THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Advance of the Land and Naval Forces of the United States.

OPENING OF THE GRAND CAMPAIGN.

The Avalanche Upon the South.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS REORGANIZED

Major General Fremont Ordered to the Mountains of Virginia,

&c., &c., &c.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

THE PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER—NO. 1.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1862.

Ordered, That the 22d day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces.

That especially

The army at and about Fortress Monroe,
The Army of the Potomac,
The Army of Western Virginia,
The army near Munfordsville, Ky.,
The army and flotilla at Cairo,
And a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico,

be ready for a movement on that day.

That all the other forces, both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given.

That the heads of departments, and especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General-in-Chief, with all other commanders and subordinates of the land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities for the prompt execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER—NO. 2.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862.

Ordered, first, That the Major General commanding the army of the Potomac proceed forthwith to organize that part of said army destined to enter upon active operations, including the reserve, but excluding the troops to be left in the fortifications about Washington, into four army corps, to be commanded according to seniority of rank, as follows:—

First corps to consist of four divisions, and to be commanded by Major General I. McDowell.

Second corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. V. Sumner.

Third corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General S. P. Heintzelman.

Fourth corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. L. Keyes.

2. That the division now commanded by the officers above assigned to the commands of corps shall be embraced in and form part of their respective corps.

3. The forces left for the defence of Washington will be placed in command of Brigadier General James S. Wadsworth, who shall also be Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

4. That this order be executed with such promptness and dispatch as not to delay the commencement of the operations already directed to be undertaken by the Army of the Potomac.

5. A fifth army corps, to be commanded by Major General N. P. Banks, will be formed from his own and General Shields' (late General Lander's) division.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ORDER—NO. 3.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

Major General McClellan, having personally taken the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, is relieved from the command of the other military departments, he retaining command of the Department of the Potomac.

Ordered, further, That the two departments now under the respective commands of Generals Halleck and Hunter, together with so much of that under General Buell as lies west of a north and south line, indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tennessee, be consolidated and designated the Department of the Mississippi, and that, until otherwise ordered, Major General Halleck have command of said department.

Ordered, also, That the country west of the Department of the Potomac and east of the Department of the Mississippi be a military department, to be called the Mountain Department, and that the same be commanded by Major General Fremont.

That all the commanders of departments, after the receipt of this order by them respectively, report severally and directly to the Secretary of War, and that prompt, full and frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1862.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ARMY ORDERS.

There has been much speculation to-day in regard to the exact meaning of the orders, numbered one, two and three, of the President. It is generally conceded that order number one was complied with to the letter, as far as it was practicable, the condition of the roads rendering it utterly out of the question to move the army of the Potomac for offensive purposes until the movement was begun.

The assumption of the control of the army at large by the War Department, indicated in order number three, followed, as a matter of course, General McClellan having taken the field in command of one of the Departments. The same course was pursued when General Scott took the field during the Mexican War. The abolition faction may attempt to construe this to the disadvantage of the General; but only the circumstances immediately preceding the publication of the order give to it any significance in this respect.

It could not be expected that a General in the field personally superintending the operations of one department should also manage all the others, so widely extended as is the scope of the operations of the whole federal force.

DEFEAT OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The defeat of Mr. Ashley's Universal Emancipation bill to-day, under the cloak of providing provisional governments for the Territory recovered from the rebels, was a salutary lesson to the radicals. They believed that they were carrying everything with a high hand.

General McClellan has assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and of course has for the time left the duties of Commanding General of the whole army to devolve upon the War Department.

Fremont has escaped the court martial he never demanded, and has been appointed to the command of a department created for the emergency, and the abolitionists hoped the tide was turning in their favor. The bill, prepared under the auspices of the radical abolition faction in the government, was brought forward in the House, and failed.

Upon ordinary occasions there would have been a majority against it of fourteen or fifteen votes; but to refuse to print a bill and order it to the tomb of the capulets on the table is regarded as an indignity greater than a rejection upon the first reading; and on this account many who would have otherwise been found opposed to the measure either avoided a vote or opposed the motion to lay on the table.

This vote was a complete Bull Run disaster to the ultra faction, and has tamed them down considerably. They are not as violent to-day as they were yesterday. When they come to survey the whole field of political partisan manœuvering they will be still less buoyant; for they will find their schemes fully appreciated and foiled almost before they are developed.

THE NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

The Boundaries of the New Military Geographical Departments---The New Boundaries of the Rebellious States---The Black Region Contracting.

THE LIMITS OF THE NEW MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS.

1. DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND.—The six New England States. Headquarters at Boston. Commander, Major General Benjamin F. Butler.
2. DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.—The State of New York. Headquarters at Albany. Commander, Major General Edwin D. Morgan.
3. DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC.—The States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, the District of Columbia, and that portion of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains and north of James river, except Fortress Monroe and sixty miles around the same. Headquarters at Washington or in the field. Commander, Major General George B. McClellan.
4. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.—Fortress Monroe and sixty miles around the same. Headquarters at the Fortress. Commander, Brigadier General John E. Wool.
5. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, the Indian Territory, the Territories of Decotah, Nebraska and Colorado to the Rocky Mountains, and that part of Tennessee lying west of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tennessee. Headquarters at present at St. Louis. Commander, Major General H. W. Halleck.
6. THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.—The country west of the Department of the Potomac and east of the Department of the Mississippi. Headquarters at Wheeling. Commander, Major General John C. Fremont.
7. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.—The Territory of New Mexico. Headquarters at Santa Fe. Commander, Colonel E. R. S. Canby.
8. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.—The country west of the Rocky Mountains. Headquarters at San Francisco, California. Commander, —— ——.
9. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA.—That part of the State of Florida not included in the Department of Key West. Headquarters at Fort Pickens. Commander, Brigadier General Lewis C. Arnold.
10. DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The State of North Carolina Headquarters in the field. Commander, Brigadier General A. E. Burnside.
11. DEPARTMENT OF KEY WEST.—Key West, the Tortugas and the mainland on the west coast, as far as Apalachicola, and to Cape Canaveral on the east coast. Commander, Brigadier General J. M. Brannan.

The Fremont men will soon discover that they have been only used to kill off some one else, while their favorite himself was to be quietly laid away on a shelf, and that, like "Poor Puss," they have been scraping chestnuts out of the fire for more cunning operators to enjoy.

The disposition made of Mr. Ashley's Emancipation bill to-day, taken in connection with the vote on the President's resolution, brought forward by Mr. Konglling, demonstrates that there is an invincible and inflexible conservative majority in the House which will approve the right and defeat the wrong.

INTERVIEW OF MR. STANTON WITH THE MILITARY COMMITTEES.

There was an interesting interview to-day between the Secretary of War and the Military Committees of both Houses of Congress. Mr. Stanton expressed to them his programme for the further conduct of the war. It was willingly approved by Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Senate Committee; but the House Committee expressed the determination to sustain the administration and the War Department in whatever was done for the purpose of prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union, without expressing any formal approval of the suggestion of the Secretary.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

General McClellan has been on the Virginia side since Monday. There are no indications of his immediate return.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT.

General Fremont will return to Washington either this evening or to-morrow morning.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC.

Nothing of special interest has transpired on the other side of the Potomac.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR FOR ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Colonel R. G. Nellis, of New York, was yesterday appointed Deputy Collector of the port of Alexandria, Va.

THE LATE COMMANDER OF THE ANNAPOLIS RAILROAD BRIGADE.

Major Robinson, of the Fifth Infantry, who for some time has commanded the Railroad Brigade at Annapolis Junction, has returned to the command of his regiment at Fortress Monroe, preferring active service.

THE TAX ON FLOUR.

Hon. Alfred Ely, having received about fifty letters from millers residing in New York, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means recently in opposition to the proposed tax of ten cents on every barrel of flour. The result was this tax was stricken from the bill.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1862.

PETITIONS AGAINST EMANCIPATION.

Mr. DAVIS, (Union) of Ky., presented petitions from citizens of Kentucky, asking Congress to turn a deaf ear to all schemes of emancipation and turn their attention to the business of saving the country.

THE RESOLUTION TO EXPEL SENATOR POWELL.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Powell, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

THANKS TO LIEUT. WORDEN.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a joint resolution, expressing the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Worden and sailors. Laid over.

THE PROPERTY OF REBELS.

He also introduced a bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain property. Referred.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

Mr. LATHAM, (opp.) of Cal., introduced a bill to repeal all laws preventing foreign vessels carrying the mails to Panama and Aspinwall.

THE HOUSE EMANCIPATION RESOLUTION.

A joint resolution was received from the House, tendering aid, &c., to certain States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

ASSISTANCE FROM STATES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to accept money appropriated by the States for the payment of volunteers, was taken up and passed.

THE ARMY PAY BILL.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., the bill to define the pay and emoluments of the army was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., opposed the provision reducing the salaries in the military or naval service, or in any service of the government, ten per cent.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Conn., also opposed the provision. He was not willing to reduce the salary of members of Congress. He thought they did not get too much now. He did not think it just to cut down the payment of soldiers who are in the army.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., thought it no use sitting here in great trouble, because the country was going to be ruined, and crooking. If you will only lay a Tax bill, the people will sweep away the financial difficulty as soon as the army will the rebels, if you will only let them fight.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought that if we strike off ten per cent now then the tax of three per cent on the Tax bill will be unjust to a large class. We could make great savings in many cases where we are now largely extravagant. We had tried in vain to have some limit put to the numbers in the army, and especially in regard to the cavalry.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., said that all the Senators agreed that economy was necessary, but when they came to any particular case the amount was either too small or too large. He was in favor of adopting the measure and having it apply to ourselves, and he was opposed to any exception in favor of the President and Judges of the Supreme and District Courts. He thought that would make them odious in the sight of the people, and that the Judges would repel any desire to be excepted in this Way. If we intend to go to the people and ask them to bear the burdens of the war, we must first begin the sacrifice ourselves, and show some desire to put our hands into our own pockets and help to ease up the burden. He moved to amend so as to read, "shall be levied a tax of ten per cent," &c., instead of reducing the pay.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) thought that the pay of the volunteers was not too large. It was not so large as many of them received before the war. The real mass of privates are working to-day for less than they earned before. This bill did not touch the pay of the privates.

Mr. Hale's amendment was disagreed to by yeas 17; nays 22.

A vote was then taken on a motion to strike out the ninth section of the bill, which provides for the deduction of ten per cent on the salaries paid by the government, excepting those of the President, Vice President, judges, non-commissioned officers and privates.

The vote was as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Pearce, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Wilkinson and Wilson—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, King, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Powell, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson of Mass., and Wright—20.

This was a tie vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT voted in the negative, and the provision was retained.

After further discussion the bill was passed by yeas 37, nays 2.

The nays were Messrs. Kennedy and McDougall.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., the bill for the release of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Several amendments reported from the committee were adopted.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment providing a punishment for kidnapping.

An amendment repealing all laws of Maryland or of the District of Columbia inconsistent with the act was also adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, (Union) of Ky., offered an amendment, that all persons liberated under this act be colonized out of the United States, and appropriating $100,000. He said if the negroes were liberated they become lazy and vagabonds, and will be a pest to the community, become criminals—and any Power that assumed to liberate slaves establishes inevitably a war between the races which will end in emigration or extermination. There were about two hundred and twenty five thousand slaves in Kentucky; if the government undertakes to liberate them, the white people will not permit them to remain there. Never! The white people will either have to drive them out or hunt them to extermination. If negroes are liberated in the cotton States, it would be giving up these States to the negroes. The men from the slave States are as loyal as any men in the Senate, but they will never submit to have their slaves liberated by unconstitutional acts and remain among them—never—never! He spoke the feelings of his heart, and the principles that he devoted his life to, and which every Union man South agrees to. The whole South will unite in resistance to all such unconstitutional acts.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1862.

THE SERVICES OF MR. ERICSSON AND LIEUT. WORDEN.

Mr. EDWARDS, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to J. Ericsson for the enterprise, skill and forecast displayed by him in the construction of the Monitor, and to Lieutenant Worden, officers and men for services recently rendered. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION REGENCY.

Mr. MCPHERSON, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, caused by the death of Professor Cornelius C. Felton, by the appointment of Theodore D. Woolsey, of Connecticut.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF NAVY CONTRACTORS.

Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, empowering the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the circumstances attending the failures of the contractors for building steam machinery to meet their engagements within the time specified, and in his discretion remit the whole or a part of the penalty.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

The House passed the bill authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner to meet the Commissioners from Great Britain and France for the purpose of the adoption of measures for the protection of the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland. Three thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the act into effect.

INDEMNITY TO DELAWARE.

Mr. DUNN, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill to indemnify certain citizens of Delaware for expenses incurred for the defence of the United States.

CIVIL TREATIES WITH COSTA RICA AND NEW GRANADA.

The House passed the Senate bill, amendatory of the act for carrying into effect treaties with New Granada and Costa Rica, for the adjudication of claims.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. ASHLEY, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the relief of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia, otherwise the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CALVERT, (Union) of Md., submitted a minority report.

The subject was recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE ARMY MEDICAL AND SIGNAL CORPS.

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mo., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department; also a bill to provide for the organization of a signal corps to serve during the present war. The consideration of both was postponed.

REGULATION OF LABOR IN THE NAVY YARDS.

The House passed the bill amendatory of the eighth section of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, so as to read "the hours of labor and the rate of wages in the navy yards shall conform, as near as consistently with the public interests, to the private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be regulated by the commandants, subject to the revision and approval of the Secretary of the Navy."

REGULATION OF RANK IN THE NAVY.

Mr. SEDGWICK, (rep.) of N. Y., reported from the Naval Committee a bill regulating the grades of line officers of the navy.

THE GIFTS FROM THE KING OF SIAM.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the custody of the letter and presents from the King of Siam.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE SEVERED STATES.

Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing for temporary provisional governments over the districts of country in rebellion against the United States. The President is authorized to take possession and institute such governments with the aid of the military and naval forces; Governors, &c., to be appointed, a Legislative Assembly and courts established, and continue till the people form new State governments.

Mr. CRAVENS, (opp.) of Ind., from the same committee, submitted a report, which takes the ground that the bill provides that Congress has power to exclude certain States from the Union and hold them in colonial dependence and vassalage till readmitted; in other words, that the Union may be dissolved by an act of Congress; an assumption as absurd and fatal as that a State can annul its allegiance to the Union by State action. The bill further is impracticable in its details, incendiary and equally as repulsive to the principles of justice and humanity as to the constitution.

Mr. HARDING, (Union) of Ky., also submitted the minority views of the committee, saying there is abundant reason for believing that the armed rebellion will be speedily subdued and put down. The bill at a single blow strikes out the existence of eleven States—in effect an ordinance of secession. It strikes down the constitution and dissolves the government; is inconsistent with sound policy, utterly at war with religion and humanity, and hence the minority enter the most earnest and solemn protest against it.

Mr. PENDLETON, (opp.) of Ohio, said:—Mr. Speaker—This bill ought to be entitled "A bill to dissolve the Union and to abolish the constitution of the United States. As I am unalterably opposed to the destruction of either, I move to lay the bill on the table, and on that motion I ask the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the bill was tabled.

YEAS.—Ancona, Bailey of Pa., Biddle, Blair of Mo., Blair of Va., Brown of Va., Brown of R. I., Calvert, Casey, Clements, Cobb, Colfax, Corning, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Delano, Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, English, Fisher, Granger, Grider, Gurley, Haight, Harding, Harrison, Kellogg of Ill., Killinger, Law, Leary, Lazear, Lehman, McKnight, Mallory, Morey, Menzies, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Noel, Norton, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps of Cal., Porter, Rice of Mass., Richardson, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Shiel, Steele of N. Y., Stratton, Thomas of Mass., Thomas of Md., Train, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster, Wheeler, Whaley, White of Ohio, Wycliffe, Wood.

NAYS—Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pa., Blake, Buffinton, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, F A Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cutler, Davis, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Fessenden, Franchott, Frank, Hale, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Keller, Kellogg of Mich., Lansing, Lesinis, Lovejoy, McPherson, Mitchell, Morehead, Morrill of Me.; Morrill of Vt., Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Me, Riddle, Rollins of N. H. Sargeant, Sedgwick, Sloan, Stevens, Trowbridge, Van Valkenburg, Wall, Walton of Me., Walton of Vt., Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

A GOVERNMENT FOR ARIZONA.

Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide for the temporary government of Arizona.

THE TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Tax bill—Mr. Colfax in the chair.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Ways and Means, said they had authorized the issue of bonds and rates in all forms during the present Congress to the amount of nine hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The appropriations for 1862 are nearly five hundred and fifteen millions. If the war continues till 1863 our indebtedness will be nine or ten hundred millions of dollars. To pay the interest on this will require sixty or seventy millions annually. Our ordinary expenses cannot, under any circumstances, be less than sixty millions a year, and the military establishment after the rebellion will likely require twenty-five millions beyond that amount. The financial measures in contemplation will yield even more than is necessary to meet the wants of the Treasury. In the preparation of the Tax bill the committee looked to the condition of the several States, as well as that of the United States, so that they all might together act harmoniously. The United States has a right to demand whatever may be necessary to sustain its public credit, honor and existence as a nation. The bill is not a personal or party measure, but one imperiously demanded by the general welfare. It was for Congress to judge how much of it should be collected or permanently remained. That the committee had shown a disposition to be just to every interest could not be questioned. Many intelligent gentlemen had been before the committee and gave valuable information touching nearly the whole range of objects which the House was now called on to legislate. In very few instances had any asked to be exonerated or exempted from payment of their proper share for the sustenance of the government. But the committee sought to avoid extremes, preferring to levy duties on a large number of objects than to confine them to a narrow field. He proceeded at length to explain the various sections of the bill, showing the effects of the tax on the many articles subjected to it. In the course of his remarks he said that no duty was designed on literary or scientific works or newspaper publications. On printing paper, like any other manufacture, a tax of three mills per pound is proposed—equal to three per centum ad valorem, or less than half the amount on writing paper. He said he estimated the amount of internal revenue as follows:—Ale, beer and other malt liquors, four millions of barrels, $1,000,000; spirits, one hundred millions of gallons, $15,000,000; licenses of all kinds, $3,000,000; linseed oil, lard oil, &c., $600,000; candles and soap, $1,500,000; petroleum and coal oil, $2,500,000; leaf tobacco, loyal States and foreign, two hundred and eight millions of pounds, $5,000,000; manufactured tobacco, snuff and segars, sixty millions of pounds, $3,000,000; boots and shoes, $2,500,000; hats, caps, bonnets, clocks, shirts, umbrellas, &c., $2,000,000; paper, $1,000,000; leather, $1,000,000; paints, painter's colors, ink, &c., $1,000,000; coffee, ginger and all spices, &c., $600,000; starch, $500,000; salt, $225,000; refined sugar and sugar made from molasses, confectionery, &c., $500,000; gas, $1,000,000; rectified and adulterated spirits, wines, vinegar, &c., $1,000,000; slaughtered cattle, sheep and hogs, $500,000; railroads, ferries, steamboats and omnibuses, $6,000,000; watches, plate, carriages, pianofortes and billiard tables, $2,000,000; railroad bonds, $1,000,000; banks and savings institutions, $800,000; advertisements, estimated forty millions gross, $2,000,000; income duty, $5,000,000; stamp duty, express companies, excluding patent medicines, $6,000,000; patent medicines, stamps, $2,500,000; legacies and distribution, and shares of personal estate of deceased persons, $1,000,000; salaries, say forty millions, $1,200,000; manufactures not included, $30,000,000. Total from internal revenue, $101,925,000; from direct tax, $12,000,000, and revenue from imports, $50,000,000. Aggregate total, $163,925,000.

Mr. WADSWORTH, (Union) of Ky., expressed his opposition to the bill. He could not vote the tax for an unlimited period as proposed, nor for the purposes which, he feared, the money thus to be derived would be used; for the recent special Message of the President indicated the tendancy of government to interfere with the rights of the States. He could not, therefore, give his full confidence to the President. While the latter was an honest and patriotic man, he had been teased and pressed by radical anti-slaverylists until he was compelled to offer a compromise between the abolitionists North and proslavery men. The proposition turned in the face of the constitution and against the prejudices of the border States, and was odious to them. It was already rejected, and, as for himself, he spat upon it. Those who sustained it, finding that these States will not acquiesce, will, as the most efficient means of preserving the Union, as prominent gentlemen have declared, demand of the President to enforce the policy of no compromise with slaveholders.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., in response to a remark respecting him, said he wanted slavery to cease at the expiration of the war, if it could constitutionally be done.

Mr. WADSWORTH resumed, saying:—The President also proposed emancipation by means of the constitution. The question arose whether he could accept the proposition. He could not, nor would he support an emancipation policy either here or elsewhere. He said that General John C. Fremont had been placed in command over a portion of a State which despised him. A man reeking with fraud and corruption, and responsible for the death of General Lyon and the capture of Colonel Mulligan, has just been restored to command, while General McClellan is degraded and Generals Buell, Rosecrans, Grant and other heroes are overslaughed. These things show the ultra class of men to whom he alluded as being all powerful with the administration. He could not vote for the tax to carry on the war for the promotion of these purposes, but would confine it to its legitimate prosecution.

Mr. MENZIES, (Union) of Ky., in an explanation, said that now and always he intended to say that, no matter who leaves the constitution, Kentucky intends to live under it. (Applause.)

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio—I recognize the right of a member to stand up here, when a bill is under consideration to impose a tax upon the people, to say that he is opposed to it, because he has no confidence in the administration or any part thereof.

Mr. WADSWORTH, (Union) of Ky.—I did not say so.

Mr. BINGHAM—I caught the gentleman's words distinctly. They were that he had no confidence in the administration or any part of it.

Mr. WADSWORTH—I did not say that.

Mr. BINGHAM—Then the gentleman meant to say that he had, instead of that he had not, confidence in the administration. It is the duty of representatives to refuse to vote for a tax which they know is to be distributed through an administration in which they have no confidence in any of its departments. Their first duty in that case is to resist any attempt at taxation by such an administration, and their next is to impeach it, and to hurl from power such persons as disgrace their offices. The gentleman disclaims any want of confidence in the administration. Then why does he oppose the bill? He asserted that he was opposed to the bill because he was opposed to the creation of officers under it, unlimited as to time. I say, however, that the bill contains no such provision. It is a tax law which expresses its own limitation. It provides, of course, for the creation of officers to execute the legal provisions made by it for the imposition and collection of internal duties. The bill will expire of its own limitation, and consequently the various officers created and made needful by its provisions will also fall. The gentleman does not oppose the bill because it inflicts an equal burthen upon any portion of the people, but that he may arraign the President and the honorable chairman of the committee who preferred the bill. He demands, before he votes for the bill, to know what is to be done with the money. A rather novel thing in legislation. The novelty, indeed, is so strange, new and unheard of that it could only emanate from a gentleman from one of the border States; and a border State is alone entitled to the credit of having originated it, and to have a special patent for it. (Laughter.)

Mr. WADSWORTH interrupted Mr. Bingham; but his remarks were inaudible.

Mr. BINGHAM.—I say that it is a novelty in legislation, and never heard of before, that a tax bill must contain a provision that the money to be raised must be applied so and so, or gentlemen will not vote for it. The gentleman would have it inferred from his speech, however, that he would only vote for the bill on condition that the money to be raised by it should be expended to keep the cotton States in the Union under their ancient social system. The gentleman gives us notice that if we allow the cotton States, under any conditions, to go out of the Union, Kentucky will not stay with us, but go off into cottondom. What does such a statement mean and signify? Nothing less than that the gentleman is in favor of raising a hundred and fifty millions from the sweat and labor of the loyal States for the purpose of keeping the cotton States within the Union on their proper and peculiar status. In that event he will vote for the bill, but not otherwise. This underlies the whole speech of the gentleman: that if you attempt, through the instrumentality of your army now engaged in suppressing rebellion—if you attempt, in the preservation of the constitution and the Union, in the preservation of the good and just and loyal men of the Union, cradled between two thieves, to touch the vile institution of slavery—that civilizer of the children of Dahomey—we of Kentucky, with our State, will depart from you and yours. If that is the condition upon which the allegiance of Kentucky is to be retained to the Union and the constitution, the sooner all such citizens and States depart the better.

Mr. WADSWORTH—I annexed no condition.

Mr. BINGHAM—If the gentleman annexed no consideration, then the gentleman's remarks were meaningless, and were not worth the time consumed in the utterance. Who, in the name of Heaven, wants the cotton States in the Union, or any place else this side of perdition, if it be a condition that they are allowed to retain from age to age, and from generation to generation, this new, beni n civilizer of the children of the King of Dahomey? The question is: is the gentleman for the Union after the government shall have exercised its just rights, and used all the power which God and nature have given and sanctioned for the suppression of this infernal despotism? Will he, under such a state of things, remain in the Union?

Mr. WADSWORTH—I want to see as much force used as is lawful and necessary to overcome the rebellion; but I am not in favor of preserving the Union by destroying the constitution by Congressional usurpation.

Mr. BINGHAM—This is the question: if, in the judgment of the majority represented in Congress, it becomes, in the language of the President, indispensably necessary to sweep away this infernal atrocity, which has poisoned the brain and deadened the heart of half the people of this republic, will the gentlemen and his State stand by the constitution and the Union, and support that policy?

Mr. WADSWORTH was understood to say that no such necessity could ever arise.

The question was repeated, when Mr. WADSWORTH replied:—Whenever a majority of this House come to the conclusion that it is necessary to sweep slavery out of Kentucky to preserve the Union, I say that I will resist any law attempting such a measure by constitutional action; and if the gentleman (Mr. Bingham) and his abolition allies come to my State to enforce such a law, then I will resist him with force.

Mr. BINGHAM—The gentleman has not answered the question, and I will not permit any further interruption from him. I want to know by what right Kentucky comes to this floor and declares in advance that she will not abide by the decision of a majority of the people's representatives in Congress, sanctioned, too, by the executive. He will fight against it.

Mr. WADSWORTH interrupted; but his words were inaudible.

Mr. BINGHAM—I assume he would fight; and what the gentleman now says is an after thought. He said he would fight, and that is sufficient. He would leave the Union and fight us, throwing his strength into the ranks of the seceded States.

Mr. WADSWORTH was understood to say he would do so in a certain contingency.

Mr. BINGHAM—And for that the people, speaking through their representatives and Executive, have declared Jeff. Davis a traitor. But if the gentleman's presumptions are right Jeff. Davis is no traitor, and the people have no right to be seeking to slay him—we have no right to place the mark of Cain upon his brow and brand him a traitor, and marshal legions six hundred thousand strong to seize his capital, drag him forth to the judgment seat, convict him of treason, and hang him by the neck till he be dead. I want to know from the gentleman why this would not be good for him, if it be good for Jeff. Davis? Jeff. Davis' assumption was that he had a right to go out of the Union, because we did not by legal enactments give protection to slave property everywhere within the limits of our jurisdiction, by land or by sea. That was exactly the position of Davis—not a question about it. And the gentleman (Mr. Wadsworth) seems to be an apt student of this archleader of the rebellion. The preservation of the nation is the first and paramount duty of governments, and if it becomes necessary for the common defence, if it be necessary for the preservation of the constitution and the Union, and for the maintenance of the nation, of the noblest government of the earth, to sweep away slavery—this modern civilizer of the children of Dahomey—will the gentleman, on that day when this becomes necessary—will he, I ask, rise in revolt against his country? That is the question.

Mr. WADSWORTH rose, but his words were lost.

Mr. BINGHAM continued—You have already answered, sir. I am surprised to hear gentlemen say that the constitution of the United States and this new civilization, slavery, are one and inseparable. The gentleman (Mr. Wadsworth) says he did not say so. It is hard to know what he would say, from his frequent interruption. I repel all such assertions as that, come from what quarter they may. The constitution is the great charter of human liberty; and further, in the words of Madison, it was not fit to incorporate the words slave, slavery or servitude in that instrument, which was intended to live through all coming time, and it was now intended that it should be known to after generations of men that any such system of civilization as the African slave trade, with all its kindred atrocities, existed in the times of the American constitution. I am sick of the supercilious manners of gentlemen who assail the measures introduced here exclusively for the common defence, and declaring them violations upon the constitution. Where are the violations upon the constitution? The gentleman (Mr. Wadsworth) was a few days ago seized with holy horror because I ventured to assert that four millions of slaves held by the rebels, and who were in the hands of the rebels, and were the mainstay of the rebellion, ought to be liberated, and protected, too, whenever they should seek shelter under the holy flag of American liberty. I said, also, that every loyal citizen in the land held his life and the lives of his wife and children in sacred trust for the common defence. That remark did not excite any horror in the gentleman's mind. Oh, no, not at all. I said that not only the father of the household, but the eldest born, was subject to be sent to the tented field, to be placed under military rule, exposed to the pestilence of the camp and the destruction of the battle field. But this excited no surprise in the mind of the gentleman, and he did not threaten us with the opposition of the fifteen slave States to the tyranny. But when it is said that this measure of emancipation is necessary for the common defence, for the preservation of the constitution and the Union, then rises the gentleman from Kentucky in holy horror, and threatens us with the opposition of the combined fifteen slave States. I do not speak of Kentucky as the gentleman would represent her. When she throws off her allegiance, under the leadership of the gentleman (Mr. Wadsworth), I will then speak of her as she deserves. I trust in God, however, that day may never come. I speak now only of cottondom, and of the infernal atrocities of the system which prevails there by law, where it is a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to teach the slave the rights of his common humanity—aye, even to teach him that there is a God, in whose image he has been created. I speak of the region where exists that infernal atrocity which dooms four millions of men to chains and slavery. I speak in the spirit of John Randolph, one of the noblest of men, a Virginian, who said that he looked with unutterable scorn and contempt upon that Northern man who would offer himself as the apologist of the infernal atrocity of slavery. It is from the slave pen and the barracoon of the slave that has come up the evil influence which has instigated rebellion against the republic—which has urged to treason against a government that never imposed upon its present enemies anything but benefits and blessings—which has given birth to a treason which has had no parallel since the treasonable revolt of the angels against the God that made them. Congress has the right to declare all the property of the rebels subject to capture and confiscation. Everything that helps the cause of treason and rebellion should be swept away. And the strong arm of the rebels in this war is the four millions of slaves who dig their intrenchments, cultivate their fields and gather the crops that furnish them with the bread on which they live. It is the duty of the government to administer the laws in the rebel States until such time as loyal State governments are organized by the people. I assert the proposition, and challenge contradiction, that the government of the United States has full and ample power over all the revolted States until the time comes when the people re-establish State governments under the constitution, and in obedience to the constitution, and have taken the oath to support it. I shall never consent that South Carolina or any other revolted State shall send representatives to this floor, or hold any election even for such a purpose, till she has first organized a government, every department of which shall be loyal, and shall have taken a solemn oath to support the constitution of the country. Until this is done we have the right to govern these States in the manner prescribed for the government of the Territories.

Mr. WADSWORTH was understood to say that he would never submit to this.

Mr