, 99¾@100; American Gold, 101¼@101½; Tennessee 6s, 55¼@—; Missouri State 6s, 49@—; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 104¼@104¾; New-York Central Railroad, 82¼@82¾; Erie Railway, 36¼@36¾; Erie Railway, Preferred, 60¾@61¼; Hudson River Railroad, 35¼@35¾; Harlem Railroad, 12¼@12¾; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, 26@—; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 30@31; Reading Railroad, 42¾@43; Michigan Central Railroad, 54¼@54¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 22¼@23; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 45¼@46; Panama Railroad, 124¼@125; Illinois Central Railroad, 59¾@61; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 67¼@67¾; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 42¼@42¾; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 54¼@55; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 17¼@17¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 62@62¼.

The annexed statement compares the prices of Saturday last and to-day:

	Last Saturday.	To-day.
New-York Central	82½	82¾
Reading	42¾	43
Erie	36¼	36¾
Erie Preferred	60¾	61
Hudson River	36¼	35¾
Michigan Central	54¼	54¾
Michigan Southern	22¾	23
Michigan So. Guaranteed	46	46
Illinois Central Scrip	61¼	60¾
Galena and Chicago	67¾	67¼
Cleveland and Toledo	4	43¾
Chicago and Rock Island	54¾	55
Panama	122	124
Pacific Mail	100	104¼
Delaware and Hudson	96	97
Harlem	12	12¾
Harlem Preferred	30¾	30¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	62	62
Virginia 6s	57¾	56¼
Tennessee 6s	54	56
Missouri	48¾	49¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	93¾	93¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	93¾	93¾
United States 5s, 1874, coupon	97	97
United States 7 3-10 ₱ cents	99¾	99¾

In foreign bills there is nothing of importance doing, and the market is nominally 112 for Sterling.

Freights are again decidedly firmer, and this tends to check transactions materially. To Liverpool the engagements are: 22,500 bush. Wheat 6½d.@7d. in bulk and bags; 2,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@2s., chiefly at the latter, the inside rate being to fill up; 1,200 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 22s. 6d. To London: 600 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 500 tcs. Lard at 21s.; 100 bxs. Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. To Glasgow: 5,000 bush. Peas at 6½d. in bulk; 500