NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1860.

VOL. 3. NO. 35.

G. W. RUPP, REED, RTPP & SCHELL, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EX-CHANGE.

BEDFORD, PENN'A. PRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN, Bedford, " JOHN CESSNA, " JOHN MOWER, "
R. FORWARD, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil J. Watt & Co., Pittsbur J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,

Commonwealth Insurance Company. UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, \$300,000. Insure buildings or other property against loss or damage by Fire.

AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVI GATION & TRANSPORTATION-DIRECTORS :

BIMON CAMERON, GEO. M. LAUMAN, WM. DOCK, JAMES FOX, GEO. BERGNER, BENJ. PARKE, WM. H. KEPNER, A. B. WARFORD, W. F. MUERY, P. K. BOAS, J. H. BERRYHILL, W. F. PACKER, ELI SLIFER.

OFFICERS : SIMON CAMERON, President. BENJAMIN PARKE, Vice-President. S. S. CARRIER, Secretary. J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent. Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street.

Dennsylvania Jusurance Company OF PITTSBURGH,

Oct. 21, 1859 .- 1 v.

OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET. Capital And Surplus over \$150,000. 00. DIRECTORS.

JACOB PAINTER, C. A. COLTON, N. VOEGHTLY, RODY PATTERSON, A. A. CARRIER, I. G. SFROUL. HENRY SPROUL, A. J. JONES, G. W. SMITH, WADE HAMPTON, ROB'T PATRICK, J. H. HOPKINSE This Company has peid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to amount of \$302,835, 07, in addition to regular semiannual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent affording evidence of its stability and usefulness. LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED, AND

PROMPTLY PAID. A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. I. G. SPROUL, Sec'y. J. J. Lingenfelter, Agent. Office at Bedford Pa. September 2, 1859.-1yr.

CESSNA & SHANNON-

Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, where one or the other may at all times be found. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

TOHN P. REED-ATTORNEY AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

H. GAITHER-ATTORNEY AT'LAW, BECFORD, FA., WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two OUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

C. DICKEN—
Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, Pa. WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859 .- 1y. TOHN BORDER-GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh. All guns of my own manufacture warranted. May 21,'58.

CAMUEL KETTERMAN-

COUNTY SURVEYOR. WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office. April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG-

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Julianna Street, three doors south

of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mai. Tate. JOB MANN Aug. 1, 1859.

W. LINGENFELTER-. ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR. Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES To Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY-RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bed-

ford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius. Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER-

Citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug giving a reasonable notice. and Book Store Aug. 1, 1859.

Bedford Hotel.

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE. The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, a present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his des gn to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms. Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be at

tended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house IF All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.

JOHN HAFER. March 16, 1855.

MRS. S. D. POTTS HAS just returned from the cities with a large and full assortment of

WINTER GOODS, consisting

of French Merino Valencias, Thibet Cloths, of all shades, all wool Delaine Robes, Silks of all styles, handsome Silk Robes, with double skirts, elegant Winter Cloaks, Velvet Bonnets, and an endless assortment of GAY SILK BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, ribbons and plumes, and French Flowers, with a

> all kinds of Bedford, Nov. 4th, 1959.

general assortment of

OLIVER C. CLARK. SAM'L M. HALLER 0. C. CLARK & CO., Flour, Feed, Grocery and Prduce Store,

Central Street, next door above Lutheran Church, Cumberland, Md.

A well selected stock is now open and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of to families and country dealers, consisting of lamily Extra, and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chopped, Shorts, Ship Stuff and Bran. New Orleans, Porto Rico, Muscaraus and sefend segures, Golden and S. H. Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices. Pickles in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, HAVE formed a Mackerel and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg & Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Straw-Liquors, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various kinds. With a variety of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs. of other articles usually found in store.

Office second door North of the Mengel ly made so as to keep up a general assortment, and all dealers are invited to call before pur-chasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in ex-

Cumberland, April 8, 1859.

THE subscrbers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for CASTINGS AND MACHINERY of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, bracke's, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

ly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted aqual to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

On the best Eastern for day scholars:

Per Quarter. \$ 86.—English Branches.

\$7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,759. GILLIARD DOCK, C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11. 1859

MO MILLOWNERS!-

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his perma nentresidence, and is prepared to do all kinds o work in the Mill Wright line, on the most appro ved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and
Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Bur can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower Also Agent for McCounties. for Bedford and Blair Counties. S. D. BROAD.

schellsburg, Bedford Co., (March 4, 1859.

A merican Life Jusurance & Trust Co. CAPITAL Stock, \$500,000.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET, 5. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA. LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about

20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS,

A. WHILLDIN, Secretary.

JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent,

Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 27, 1860.

TO BUILDERS.— The subscriber is fully prepried to furnish any quantity or quality RESPECTFULLY begs of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths .leave to tender his Professional Services to the Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford the most favorable terms. County, will be promptly attended to, by

F. D. BEEGLE.

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.

On and after Monday, November 14th, THE PASSENGER TRAIN, BETWEEN HUN-TINGDON AND HOPEWELL, will lend

and arrive as follows Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7. 40 A. M. Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at

10 20 A. M. Connecting at HUNTINGDON with MAIL TRAIN EAST AT 1. 10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10. 25 P. M. The train from HUNTINGDON, at 7 40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on

PENN'A R. R. J. J. LAWRENCE, Huntingdon, Nov. 18,'59. Su'pt.

D LOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings

of every description for GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.
Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make
may be had at the store of

March 26, 1858.

Permanent Office.

Complying with the urgent request of nun-

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SIKES,

Have concluded to remain PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH, and may be consulted at their office, NO. 191 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel, Daily, except Sundays for Consumption, Asth-Daily, except Sundays for Consumption, Ashma, Bronchites, and all other Chronic Complaints, complicated with or causing pulmodary diseases, including Cotarch, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Duspensia, Gastritis, Female Complains, we. DRS. FITCH & SIKES, would state that their treatment of Consumptions of Announced the disease exists in the blood and system action both before and during its development in the large, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medecinal Inhalations, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no Curative effect when used alone,) and Invalids are carnestly controned a-Mackerel and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda,
Edinburg & Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine Apple and Green Corn, put up in
cans expressly for family use. A choice lot of
Liquors, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum
manner by Inhalation," for as before stated, the seat manner by Inhalation," for as before stated, the season of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in

A dist of questions will be sent to those wishing to

Additions to the above stock will be frequent-

DEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., PRINCIPALS. REV. JOHN LYON, THE Spring session of this institution will on Friday, the 17 day of February 1860. institution will open It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes,

and to prepare them for any profession or position The high moral and scientific tone of the school

is well known to this community, and a strict disci-pline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render, Bedford a most desirable loca

be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be re-Ceived for less than one quarter.

\$200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all

the branches

ROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:-Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, alispice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding?" and fine combs, brreelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knifesharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clockes, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully

June 17,'59.-1y.

REAT WESTERN INS. &-TRUST COMPANY.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

GREAT TARIFF SPEECH,

HENRY D. FOSTER IN CONGRESS, DECEMBER 18TH, 1844. [From the Congressional Globe.] MR. FOSTER, after adverting to the unexpected and hasty manner in which the bill (to remit the duties on railroad iron) had been rought forward, and remarking that Pennsylvania had been accustomed to consider the tariff question as one to be treated on general principles, proceeded to express his regret that his colleague [Mr. E. Joy Morris] had alluded to the recent canvass in Pennsylvania as he had done. As a member of this House from Pennsylvania, as a native of Pennsylvania, he felt proud of that great State; and he would not allow himself, here or elsewhere, as his colleague had done, to charge the people of Pennsylvania with acting under false or fraudulent motives on the subject of the tariff. If the whig party had carried the State, Mr. F. esteemed that party so highly, that, before the national legislature, he would not have been found making such a charge. He knew the manner in which the canvass had been conducted; and when the gentleman came to speak of it, as it had been carried or in his [Mr. Foster's] countaint a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit it works a sale plane in the canvass had been conducted; and when the gentleman came to speak of it, as it had been carried or in his [Mr. Foster's] countainty, and to declare that the people had acted under such influences, he had mistaken them.—

They had acted under no delusion. The tariff qu stion was the one which, in the late canvass in Pennsylvania, had deeply agitated the pubmay be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence To.,
John Nycum & Son,
Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.
All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858. sound, that at the last session of Congress, in the Senate of the United States, the first blow at the iron interest, had sprung from a member of the whig party from Maine; and although a distinguished Senator from Georgia had made a pilgrimage to Pennsylvania to tell the people of nat State that protection to that great interest could only be looked for from the whig party, yet when they turned to the Journal of the Senate, they found the vote of that Senator recorthe bill of the gentleman from Maine, to reduce the duty on railroad iron. Had he been mistaken when he had told the people of his State not too high. that for a fair, equitable, honorable adjustment of the tariff system, they must not rely on the whig party alone? What did we see now? the South, the East or the West? No; but! from a prominent whig member of this House.

could now be obtained here in any quantity?

MR. FOSTER replied in the affirmative. MR. HOLMES. Well, I will take a conso by the railroads. Several voices: "Draw writings." Laugh-

MR. HOLMES. The gentleman will furnish it at \$48 per ton, free of duty?

MR. HOLMES. The T iron ? MR. BUFFINGTON. Any iron.

at \$50 per ton.

by the reporter ; but MR. PHŒNIX came forward and was un-

nisning of railroad iron. But had not the gen- introducers of this measure given, or could they tleman from South Carolina, who yesterday had defended this bill with so much warmth, told them that he was willing the tariff should be so them that he was willing the tariff should be so them. Introducers of this measure given, or could they give, any reason why railroad iron should come in free of duty, in preference to cotton or woollen goods? Had they given any reason why it stranged as to yield sufficient revenue for the should come in free in preference to cotton baggovernment, and that all he asked, and many other gentlemen who agreed with him, was to bring the tariff to a revenue standaro? Was passage of this bill. It might be that this queshe to understand the gentleman from South tion would come up in a general bill while he Carolina now that he wished railroad iron to was a member of the House, and then he would come in free of duty? Was that the revenue be ready to meet it on its merits; but if the tarstandard which the gentleman from South Car- iff was to be attacked in this manner in detail, olina, and those who acted with him, were disposed to make? He was glad that the gentle- Carolina [MR. Holmes] avows as his cherished them information as to the course he intended gentleman went for a revenue standard of duties: would the gentleman tell him how much railroad iron it would be necessary to import He was not in favor of going behind the bushes under the provisions of this bill, to raise revenue sufficient for government? To-morrow the land that "the revenue standard" upon cotton goods amounted to the same as it did in the all its parts, he was for letting it all fall togethgentleman's action on iron; and he might make similar declaration to gentlemen from New York, and from other States engaged in the manufacture of salt, iron, wool, cotton, and sugar. Although the gentleman professed to be in favor of a "revenue duty," he (Mr. F.) should tell the people of his State, at least, that the gentleman, by his action, was in favor of having foreign iron come in duty free.

All that Pennsylvania asked was a fair, honest settlement of this great question; she wanted it adjusted in some manner to give security. to her citizens. She always maintained the doctrine that the majority were to rule, and that their laws were made to be submitted to. From 1833 to 1842-a period during which all her industrial pursuits had been stricken down by the operation of the compromise act-no arm had been raised there in defiance of the authority of this government; but daily and bourly they saw the whole of these interests going to decay and destruction; and they waited until the appeal made to the patriotism, and good sense of the American people prevailed in the passage of the tariff of 1842, under which all her interests were beginning to revive and look up. She now occupied the same position she had occupied before the passage of the compromise

ded against the tariff of 1842, and in favor of act of 1833. The principle of the tariff of 1842. as far as related to the manufacture of iron, of any description, or of every description, was He would state it as a reproach to the American character, that, in his own State, foreign railroad iron had been laid down within tacking the great interests of Pennsylvania, Such iron abounded in Pennsylvania, Missouri, did it come from the Democracy of the North, Tennessee, and New Jersey; and yet foreign Tennessee, and New Jersey; and yet foreign railroad iron had hitherto been imported, and laid down on all our railroads. He wanted to Now, when his colleague undertook to say that see the time arrive when, by the perfection of 170,000 of the people of Pennsylvania had machinery, by the increased skill and by the inbeen deluded, he told him that he did not know | creased capital of Pennsylvania, they would be that people. Had the gentleman confined his re- able to successfully compete with foreigners marks to the people of his own district, it was without any protection at all. He knew that very probable that he might have some perso- the time would come; but he would tell gennal reasons therefor. But the people of Penn- tiemen from the South that it never would arsylvania had had all the lights of the people of tive unless adequate protection was given to Expedition have been received. the whole Union; a four horse wagon would not our great interests in the beginning. To show hold all the documents thrown into that one district by whig writers and orators .- But he was mention that in 1838, '39, and '40, when rail- March. sorry, as he had observed, that his colleague had road from was brought in free of duty, and when dragged before this assembly, any question of it was imported largely in all the States, it rose this kind; neither he nor any other man who up 50 and 60 per cent; but now, since the tarmight have attempted it at the last election, had iff of 1840, it can be bought 12 per cent chea- with detachments from the Savannah and Prebbeen successful in misleading the people upon per than it was in 1838 '39, and '40. He was le, on the steamers Indianola and Wave, were question of protection of the iron interest, was lina [Mr. Holmes] fall into the arms of a coali-one deeply felt by Pennsylvania. It might not, tion, which he believed had already begun beperhaps, be known to this House, that in Penn- tween some of the gentlemen of the South and sylvania alone, there was one establishment, in of New England; but let him tell the New the Western part of the State, where they could England gentlemen, that if they deserted Pennmanufacture railroad iron to the amount of be-tween 80 to 100 tons per week. Mr. F. also of the gentleman from South Carolina, they referred to one or two other establishments must not expect the aid of the former when which were manufacturing to a like extent. | their own interests are in danger. Pennsylvamay be in regard to a tariff, that she has deserwas too high, why, let it be reduced in a general bill; but when they were asked to strike down this important interest, not for the sake of

They had been told by the gentleman from nia voted for and with them in the protection South Carolina [Mr. Holmes] that Pennsylva- of their cotton and woollen manufactures; and nia at one time introduced large quantities of he would ask them who it was that passed the imported railroad iron. For ten years prior to tariff of 1842, by which such ample protection 1841, railroad iron had been admitted free of was afforded to the important interests of Newduty. Then no railroad iron had been manu- England? When-let him ask the gentleman factured in the Union, then no capital had been of New England-did Pennsylvania ever falter invested in this country in its manufacture.— on the question of protecting domestic industry? But, let him tell the gentleman from Pennsyl- Why then, when an attempt was made to strike vania, that Pennsylvania, when she did import down at one blow her most important and vital that railroad iron free of duty, paid twelve dol- interests, should it be countenanced by those to prisoners and placed on board the U. S. Slooplars more per ton than she could now manufac- whom Pennsylvania had always given her supture it for. It had been free of duty for ten port? Why was it, when Pennsylvania was years : foreigners then had control of the whole alone singled out from all the other States, and The Mexican steamer made every exertion to market; domestic competition there was none. her interests set up as a mark to be shot at, that escape. Then she had paid sixty dollars per ton for he found some of his friends from New England railroad iron; and he pledged himself here that joining in the attack? If they were disposed her manufacturers were ready to contract now, to desert Pennsylvania now, let them not here- although ordered to do so by a shot from the Caswhere contracts could be made, at forty eight after say, whatever the action of Pennsylvania tle and other signals. MR. HOLMES interposed, and asked if he ted them. If the majority of that House thought understood the gentleman to say that the T rail | the duty on railroad iron, or any kind of iron, tract of the gentleman. I am authorized to do the farmer, or the mechanic, but for the sake of large corporations, then he hoped they would pause and consider whether they would be consulting the interests of the country in adopting the measure. He was glad that thus early in the session a prominent member of the whig party MR. BUFFINGTON replied that contracts had brought forward a measure that would show could be made, and would be willingly made, the people how far they were willing to protect the report in relation to the steamers having cleared from Havata at \$50 per ton. from taxation wealthy incorporated companies, flag only after they left Havana. They afterand impose its burdens on the industry of the The conclusion of the bargain was not heard country. He wanted to know, and Pennsylvania wanted to know, if there was a disposition in that House to strike down her most in-Capital and available assets, over \$300,000 derstood to say that he would be glad to take a portant interests, while the interests of other portions of the Union were left untouched; and JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y.

In Pennsylvania and in Maryland were alreathere was no disposition in any part of the House their present facilities, to fill the number of the sanction a measure such as this. Had the orders that pour in upon them.

man from South Carolina had thus early given policy, where would it end? To-day the attack was on railroad iron, and next week the to pursue as to the question of the tariff. The assault might be on woollen or cotton goods. Then salt, and next the sugar of Louisiana and lead of Missouri would be attacked in detail. and attacking the tariff in detail. If it could gentleman might tell his friend from New Eng- and if that policy which the country had cherished above all others could not be sustained in

THE SIEGE OF VERA CRUZ!

THE CAUSE OF THE CAPTURE OF THE MEX-ICAN STEAMERS.

AMERICAN VESSELS OF WAR FIRST FIRED INTO BY THE MEXICANS.

Washington, March 20 .- Commander Minor of the Gulf Naval Squadron, telegraphs to the Navy Department, from the Southwest Pass, that Gen. Miram in commenced the siege of Vera Cruz on the 5th, and that on the sixth, General Marin appeared before the city with two stea-

mers. These steamers not showing colors, Commander Turner, of the Saratoga, with detachments from the Savannah and Preble, 'proceeded in steamers Indianola and Wave, to the auchorage of Gen. Marin's steamers, off Anton Lizardo, to ascertain their character. Upon approaching, one was moving off, and a shot was fired ahead and the Indianola was sent to overhaul her. The hail of the latter was answered by the Gen. Miramon with a fire of guns and a volley of musketry. The Saratoga then fired a broadside, and the action became general. It resulted in the capture of both Gen. Marin's steamers, with himself and a large number of men. The prizes were ordered to New Orleans .-The Preble is soon expected, with Marin and the bulk of the prisoners on board. The loss is light.

The language held at the Navy Department concerning Miramon's vessels which have been taken off Vera Cruz by our navy is, that they were pratical in their character, as they shows ed no flags, and were not recognized as Mexican by the Juarez government. The vessels could not have been captured under any instructions to resist a blockade by them, as they did not make an attempt at blockading.

FURTHER DETAILS.

New Orleans, March 20 .- The following deails of the encounter in the Gulf of Mexico beween the Home Squadron and Marin's Havana

As has been before stated, Miramon commencee the siege of Vera Cruz on the 5th day of On the next day, two steamers appeared be-

fore the city, showing no colors.

The United States sloop-of-war, Saratoga, the question of the tariff, or any other. The really sorry to see his friend from South Caro- ordered by Commander Jarvis to proceed to the character.

> Upon nearing their anchorage, off Anton Lizardo, one of the vessels moved off. A shot was fired to bring her to, and the Indianola sent

> [Another despatch says, Capt. Turner sent a oat with a flag, to demand the nationality of the steamers, when the boat was fired upon twice. The engagement then commenced.

> The Indianola's hail was answered by a shot from the steamer Gen. Miramon's guns, followed by a volley of musketry, whereupon the Saratoga fired a broadside into her, and the action became general, but was soon decided in favor of the Americans. The engagement was a spirited one.

Commodore Marin and his men were taken of-war Preble. The engagement took place by moonlight.

They had passed by all the foreign squadrons

and the Castle without hoisting their flags, al-

The English, French and Spanish fleets did not seem to notice this fact. The Saratoga, being towed by the Indianola,

took Marin by surprise in opening fire upon his Vessel. In the engagement three Americans were

vounded, one mortally. The Mexican loss is reported to have been fifteen killed and thirty wounded. When the action commenced, Marin hoisted

ne Spanish flag. The prisoners corroborate the report in rela-

wards mounted six guns each. It is stated that Miramon had paid \$55,000 or the two steamers.

THE Richmond Dispatch says that homespun clothes are becoming so fashionable with busi-Fire, Inland and Marine Cargo risks taken on the most favorable terms.

C. C. LATHROP, Pres't.

Guantity of the gentleman's iron at the price he had stated. [Laughter.]

Mr. FOSTER continued. The establishments of the Union were left untouched; and he wanted the vote on this bill to decide that he wanted t in Pennsylvania and in Maryland were alrea- there was no disposition in any part of the House their present facilities, to fill the numerous