The Press

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF RTEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy te break up the Union is a fact new known to all. Armics are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be mone but patriots and traitors."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Our latest intelligence from Island No. 10 is to 3 P. M of Wednesday last, at which time our gunboats had succeeded in silencing all but two guns of the upper battery. The island is said to be dotted with tents, and the rebels are estimated to number at least 20,000. It is almost impossible that they can have held out for this length of time. We are momentarily expecting the news of

their surrender. The telegraph from Hatteras gives us the grateful intelligence that General Burnside has taken possession of Beaufort, North Carolina. The importance of Beaufort to the Union armies cannot easily be overestimated. The town is the capital of Carteret county, and contains about three thousand inhabitants. It lies at the mouth of the Newport river, eleven miles northwest of Cape Lookout, and, owing to its accessibility both to Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic ocean, it is the best harbor in the State, and one of the best of the entire Southern coast. Fort Macon, its principal defence, was one of the forts seized by Governor Ellis on the 2d of January, 1861. It is situated on Bogue's Point, just belaw the town. At the time of its seizure by the rebels, it mounted one tier of oldfashioned sea-guns, of thirty-two and forty-two pound calibre. It cost the Government four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and had accommodations for three hundred men. Probably it was greatly strengthened by the rebels, in anticipation of an attack by our fleet, but the superior strategy of our generals has compassed its abandonment and destruction, without a gun having been fired in its defence. Although we did not capture the steamer Nashville, which recently left Southampton and ran the blockade, we have the satisfaction of knowing that, owing to her "peculiar condition," she will not again

commit depredations on our commerce. is stated that Senator Lane, of Indiana, has received advices from Savannah, Tennessee, stating that a Union regiment has been formed in Alabama. Thus it will be seen that, as our armies advance into the regions heretofore held under the despotic sway of Jeff Davis and his satellites, they are gladly welcomed by the inhabitants, numbers of whom are willing to do battle for the Stars and Stripes. What a striking commentary on Jeff's late assertion, that the Southern people are a unit in the cause of treason !

The foreign news by the Hansa, which arrived at New York yesterday, with dates to the 12th instant, closely verges on the important. Earl Russell's speech in the House, on the 11th instant, is a most complete refutation of the clamor of an "inefficient blockade," in which a portion of the British press has long indulged. The most convincing proof cited by his lordship, of the correctness of his position, was the fact of the scarcity of cotton in the English markets. The whole address is published in another column, and will be generally perused.

The battle near Winchester was much more disof them having been killed or wounded, and the survivors have been driven back to Strasburg.

SENATE .- The joint resolution of the New Jersey Legislature asking immediate action for the coast defences of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware was presented. Resolutions of the Maine Legislature, endorsing the course of the Administration and favoring the confiscation of rebel property, were presented and referred. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the corps of engineers. The joint resolution affording aid to the States in favor of emancirculon was taken un. Mr. Davis of Kantucky. offered a substitute, which, while favoring co-operation with a State for emancipation, affirmed the supremacy of the State authority upon the subject of slavery. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District being resumed, the amendment to the provides for the colonization in a foreign land, of

such liberated claves as desire to emigrate, at a cost

the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of organizing a corps of miners to work the gold mines of the West for the Government benefit. A resolution authorizing the expenditure of not more than \$50,000 for the testing of plans for rendering war vessels invulnerable, was referred. A resolution of inquiry as to the cause of the delay in the release of Colonel Corcoran was presented and laid over. Resolutions of thanks to Lieutenant Morris, U. S. A., General Burnside, and Commander Rowan, were referred. A bill from the Committee on Territories, providing and postponed. The tax bill was further considered, and the following amendments agreed to: Tennessee to have till the first of December next to assume the payment of her portion; browers manufacturing less than 500 barrels per amnum to pay \$25 license; brokers to pay \$50, (the same as commercial brokers,) and warrant brokers \$25.

Pennsylvania Legislature. SENATE -A number of petitions were received and appropriately referred. The following, among other bills, were passed: An act relative to the Shamokin and Pottsville Railroad Company, and a bill for the relief of the Chester Valley Railroad Company.

House .- A bill relative to the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of this city was and Crawford to the eastern district of the Supreme Court was defeated. The act providing for an Government. election for field and company officers in the Pennavlvania Reserve Corps was postponed until Wednesday. The death of Colonel Murray, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, at Winter, was announced, and the customary proceedings took place.

THE FOLLOWING ITEM from the New York Economist tells its own story. There are, no doubt, many merchants in the South who wish to deal justly by their Northern creditors, and who have only been prevented terror in their midst. Our armies are welding together the old bonds of Union as they advance, so strongly that we hope they may the folly of resistance to the Federal Government, and, while they give proofs of its power, they also afford evidence of its moderation rights of property. Commerce, too, follows our flag. By its advance trade is re-established, prosperity is restored, new markets are opened, the assumed authority of Secession despots is overturned, and an opportunity of returning under the peaceful and prosperous shelter of our glorious old banner is afforded to all who are not too desperately com- plunged by the conspirators, no good citizen plicated with the conspiracy. The Economist

"A merchant in Nashville, Tennessee, has sent six thousand dollars in geld to a Broadway house to pay his indebtedness to them, and the balance is to pay other creditors. Another merchant there writes that in a week's time he is prepared to pay all his indebtedness in gold. We could give the names of the parties, but, for the present, think it sufficient to merely note the fact."

dred privates, and forty-eight commissioned officers of the rebel army, who were captured our forces in that bloody struggle.

THE attempt of Lord CAMPBELL, in the British House of Lords, to create the impression that our blockade of the Southern ports was insufficient, proved not a whit more successful than the efforts of Mr. GREGORY, in the House of Commons. The scarcity of cotton in England was referred to by Earl Russell as a convincing proof of the difficulty of eluding the vigilance of our cruisers on the Southern coast.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, TRAVELLING-BAGS, TRUNKS, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assorttrunks, &c., embracing first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by J. B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

The Trials of the People of the Rebel-The fire kindled in the "Southern heart"

by the traitorous demagogues who commenced

the Rebellion is dying out as rapidly as the embers of a described camp. The chivalrous vouths of the charming dominions of King Cotton have discovered that a continuous war against the Government of the United States is a very serious enterprise, and not a mere matter of fun and frolic. The enthusiastic hurrals over the degradation of the symbol of national uthority, and the capture of ungarrisoned forts, have all died away. The stern realities of the terrible position in which the Rebellion has placed the people of the South are now appreciated by the most ignorant; and the perils which menace, and the evils which oppress them, are feared by the most foolhardy and audacious. Civil life is harassed by a thousand cares. Although there may be a great abundance of food in some secions, it is undoubtedly very scarce in others: and decent clothing, of many kinds, is absolutely unattainable. At Winchester, Virginia. we are told that some of the richest families were ashamed to appear in public in consequence of the shabbiness of their attire. In other portions of Virginia no salt could be obtained to cure the meat necessary for their usual supply of staple provisions. Some of the haughty dames of Secessia, who insult our soldiers, and in whose character there is a happy balance of ignorance and pride, are compelled to attire themselves in far less gorgeous and fashionable dresses than those fornerly worn by their slaves. The whole basis of Southern prosperity has for the present been lestroyed. Although they imagined that cotton would always, in any event, enrich them and conrol the industrial and political interests of the civilized world, it is practically worth nothing to the rebellious States except to the extent that it is useful for their own rude homemanufactures. A barrier, more impenetrable than the Chinese wall, hems them in on every side-shutting out the products of all other countries, shutting their products in from the markets of the world, and leaving them to surfeit themselves with the sweets of Southern commercial independence, with an abundance of land, slaves, cotton, and tobacco, and a scarcity of everything else. They find that the "Confederacy" is but a huge prison, with a strong guard stationed around every side. They can nowhere effect a breach in it. The few things that they occasionally smuggle in or out bear about the same relation to their necessities and their desire for unrestricted exports and imports, that the chance supplies surreptitiously furnished to a criminal in one of our penitentiaries bear to his consump-

to be met, solved, and disposed of? Your tion when he is in a state of liberty. Day humanitarian, like the empiric who offers but after day, too, the limits of their conone cure for every disease, presents his finement are circumscribed. Our armies adpanacea, and denounces you if you do not vance in every direction, to release those accept it. The statesman who is the real phywho are loyal from the oppression of Secessician of the times, waits until he ascertains sion tyrants-to strike terror into the hearts the nature and extent of the disease before of those who have assailed and defied the applying the remetly. He is responsible for Republic-to render still more galling and opprudent and proper treatment of his patient; pressive the virtual imprisonment of those who and he brings to his task all the lights of recontumaciously adhere to the conspiracy. All flection and experience. Mr. Lincoln is a former values are, for the present, destroyed Republican so far as party is concerned, for inin the Secession States. As there is no restance; but he is President of the United States, ward for industry, there is no incentive to it. and as such is responsible to the people. He Land and slaves are almost worthless, bethe avowed opponent of slavery, but he is cause for the profitable products they formeralso voluntarily committed against any interly vielded there is no present market. Southference with individual rights. He feels that ern cities have lost all their sources of revethe slaveholders brought on this war, but he nue. They were founded upon the profits remust discriminate between the traitor and the alized upon the foreign exports and the impatriot in the slave States, and cannot even ports of the South; and, since all the active opeattack and punish the traitor except within the rations rendered necessary to accomplish these forms of the Constitution and the laws. To such exchanges are made fruitless by the strictness men as President Lincoln this problem must be of the blockade, they are now serving no more committed. The abolition of slavery in this useful purpose than the sites of the ancient District, of which there is at present no cities of Tyre or Carthage. We may complain doubt, will be the first practical step in the in the North of losses caused by the rebellion, right direction. When that is accomplished, Furthermore, we have made 300 of them prisoners | and they have undoubtedly been fearful, but we can afford to abide our time, and let the and captured at least 1,000 small arms. The last they are by no means so universal and so terinstitution of slavery take its chances among rible as those inflicted upon the whole people the events and revolutions that will follow of the South. Our interests are very diverthe conquests of our armies. Occasional. sified. Some have suffered much-others

all. There is a large basis of prosperity left for agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. But the whole available wealth of the South was based on a few pursuits, and they have all been temporarily ruined. In addition to these steady, constant, and universal difficulties, the people of the South are suffering all the evils of a depreciated currency and an insecure frontier. Their rebel Government is powerful to harass, oppress, and plunder, but not to protect them. It takes their all, and gives them nothing valuable in return. In many districts it forces the whole white male population capable of bearing arms, from sixteen to sixty years of age, into the field, thus leaving their friends and families unprotected from a servile insurrection, with their material wants unprovided House.-A resolution was adopted, instructing for at a time of peculiar difficulty and hardship. These unwilling soldiers, having imperfect arms, go to battle only to be defeated, or to disgrace themselves by precipitate retreats. From every important military position they assume they are driven back. Every line they attempt to defend must, when vigorously assailed by our soldiers, be aban-

comparatively little-some, perhaps, not at

doned. Those who have property in the South that can be made available for military purposes, too, are in constant danger of having it seized by their own troops, with no other compensation than Confederate scrip or certificates, which are nominally far below par, and intrinsically valueless; or they may see it wantonly destroyed by their own soldiers, to prevent it from falling into our possession. They know how perfectly reckless the avowed policy of the leaders is in regard to "Southern Rights" of property, for these conspirators urge that everything be laid waste before the march of our armies-that the desperate Russian expedient of burning Moscow in dead of winter, for the purpose of preventing Napoleon's army from gaining shelter in an arctic climate, be imitated under the sunny passed. The bill attaching the counties of Erie skies of the South—a policy far more cruel and destructive to Southern proprietors than to our

For all these losses, inconveniences, mise ries, and sufferings, the thoughtful men of the South see that their leaders can offer them no reward but a succession of humiliations and disasters. The flames which are consuming them light up no blaze of transient glory to dazzle and delight them. For their sacrifices and trials they gain only disgrace and defeat. "The wages of sin is death," and the reward of Secession is pecuniary and physical destruction. How long it will be possible for the from doing so by the existence of a reign of leading conspirators to urge on their told, but surely it seems not improbable that a few more decisive Union victories will innever again be broken. They are teaching duce them to throw down their arms in disgust-to joyfully return to the allegiance which they can never shake off-and to rally again around the noble Government which and magnanimity by their respect for the alone can bestow upon them all the blessings of peace and prosperity.

ALTHOUGH IT IS NATURAL to expect that there will be some dissatisfaction with the taxes about to be levied, to pay the expenses of the war in which the nation has been will encourage the schemes of knavish politicians to excite popular discontent, and to exaggerate the burdens that may be imposed. The rebellion forced the people to choose between surrendering everything that was valuable to them-the Union, the capital, the fundamental principle of our Government, the national property, the groundwork of all social and political order and security-and heavy THE ARRIVAL IN St. Louis, last night, of a sacrifices in men and money, for the future train from Rolla, which contained three hun-welfare of the presen tand succeeding generations. They wisely decided to give up a | Ministerial, but because, by common consent portion of their wealth and energies for of the profession, he was admitted to be one debt, at the present, over four hundred millions of at the battle of Pea Ridge, affords an addithe preservation of the nation, and all its tional confirmation of the complete victory of mighty interests; and, however unpalatable tax bills may be, all patriots will cheerfully contribute their share of whatever expenditures may be necessary to accomplish the holy object for which the country is struggling. Not a foot of the soil of the free States has been polluted by an invader, and not a dollar's worth of the property of loyal citizens has been taken without due compensation. Scarcely a week elapses without the achievement of an important Union victory, and the rebellion is reeling under the heavy blows which are falling thick and fast upon it. A Government that, in the midst of the extraordinary difficulties and complications of the last. year, has preserved peace and tranquillity in ment of boots, shoes, brogans, travelling bags, the loyal States, and taken such efficient measures for the complete restoration of the national authority, deserves to be freely and generously sustained by the people it represents, and whose interests it has so faithfully

promoted.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 24, 1862. EXCLUSION OF DISLOYAL PAPERS FROM The humanitarians, who never "take into

count" the practical teachings of common

life and common sense, have been talking

against slavery for years; and their violence

and folly have retarded the very reforms they

seemed to have at heart. Their persistence

and prominence on all occasions, and their

established want of tact, in demanding the

unconditional abolition of the institution of

slavery, without respect for precedents, pre-

judices, individual rights, and constitutional

laws, gave to their adversaries stupendous

advantages, of which these latter have not

hesitated to avail themselves. In fact, no-

thing has done more to protect the slave-

holders in their property in man, than the

misdirected influence of these ultras. The

ultras, never popular among the masses

around them, were craftily put forward

by the pro-slavery leaders as the re-

presentatives of the Republicans; and

the Republicans had to carry the conse-

quences without daring to throw them off.

There has always been in the popular heart a

deep-seated hatred of slavery. This, if left to

itself, without being hurried or frightened.

would have done a thousand times more than

the ultras. The Republican party was the

gigantic growth of great historical events. of

which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise

and the Lecompton question were the most

prominent. Although intensely hostile to

slavery, the Republicans have ever been em-

barrassed by their compelled connection with

fanatics, and their undeserved responsibility

for the ultra notions of these fanatics. The

new impetus given to the anti-slavery senti-

ment, like the causes which produced the Re-

publican party, has been wholly outside of the

extreme humanitarians; and, indeed, if this

impetus is checked, it will be effected by

the insane and ridiculous violence of these

men. The war which was forced upon us

by the South, precisely as the election of Mr.

Lincoln was brought about by the Southern

politicians, who resolved to make it an excuse

for war, is doing the work of emancipation.

The war is the great Deliverer of the slaves.

Nor can we evade the issue. However perti-

nent the remark while the Abolitionists were

thundering against slavery, that the talk about

the negro was out of place, and that Congress

had work to perform far graver than that of

looking after the negro, no such reason for

postponing an imperative duty can now be

presented. The question is upon us, and must

e met. We can no more ignore it than we

could ignore payment of a debt and maintain

an honest name. And how is this question

The Last Gregorian Chant.

In the House of Commons' debate on Mr.

GRIGORY's anti-blockade resolutions, the

who resisted the motion—who declared against

the motion of "his honorable friend," is a fine

old, who first entered Parliament seven

years ago, and, up to this time, has been

chiefly distinguished for that great talent for

Manchester massacre in 1819. Mr. BENTINCK

is a soft-headed and soft-hearted country gen-

tleman, who supports Church and State, regu-

larly votes with Spoonen against the grant to

Maynooth, and probably backed GREGORY,

on the idea that it was right and politic

to be anti-American, on this occasion, as a set-

off to the terrible American offence of assert-

ing and obtaining independence and nation-

ality. Of the two other performers of this

Gregorian quartette we need say nothing here.

Sir JAMES FERGUSON reached Washington

from the South—whence he should not have

been received—with a pocket full of letters

from Richmond to sympathizers in the North,

and Mr. Lindsay, who visited us in 1860, pre-

tending that he did so officially (which the

British Government strongly denied), went

back discontented, because our mercantile and

commercial people would not accede to cer-

tain propositions of his for the benefit of Bri-

Mr. W. E. Forster, the new member for

Bradford (elected on the resignation of Titus

SALT), who first replied to Messrs. Gregory

and Bentinck, is a lawyer of good standing,

whom this speech has made a man of mark and

promise. He met assertion by fact, and em-

phatically expressed the hope that no tempta-

tion, not even the sufferings of a portion of

the population, would induce the British Go-

versment to depart from the strict neutrality

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, (incorrectly given

MILNER in the telegram,) is a most accomplish-

ed gentleman, who, now little more than fifty,

has been nearly half his life in Parliament,

and, having commenced as a Tory, (which

seems to be the early faith of most young men

of great wealth in England,) has gradually

modified his principles into rational liberalism.

Well known as a scholar, a poet, and an ora-

tor, he has more than once declined high

Ministerial office, content with his position

as an independent member, and the only com-

plaint ever made against him is-that, gifted

with the highest oratorical powers, he speaks

only too seldom. Like his father, one of the

wealthiest country gentlemen in Yorkshire,

he has repeatedly declined a peerage. Mr.

MILNES does "not believe in the final dissolu-

tion of the American Union." Neither does

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, who was made So-

licitor-General, last July, not on account of

his politics, which are more moderate than

of the best constitutional and international

lawyers of the day. His speech, which we

shall give in full when it reaches us, was the

most brilliant, sagacious, and successful per-

formance of the Session. Its importance, as

being the embodiment of the Ministerial policy

on real neutrality, cannot be too highly es-

Two other speakers are mentioned as having

spoken, in this debate, but the tenor of their re-

marks is not mentioned. We may presume, how-

ever, that Lord ROBERT CECIL, brother of the

Marquis of Salisbury, supported Mr. GREG-

ony's anti American, (his hereditary politics be-

ing decidedly illiberal,) and that Admiral WAL-

сот, Member for Christ Church, himself a gal-

lant naval officer, "endorsed" the Solicitor

General's legal opinion in favor of the efficien-

PIANOS! PIANOS!!-George Steck (New York)

makes a Plano-forte which has no equal in fulness

and richness of tone and beauty of touch. J. E.

Gould, Seventh and Chestnut.

timated.

tish ship-owners.

OUR COAST DEFENCES TO BE STRENGTHENED. STRENGTH OF THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA.

THE NEW LINE OF DEFENCE. Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, March 24 Discharge of State Prisoners. The House Committee on the Judiciary have before nem a bill for the trial of State prisoners. It provides that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War hall forthwith furnish to the judges of the United States courts a list of the names of all persons, citizens of States that have not seceded, and where the administration of the laws has continued unimpaired in the Federal courts, who are now held as prisoners of the United States in forts or other places, as State or po-This list is to contain the names of all such who reside in the respective jurisdiction of said judges, or who may be deemed by either of said Secretaries to mve violated any law of the United States. In a cases where a grand jury has terminated its session without finding an indictment, or presentment, or other proceeding against such persons, it shall be the duty of said judges furthwith to order the discharge of auc prisoner from imprisonment, and every officer of the United States having custody of such prisoner is directed immediately to execute the judge's order, and in case he shall refuse he shall be subject to indictment for misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the common all for a period not less than six months. ond section provides that in any case of such prisoners shall be under indictment for any offence gainst the laws of the United States, and where bail has been taken, it shall be the duty of said judges, at once. to discharge such persons upon bail, as aforesaid: And all persons in the military service who are, or hereafter may be imprisoned upon charges of military offence, shall only be imprisoned in the manner provided by articles of war; or, if imprisoned otherwise, they shall be speedily brought to trial, or discharged from such imprisonment And in case the said Secretaries of State and War shai for any reason refuse or omit to furnish the said list within five days from and after the passage of this act, any citizen may, by a petition alleging the facts aforesaid touching any of the persons so as aforesaid imprisoned, supported by the oath of such petitioner, or any ther credible person, obtain and be entitled to have said judge's order to discharge said prisoner: It is provided, however, that the judge shall be satisfied such allegations are true, and shall also have power and be required to

before the proper court, if he shall dee n the same neces sary after due examination of the case Island No. Ten-A Hint As the mainland near Island No. 10 is low as marshy, our Western friends may have to imitate the example of our naval forces that are operating in the neighborhood of Savannah. There they laid plank-roads for miles across the quagmires, over which they trans ported cannon, &c., making their batteries, which command every access to that city.

take a recognizance or bail from such prisoner to appear

The Subject of Harbor Defences. As a bill is to be introduced into Congress, authorizing the acceptance of loans from States, to enable the General Government to strengthen coast defences, the question becomes an interesting practical one as to what will constitute the best defence of harbors. It iron-clad ships can cross the ocean, then the best device for defence would be something that could be used as occasion calls, for interrupting the navigation of chan-

How "The Press" is Appreciated. An important item of news, concerning the issue at which appeared in our Washington correspondence (on Monday morning, sent to the country generally by the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press. Probably the public could be no better served than by such like diffusions of important matter that constantly finds place in our columns.

General Shields. The victory gained by General Shelns' column is what might have been anti-ipated of that gallant officer. often spoke of SHIELDS as a man whose powers never developed themselves except amid the great excitement of a battle-field. Such a man was MASSENA, whom Bo NAPARTE denominated the "spoiled child of victory." A City Passenger Railway.

It is understood that Mr. GRIMES, chairman of to-morrow, make a report concerning the subject of a by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company under ex-Congress that the managers of said road have agreed to turn over their rights to the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and that the latter will proceed to au-It is supposed that said corporations (acting in the intehighest bidders.

Strength of the Rebels in Virginia. An officer of engineers has made a close survey of the late rebel encampment at Manassas, and reports that speakers were pretty evenly balanced as to upon the ground that he had gone over (not all) there numbers. Undoubtedly, the advantage, as to were camps for eighty thousand. A brigadier general of Tolunteers, of West Point education, who has also looked ability and character, was on the part of those recognizing Rebellion. Mr. GREGORY is as at one time behind entrenchments there was one hundred small a man in Parliament as he ever was on the race course—and that is not much. He twenty or thirty thousand, as suggested by some inexperienced persons, but the fact may as well be looked in reached the age of forty-five years, during the face at once, that a large rebel force is behind the Rappahannock. It is an interesting question whether they will retreat beyond Virginia, to what they call the seven of which he has been in Parliament, without having ever allowed his voice to be heard, until this Southern rebellion drew him Bichmond. forth. Mr. GEORGE BENTINCK, who seconded

The Rebel Line in Virginia-Railroads. The rebel line in Virginia, instead of occupying (as at old Norfolk Squire, now nearly sixty years Manassas) something like the apex of a pyramid, (fortifield,) has fallen back upon a long and unentrenched base, yet from their facilities of railroad transportation in that most any needed point. Something like a half-dozen railroads converge at Richmond, and some of them have silence, which was about the only thing that MACAULAY wanted to fill the measure of his double tracks, connecting with remote points of rebel greatness. Mr. BENTINCK, like Mr. GREGORY, track to it from the great North and mighty West. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are trying to ess a decided Tory, but simply holds the more moderate principles of Conservatism, while cape from the duty (demanded by public exigencies) of adding another track to the Relay House, saying that GREGORY represents the tar-cap and triangle half of the whole space is covered with eldelings. If so, the expense will be small of making the thing a whole. traditions of his father, who was at once the pupil and protégé of Lord Castlereagh, so well known and so deeply execrated in Ireinterior route to Washington can be had by a small ap land, for his cruelties in sad ninety-eight, and propriation for a route uniting Leesburg, via the Baltiremembered, with equal ignominy and abhormore and Ohio Railroad, with Hagerstown. Bill to Promote the Efficiency of the rence, in England, for his complicity in the

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill in the Schate to-day providing that the corps of engineers and corps of topographical engineers shall be united into one corps and organized as follows: One brigadler general, jor, one quartermaster sergeant, and five companies of enlisted men. The relative ranks are to remain as at present. The general officers shall be selected from the commissioned officers of the corps. Vacancies are to be filled by regular promotion, and by graduates of the Academic Doard. Port of Entry in Washington Territory.

Secretary Chase has written a letter to the Sens Committee on Commerce recommending the change of the port of entry at Townsend, in Washington Territory, to Port Angeles, for that district, as being better for the interests of the Government and commercial interests The Remains of Colonel Slocum and Major Ballar. The remains of Colonel SLOCUM, Major BALLAR, and Captain Tower will not, it now appears, be sent sence until Friday evening. They will be under the escort of the Second Bhode Island Regiment, reaching Provi-

by the military of Rhode Island, together with the Ma. ecretary of the Navy on the Naval Academy (soliciting Congress to name a permanent location for it,) to the ittee on Naval Affairs of each House, for considera tion in joint session. There is great interest manifested

sections must, therefore, be disappointed. Defences of Delaware Bay. In the Senate, to-day, resolutions were pres-Mr. TEN EYCK, passed by the Legislature of New Jersey in favor of suitable provisions for defence of the Dela ware river and bay. They ask for the construction of gunboats and other defences, and the authorization of a ecial loan for that purpose, which shall be taken by New Jersey, Penns, Ivania, and Delaware, in the propor-Secession Clergymen. It has leaked out that several preachers of a certain

a grand scheme by which they are to effect a reconcilia-

most a vive of the set is a favorite pulpit orator in Baltimore, who frequently visits Washington for the purpose of impressing the President and Mr. Chays. I am happy to add that this intrigue is repudiated by the members of The Tax Bill and Manufactures. fenator Wilmor to-day presented a memorial from the Roard of Trade of the city of Philadelphia, praying a review of the tax bill reported by the Committee o Ways and Means to the House of Bepresentatives, with a view to a reduction of the proposed tax upon manu-

factures. This memorial is written with great care, and distribution, and will do a great deal of good. National Debt. It is stated that official estimates make the national Arrested.

MICUAEL ROURKE, a member of the Maryland regi-aent, in the rebel army, who was lately released here on taking the oath of allegiance, has again been arrested in more on suspicions of violating it.

Tax Bill. The House reached the 55th section of the tax bill today, but made no material alterations. This section provides for the rentals on hotels, inns, &c. The Comittee of Ways and Means have agreed to a reduction of the license to brokers.

New Paper. It is understood that certain parties are about to establish a new daily evening paper in Washington. Remonstrances Against the Tax Bill. Quite a number of petitions were presented in the Senate to-day, remonstrating against certain features of the tax bill. Delegations are constantly arriving and appearing before the House Committee. Among the latter, is one from the brokers, opposing the license on that prossion. It does not, at present, seem probable that the the bill will be a law by the time named in it—May 1st.

For Richmond. Mr. Buxton, of the New York Times, located with BANKS' division, was captured yesterday by rebels, near Winchester, and taken to Richmond.

The Contract Commission. Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, and Hon. Bon DALE OWEN, of Indiana, recently appointed on a special commission by the Secretary of War, are busily engaged in the onerous and manifold duties upon which they have entered. They have been clothed with absolute power to decide all uncompleted contracts for guns, cannon, ordnance, and ammunition of all kinds, and it is said there are claims before them equal to sixty mil-

lions of dollars. They intend to act strictly in reference to the rights of the claimants and the rights of the Gopt, without being prejudiced on behalf of either party. Their theory is not only to relieve the War Department and the Ordnance Bureau, but even Congress, from the contests certain to arise out of the applications f interested parties Their judgment will be final on the subject, of course open to the acceptance of the con-Should they refuse the award of the Commis on, they will be thrown upon Congress for relief. An Important Naval Invention.

There is a model at the Navy Department of an in ntion whereby it is proposed to relist caunon-balls without the incumbrance upon ships' sides of heavy iron plates. It is a single plate of corrugated iron, overla ing curled-hair or feit. It seems, by the latest advices from Furore, that another iron vessel has been tested and that, like the Warrior, she does not mind her helm, though eight men were at the wheel. An iron-pla vessel has been constructed which unites some of the leading qualities of the Monitor and the Stevens Battery. Inventors are devising methods of piercing iron-plated vessels, and a projectile with a hardened steel point is uggested, for the reason that the only thing that had any effect upon the turret of the Monitor was the shar

Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate to day confirmed about four hundred army appointments, principally those of minor rank. Among hem, in the Adjutant General's department, are R. J. WAGGONER, of Kentucky, and JEFFERSON H. NONES, as assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of captain. JOHN A. DOYLE, of Pennsylvania, commissary of subsistence in the volunteer service.

Also the following: John C. Varghan, of Pennsylvania, military storekeeper, and O. A. Judson, of the same State, brigadier surgeon.

The only two brigadier generals of volunteers confirmed were WM. K. STRONG, of Now York, and Colonel MOBLEN D. MANSON, of Indiana. Exclusion of Disloyal Papers from the Mail.

Postmaster General Blair to-day issued the following

Postmaster General BLAIR to-day issued the following notice to the postmasters in the United States:

"The Secretary of War now regulates the transmission of information by telegraph affecting the conduct of the war. In order to prevent the communication of such information to the rebels, it is also thought necessary, by the Secretary, to put restrictions on the publication of facts of this character, however derived, and the aid of this the partment is requested for this purpose.

"You will, therefore, notify the publishers not to publish any fact which has been excluded from the telegraph, and that a disregard of this order will subject the paper to be excluded from the mails. M. Blaaff, "September 19 of the paper to be excluded from the mails. M. Blaaff, "September 19 of the paper to be excluded from the mails. M. Blaaff, "September 19 of the paper to be excluded from the mails. M. Blaaff, "September 19 of the paper to be excluded from the mails." Enforcement of the Law against the Publication of Military Operations.

Certain newspapers having flagrantly persisted in the ublication of military details, in violation of the rules and articles of war, and the orders of the War Department, thereby endangering the safety of our armies and the success of our military operations, the Secretary of special court-martial, to be assembled at Washington, for the trial and punishment of the offenders. The Contract Investigating Committee. Representatives WASHBURNE, HOLMAN, DAWES, and FENTON, of the Government Contract Investigating Committee, have returned to Washington, after an absence of three weeks in the West and North. The Western Border Indians.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one by Mr. Pomenov to consolidate all the Incians on the Western berders into one nation, dividing the lands into convenient farms, encouraging them in the cultivation of the soil, and additionally providing for their national prosperity.

The Stevens Battery—Report of the Secretary of Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy transmitted to Congress today a copy of all the contracts made with ROBERT L. STEVERS, for the construction of a shell and shot-proof vessel-of-war. They are voluminous, and not very specific. The first contract, made in 1844, stipulated for the construction of a shot-proof vessel, of the size of the steamer Mississippi, which was not to cost more than that of a Umted States frigate. Several payments were made under this and subsequent contracts, at various periods, commencing on January 5, 1845, and ending Deember 1855, amounting in all to five hundred thousand lollars. The Secretary of the Navy states that he trans mitted to Congress, in January last, the report of the spe cial committee, which investigated and reported on th battery as far as completed.

The Prisoners' Commission. The Commission for the examination of the cases of

Capitol prison to-day.

The following-named prisoners were discharged on giving their parole: Richard Coleman, James Potter, George G. Coleman, and Josiah E. Bailey. John B Farr and James W. Fair were also released on taking the oath of allegiance. A number were also discharged upon giving their parole not to take up arms against the Government of the United States unless regularly discharged according to the usages of war.

The following were remanded for further consideration: John T. Day and Charles W. Coleman.

Personal. Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK, of New York, has been called me by illness in his family. Hon. ALFRED ELY has sufficiently recovered from sickness to resume his seat. Governor Monron, of Indiana, is in town. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, and Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, of Mississippi, were among the

otables who visited Congress to-day.

City Railway Bill. On to-morrow the District Committee of the Senate will attempt to report a city railway bill, of a compromising character to the various interests, that may stand an earnest desire among the citizens for atrest-cars that

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER. The Rebels Driven Back to Strasburg.

OVER 1,000 SMALL ARMS CAPTURED. OUR LOSS, ON SUNDAY, 75 KILLED AND 250 WOUNDED.

WINCHESTER, March 24.- The rebels have been drive There has been very little fighting to-day. Mr. Luce, an asssistant to Capt. Abert, Topographical Engineers, was taken prisoner by the rebels. We have captured more than 1,000 small arms from

the rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 24 -A despatch from a surgeon in General Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Washington, in relation to the battle of yesterday, states that our loss was from 75 to 100 killed, and 250 wounded WINCHESTER, March 24-11 o'clock P. M.-In conse quence of the forward movement of our forces, the re-ports of the killed, wounded, and missing cannot be accu-80 to 100 killed, among whom were one colonel and fourteen captains and lieutenants. Two hundred were wounded-among whom were ter

The enemy lost nearly 500 killed and wounded, and 300 THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A despatch from Winches Our forces to-day pursued the rebels, with extraordi-

to be owing to the absence of the correspondents, who are with our pursuing forces—descriing the past in au-ticipation of the future.

There have been no despatches received at head-quarters, up to 11 o'clock to-night, further than those which have been telegraphed.] WENDELL PHILLIPS MOBBED AT

HE ANNOUNCES HIMSELF AN ABOLITION-IST AND DISUNIONIST.

EGGS IN ABUNDANCE. Threats of Tar and Feathers.

CINCINNATI. March 24.—Wendell Phillips attempted cture at Pike's Opera House to-night. He commenced by avowing himself an Abolitionist and a Disunionist. Persons in the galleries then hissed yelled, and threw eggs and stones at him, many of which hit him. The hissing was kept up for some time. Finally, Philips made himself heard, and he proceeded

pursued a course of conciliation, showing that the respect which we entertained for both parties when they were formerly grew in union was undiminished when they were divided. [Hear, hear.]

The motion was withdrawn.

The Annie Childs is the name of the screw steamer arrived at Queenstown from Wilmington, N. C.

The ship Maria, at Liverpool from Bombay, fell in with the brig Esperio, from London for New York. The crew were starving, and were supplied with provisions. £200,000 in Australian gold had arrived, of which £125,000 was by the New Zealand route.

Consols at London had advanced to 93% \$93%.

Franch rentes at Havre, 63f, 90c.

The steamer Asia arrived at Queenstown on the 10th. At London, American securities are firm.

Garibaldi presided over a large meeting of popular delegates at Genoa. He said he deplored the absence of the representatives of the excluded provinces. He took an each to deliver those provinces.

Mis smon had arrived at Cadiz.

The negotiations for the conclusion of the Turkish loan were progressing satisfactorily. The Porte has informed the Great Powers that he is compelled to renounce all mederation towards the Montenegrins because they participated in the Herzegovina disturbances.

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By the Hansa.]

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Cotton is dull. The sales o Monday and Tuesday amount to 8,000 bates, including 5,000 bates to speculators and exporters. The Brices are unchanged.

id ; mixed 296. Provisioss.—Beef is quiet but staaly. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon firm. Lard active and is higher.

New York Bank Statement:
New York, March 21.—The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows:
A decrease of loans. 33,707,470.
1,250.340
2,554.425

 Au increase of specie
 1,250.340

 An increase of circulation
 355.443

 A decrease of degosits
 1111.250.351,425

Return of British Troops from Bermuda.

St. John, N. B., March 24.—The steamer Adelaide, from Plymouth, via Bermuda, on the 20th, arrived here this morning, with 33 officers and 750 troops of the Fitteenth British regiment.

PRESENTATION.—Messrs. Wm. Tag-

gert and J. F. Prettyman, special officers at the Balti-more depot, have been presented with near silver budges, suitably inscribed, by Lientenant Fuller, of the First district police and four of his officers.

until something again objectionable was said, when the good. Still, Phillips persevered, and a third time was heard and a third time egged and stoned.

The crowd from the galleries then moved down stairs. crying "Put him out!" "Tar and feather him!" with roans for the "nigger Wendell Phillips." While procerding down the middle aisle towards the stage, they were met by the friends of Phillips, when a fight ensued. A scene of indescribable confusion occurred. The ladies in the audience were screaming, crying, jumping

Finally Phillips was taken off the stage by his friends and the audience moved out. unchauged,
The Manchester market is quiet but firm.
BREAUSTYFFS.—Flour dull and 6d lower. Wheat has declined 102d for the lower qualities. Corn has declined 6d mixed 29d. At this hour (10 o'clock P. M.) the streets in the vicinity of the Opera House are crowded with excited people, who are searching for, but unable to find Phillips. No one has been seriously hurt, as far as can

Tallow steady.

PRODUCE.—Rosin—Sales small at 12s 6d for common.
Sugar quict and steady. Spirits of Turpentine nominal.
Coffee steady. Rice firmer. Ashes dull. Linseed Oil
firmer at 30s Good News from the United States Fri-gate Vermont. Boston, March 24 .- Lieutenant Spicer, U. S. N., who west out as a representative of the Navy Department, on board the steamer Sazon, reports that the Vermost will undoubtedly make for Port Royal, and not the slightest The Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad. Railroad.

ALTON, (I'l.) March 24.—The Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Bailroad was sold at auction to-day, by order of the U.S. District Court. It was bid off by Robert Bayard, S. J. Tidlen, and others, for the benefit of the bondholders, for the sum of \$800,000. fears need be entertained for her ultimate safety. She is as tight as any vessel affoat; has a year's provisions aboard, and unbounded water facilities, and all on board are in good spirits.

Prisoners from Pen Ridge. St. Louis, March 24 .- The train from Bolta, last night, brought in 300 privates and 48 commissioned officers, being the first arrival of the prisoners taken by General Curtis' forces at the battle of Pea Ridge.

The War in the West-Skirmish with the Rebel Guerillas. St. Louis, March 24.—The following is a copy of a deanatch to the Secretary of War: spatch to the Secretary of War:

A detachment of the First Lowa Cavairy, sont out
from Jefferson City, by General Totten, against a grerilla
band, had a shirmish with the enemy, killing 2, wound
ing 1, and taking 75 prisoners. Over 20 hopres, 48 kegs
of ponder, and a quantity of arms were captured. Our
loss was four wounded.

HALLECK.

Major General.

The Bombardment of Island No. 10. XXXVIIH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. THE LATEST.

VOLUNTARY EMANCIPATION MEASURE.

À SUBSTITUTE PROPOSED.

THE DISTRICT SLAVERY QUESTION.

Senator Doolittie's Amendment Adopted.

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PROVIDED FOR.

THE GOLD MINES OF THE WEST.

for Arizona.

THE TAX BILL FURTHER AMENDED.

TENNESSEE'S QUOTA.

Brewers' and Brokers' Licenses.

SENATE.

Coast Defences.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey, asking Congress to take immediate action for the defence of the coast of New Jersey. Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and resolving that New Jersey is ready to meet her sister States in pledging a loan of funds to the Government for this average.

Taxes on Manufactures.

Mr. WILMOT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, presented memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, ask ing for a reduction of the schedule of taxes on manufactures. Referred.

Tax on Tobacco.

Mr. POWELL (Dom.), of Kentucky, presented the resolution of the Legislature of Kentucky in relation to the lux on tobacco, asking for a reduction of the rates as proposed in the tax bill. Referred.

Settlement of the War.

Nr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, protesting against any proposition for a settlement of the war against the rebellion; except the unconditional surrender and condign punishment of the traitors. Referred.

Endorsement of the Administration

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Maine, presented the resentions of the Legislature of Maine endorsing the cours of the Administration, and favoring the confiscation of the property of the rebels. Referred.

The Indian Tribes.

The Engineer Corps.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduce, bill to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Eng

Emancipation.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a bill

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1862.

Bill to Establish a Temporary Government

THE UPPER BATTERY DEMOLISHED.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The following is a special d anatch to the Tribune of this city: OFF ISLAND No. 10-9 o'clock Sunday night.-The ing continues slowly day and night at intervals of half Our fire is mostly concentrated upon the upper battery, which is now fairly to pieces.

The battery has not replied for two days. Only one

run can be seen in position, and that is probably " The batteries on the main shore are als silent, and the encampments grow less day by day.

The rebel transports still continue flying about, ar arently carrying away troops.

The river is still rising, and everything is overflowed The rebels were drowned out of some of their batteries and had been attempting to erect new ones, but the vell-directed fire of our mortars prevents them.

CHICAGO, March 24—A special despatch to the Times

rom Cairo, says:
The officers of the steamer Lake Eric No. 2, which ft Island No. 10 at 11 o'clock last night, saw a larg ire near the Kentucky shore, which kept increasing a hey got up the river. It was supposed to be the rebe ransports, which had ignited by the bursting of the CRICAGO, March 24 .- A gentleman just from New Or

eans says the rebels are building thirteen guidoats a hat place, to be completed soon. CA110, March 24.—A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated Saturday night, says the gunboat Moune City fired twenty shots at the middle batteries with con-siderable effect. Our officers, with a glass, counted five rehels killed at a single shot.

On Sunday our mortars fired with considerable reguarity, but the results were not ascertained, owing to the

nfavorable condition of the weather. The balloon reconnoissance did not take place.

The Fright at Memphis.

At Memphis all the robel stores are being remo places of safety in the event of an attack by the Unior There is but little known at Memphis of the mov ments at Island No. 10 outside of military circles.

The superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad had placed fourteen locomotives and two hundred ca at the disposal of General Polk, for the transportation o troops to Corinth. Beauregard is at Jackson, Tennessee

On Tuesday the bridge across Turkey Creek, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was burned by the Unio troops. The Operations on the Tennessee River Careo. March 24.—An arrival from the Tennesse

river says 8,000 men under General Wallace visited Adamsville, eight miles from the Pittsburg landing, where there was understood to be a large rebel force On arriving there they found that the rebels had gone Armed rebels are concentrating at Corinth, Miss All their unarmed recruits are being sent to Decatur

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA. ANOTHER DEBATE ON THE BLOCKADE. SPEECH OF EARL RUSSELL.

NEW YORK, March 24 .- The steamship Hansa has arrived from Southumpton, with London dates of the 12th

Emancipation.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL. (Rep.), of Illinois, the joint resolution affording aid to the States in favor of emancipation was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, said that this was a most extraordinary resolution, both in its purposes and the sources from which it came, and most mischievous in its tendency. He was not sure that its design was altegether patricite. It ignored all the principles of the party in power, and yet sought an interference with the subject of slavery in the States. It was an attempt to raise a controversy in those States. None of the slaveholding States had asked for such aid. He believed the President had had this plan in contemplation for some time. The Legislature of his State had been in session lately, and a printed bill found its way there, offering Delaware nine hundred thousand dollars for the emancipation of her slaves. The Legislature rejected it. The object of this bill was simply to renew and intensify the agitation of acolition in the Border States, and to raise an abolition party there. He would like some of the members of the Judiciary Committee to show him any authority in the Constitution for thus applying the money of the States. The bill presents the view of the Government going into wholesale negro-trading. The State of Delaware would never accept this offer. The true Union men of that State would go before the people, and not a vestige of the Republican party would be left in that State. This resolution was a mere promise, to be thrown into the political campaign, and never to be performed. esolution was a mere promise, to be thrown into the colitical campaign, and never to be performed. In the House of Lords, on the 12th, Lord Campbel alled attention to the inefficiency of the blockade of the Substitute Proposed. Substitute Proposed.

Mr. DAVIS (U), of Kentneby, offered an amendment as a substitute, to read as follows: That although the subject of slavery in the States is exclusively within the jurisdiction and cognizance of the Government and the people of the States, and cannot be interferred with, directly or indirectly, by the Government of the United States, yet, when any of those States, or the people thereof, may determine to emancipate their slaves, the United States shall pay a reasonable price for the slaves so emancipated and the cost of colonization to some other country. rebel ports, and moved for the corr rebel ports, and moved for the correspondence on the subject.

Earl Russell. I quite admit the right of the noble lord to call in question the conduct of the Government with regard to the blockade which has been recently instituted by the Northern States of America. Nor, indeed should Hoemplain if any your lordebips should have called in question the whole conduct of the Government with respect to the unfortunate division which has taken place in America, for I am convinced that the policy that we mancipated and the cost of this substitute, the morn-country.

Pending the consideration of this substitute, the morn-ing hour expired, and the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Golumbia was taken up, the question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. Doolittle to the amendment of Mr. Davis for the colonization of the emancipated slaves, providing that the money appropriin america, for I am contributed that the burst make the have pursued has not only been founded upon reason and can be justified by argument, but that it has the general approval of the country. [Hear, hear.] and can be justiced as the courtry. [Hear, hear.]
With respect to this particular question, it was, of course, a matter of consideration for her wasperthis blockcourse, a matter of consideration for her Wajesty's Go-vernment, from time to time, in what manner this block-ade should be regarded. There are various questions at might be raised; and the first of these is, was there said by Lord Stowell that a blockade must be the act of a ceed \$100 per head.

Mr. MURKILL and Mr. KING explained that they said by hord clower that a blockade was the act of the evereign authority. This blockade was the act of the President of the United States, who issued a proclama-tion, last year, declaring that a blockade was about to be President decision, last year, decision, last year, decision followed. That act was followed in the ding set the bill as it was.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 23, nays 16. YEAS. Anthony (Rep.) [Harris (Rep.) Antiony (Rep.)
Browning (Fep.)
Colamer (Rep.)
Cowan (Rep.)
Lane (Rep.)
Davis (Union)
Declinitie (Rep.)
Latham (Dem.)
Wright (Union.) Harlan (Rep.)

NAYS. Hale (Fep.) Howard (Rep.) Canal (Bec.)
Diano (Rep.)
Escaled (Rep.)
Fescular (Rep.)
For (Rep.)
World (Rep.)
Wo fore, there can be no doubt that they used every means in their power. [Hear] We find that as carly as the 15th July, when complaints were made in some of the newspapers of New York that the blockading squadron was not sufficient, the Government had sent them for that service 3t men-of-war, with 726 guns and 10.113 men, the fleet representing a tonnage of 50,000. This showed that the Federal Government made an effort to render the blockade efficient.

Have your lordships heard that the cotton which usually comes from the southern coast of America has arrived in its usual quantities to the manufacturers of Europe—of Great Britain and of France? On the contrary, the intelligence we have received—the infelligence has been no such uninterrupted intercourse, but that great inconvenience has been suffered by the inhabitants of the Southern States, owing to the existence of this blockade, which is said to be quite ineffectant. But, however, I thought this question of so much importance King (Rev.) | Wilkinson McDougall (Dem.) | Wilmot Wilkinson (Bep. (Rep.) blockade, which is said to be quite ineffectad. But, however, I thought this question of so much importance that it was desirable to consult the law officers of the Crown upon it; and, after consulting the law officers, I wrote the despatch to Lord Lyons which the noble baron has quoted; and there I say that, "although they have heard that ships have cluded the blockade, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that, assuming that the blockade is duly instituted, and assuming, also, that the number of ships stationed at the entrance of the baron has quoted; and there I say that, "although they have heard that ships have cluded the blockade, her Mighty's Government are of opinion that, assuming that the blockade is duly instituted, and assuming, also, that the number of ships stationed at the entrance of the port are sufficient really to prevent access to it, or to create evident danger to any vessel entering or leaving it, the fact of ships successfully escaping, as in the particular instances referred to, will not of itself prevent the blockade from being effectual according to international law." That was the deliberate opinion of har Majesty's Government upon the subject.

The noble lord who spoke \$\frac{8}{c}\times \text{dot} \text{dot}

| Powell (Dem.

The Senate then went into executive session, and sub-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First Virginia District.

Mr. BLAIR (U), of Virginia, presented the certificate of election from Joseph Segar, as a representative from the First district of that State.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, said that no election in the exact form of law could have been held on the day stated, namely, the 15th instant. It was but an exercise of the control of the paper to the tated, hamely, the four instant. It was out an ex-emporized affair He moved to refer the paper to the Committee on Elections... No quorous voting, there was a call of the House. Excuses were heard for the absentees, from which it appeared that the following-named members are sick; Russrs. Bailey of Massachusetts, Conway, Ely, Cooper,

Anapp, and May.

The papers in the Segar election case were then recried to the Committee on Elections. ferred to the Committee on Elections.

Gold Mines of the West.

Mr. DUNN (Rep.); of Indiana, presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of organizing a large force of miners, with the necessary machinery, to proteed to the gold mines of the West, and work the same for the hencit of the Government, as a means of defraying the expenses of the war.

Lie of Haymants, atc.

List of Payments, etc. Floating Butteries.

Mr. 1810E (Rep.), of Massachusutts, submitted a resolution, which was referred, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend a sun, not exceeding \$50,000, for the purpose of testing the plan for rendering ships and floating batteries invulnerable. Colouel Corcornu.

Interest on the Public Debt.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, introduced a bill to provide funds, in part, to pay the principal and interest on the public debt. Licut. Morris, U. S. A. Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.) submitted a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Morris, United States Army, for his gallant services a board the Cumberland, in the condict with the rebel

Nationalization of Freedom.

Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illicois, introduced a bill to render freedom national and slavery sectional.

General Burnside and Commander Rowan.

Mr. COX (D.), of Ohio, introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to deneral Burnside and Commender Rowan, and the officers and mea under them, for the skill with which they carried out the minute instructions of the general commanding the army, resulting in a decisive yieldry.

All of the above resolutions were referred to the appropriate committees. Nationalization of Freedom.

Temporary Government for Arizona. Mr. ASHLEY (Rep.), of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide a temporary go-vernment for Arizons. One of the sections of the bill prohibits slavery therein, as well as in all the Territories

prohibits slavery therein, as well as in all the Territeries now organized.

Mr. ASHLEY said that if any gentleman desired to discuss the measure, he would be satisfied with its post-purcement to a certain day. If this was not agreed to, he desired to put the bill on its passage now Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, remarked that if he understood the facts, the Texan robels, under Sibley, were forcing the people there to fies elsewhere for safety. How could the Government under this ectreum-stances be organized? Why attempt it when the civil officers could not proceed thicker?

Mr. ASHLEY replied that, as far as the committee were advised, there are no enemies in Arizona, except Indians; there is no organized body of white man.

Mr. CON (Dem.), of Oho, said he would vote for post-louing the consideration of the bill indefinitely. It contained the famous Wilmot proviso, which had occa-

sioned so much trouble in the country. This was not the time to re-agitate that subject. Mr. ASHLEY replied: That is the mere opinion of my Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky. Is the bill up now

n its passage?
The SPEAKER. It is.
Mr. MALLUBY. I enter my protest against it.
Mr. ASHLEY moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CBAVENS (Dem.), of Indiana, moved to lay it on
the table. Negatived—yeas 40, nays 76.

The House refused to order the main question by a ote of 56 against 74.
On motion of Mr. WHEELER (Bep.), of New York, the further consideration of the bill was postponed text Monday.

The Tax Bill.

The consideration of the tax bill was resumed in Com-mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Colmittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Colfax in the chair.

Among other amendments agreed to, are the following: Tennessee to have till the first of December next to sesume the payment of her portion of the tax; brewers, manufacturing less than fire hundred barrels per annum, to pay twenty-five dollars license; brokers to pay fifty dollars, the same as commercial brokers, and warrant brokers, twenty-five dollars.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 24, 1862.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at three o'clock The SPEAKER presented a series of resolutions in op-The SPEAKER presented a series of resolutions in opposition to the restoration of the tonnage tax, passed by the Board of Trade of Philadelphia.

Also, an abstract of the accounts of the Philadelphia and Beading Railroad Company.

Mr. NICHOLS presented a remonstrance from the Board of health of Philadelphia against any change in the laws governing that body.

Also, three petitions in favor of the passage of the supplement to the charter of the North Philadelphia Plankroad Company.

Mr. CUNNELL presented a remonstrance against the see bill. Also, a petition in favor of the passage of the act in-corporating the Frankford and Philadelphia Passenger Mr. PENNEY, five petitions in favor of the North Philadelphia Plank-road supplement. Reports of Committees. Mr. BENSON, of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported, with amendments, the general appropriation bill.
Mr. SMITII, of Philadelphia, (Corporations,) reported
with a negative recommendation, a bill to incorporate the
Bullock Printing Press Company.

The supplement to the act providing for the election of prothonotaries, &c., was taken up and passed.

Also, a bill relative to contested elections

Also, an act relative to the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad Company.

The bull for the relief of the Chester Valley Railroad Company passed to a third reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE. The House assembled at three o'clock, Hon. John Rowe, Speaker, in the chair.

Rove, Speaker, in the chair.

Patitions. Arc.

The SPEAKER hald before the body an abstract of the accounts of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Alco, a copy of the joint resolutions passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, relative to fortifying the Delaware river, in conjunction with the Bates of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Also, the resolutions of the Board of Trade of Philadelphis, in opposition to the repeal of the act for the commutation of the tonnage tax.

Also, a series of resolutions of Executive Council of the Board of Trade, of similar import. Bills Passed.

An act authorizing the "overnor to appoint commissioners in the army of the United States, to take the acknowledgment of deeds, &c., for Chester county, was nassed.

Also, an act relative to the congregation of the First
Prudyterian Church of Philadelphia,
A supplement to an ant to enable joint tenants, and
tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands,

to develop the same, was postponed until Thursday.

The House refused, by a vote of 42 nays to 34 yeas, to add a third time the bill to attach the counties of Eric and Crawford to the Eastern District of the Supreme Court
The bill to provide for the election of field and company officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps was taken up and considered, but was finally postponed until Wednesday afternoon.

Petitions, &c. Petitions, &c.

Mr. COCHBAN presented a remonstrance from the citizens of Philadelphia, against the passage of the further supplement to the ac: incorporating the North Philadelphia Plank-road Company.

Mr. THOMPSON, a petition numeronaly signed by citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the passage of an act prohibiting the collection of gus bills from landlords.

Mr. WOLF, a petition from citizens of schuylkill county, asking for the passage of a law for the better security of wages of laborers.

Death of Colonel Murray.

Death of Colonel Murray. Death of Colonel Murray.

Mr. BANKS announced the death of Colonel William

Murray; of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Yolunteers, who was killed in the battle near Winchester, Virginia, on Sunday.

Mr. SHANNON paid a high tribute to the memory of the deceased colorel, and, as a mark of respect, moved

the House adjourn. Agreed to. The House then adjourned. LETTER FROM NEW YORK. minent Strangers Here-Arrival from Cura coa=Shad Fisheries—Sailed in Search of the

Gordon-Ship News-A General Bankrupt Law-Mortality of the City-Finance-The Correspondence of The Press.]
New York, March 24, 1862. Major General Sigel is soon to be the recipient of a magnificent aword and trappings. James B. Taylor, Esq., of this city, has ordered Tiffany & Co. to get up a sword for this purpose which shall cost \$500.

Major General Hunter, of the Army, General Baxter

bankrupt law

The number of deaths in this city during the week ending March 24 was 417; of which 205 were from acute diseases, 155 from chronic diseases, and 37 from external and other causes. Died in the public institutions, 51. Increase of five over the number of the corresponding week in 1861.

United States Marshal Murray has collected upwards of \$100 for the witdow of the late Captain Gordon, the staver, recently executed here. All amounts forwarded to Mr. Murray will be duly handed to Mrs. Gordon.

The steamer Caledonia, James Clark, Eq., commander, of Glasgow, left Greenock on 27th Feb., 1862, and seven days four hours thereafter sighted immanassifields of ice; when within ten hours run of Cape Races was detained by the 166 over saven days, six of which she was completely surrounded as far as the eje could

she was completely surrounded as far as the eye could reach from the mast-head. The field ice between the parallels of latitude 47 and 48 deg, north was very thickly studded with small berge from ten to sixt-feet above the

the 1884 of the 1980 for in about 27.20 miles north to south.

Captain Almy, of the ship Rattler, arrived this morning from Havre, reports that during a severe gale on the 19th of February, when in lat 40 30, lon, 35 10, observed a ship to windward on the same tack; at noon saw her colors were flying Union down; 3 o'clock P. M. she kept off and ran down to us. She proved to be the ship Charter Oak, of Bichmond, Maine, Witham, from Philadelphia for Liverpuol, with a cargo of flour and grain, in a sinking condition. Requested us to laby 3 and 4 ke thism off. Sent the second officer with a boat, which, as the night was very dark and a tremendous sea running, succeeded with great difficulty in returning to the ship with five of the crew, viz. E. D. Jameson, first officer; William Whitney, as cond officer; William Detroas, seaman; Levi I. Whitney and Stankis Paad, boys. When the boat left the ship the barometer stood at 28 81, and was falling rapidly—to that when she returned it was 23 42. A few moments after the boat came alongside the wind leaded to N. N.Y., blowing a perfect hurricans for three hours, when it moderated to a heavy galle, which histed to the 25th, rendering it impossible to save more of the C. O's crew. The ship must have capsized and gone down, as her light disappeared suddenly at 9.30. When we left her, she was nearry full of water, and the sea was making a clean breach over her continually. At daylight there was nothing to be seen of the ship. The Charter Oak left Philadelphia Jannary 31 for Liverprool. She was of eight hundred and sixty tons bunden; rated A1½, and built in Richmond, Maine, 1854.

The following were the sales at the Stock Exchange, gestaid Basat!

The following were the sales at the Stock Exchange Second Baard:

THE MARKETS. ASHEY are steady and unchanged, with sales of 50 bbls 14 \$5.75 for Pots, and \$5.50 for Fearls.

BREADSTYFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is a shade hetter, with a mederate business doing at the improvement.

The gales are 8,000 bbls, at \$5.30 \$5.55 for supering \$5.05£650.

Southern Flour is steady, and in moderate request sales 860 bills at \$5.45£5.55 for superfine Baltimore \$5.06£7.25 frexts do.

Canadan Flour is more steady, with sales of 400 bills at

Camanin Flour is more steady, with sales of solutions \$4.450 for the range of extra brands.

Hye. Flour is quiet and steady at \$5.2504.25 for the renew of fine and tuperfine.

Corn Meal is steady; we quote Jersey at \$2.20, Brandywine, \$3.25 pm cheons, \$15.50.

Wheat is quiet and steady; a small lot of Winter red