

"Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!"

#### Borough Election.

The Democrats of the West Ward, Carlisle are requested to meet at Gill's Hotel,

On Saturday Evening, Next, March 15, at early candle light, to make arrangements for placing in nomination Ward and Borough The Democrats of the Fast Ward will meet

at Herman's Hotel, at the same hour and for subject had no avail, but who had a fear lest the same purpose.

#### Manassas in our Possession

By telegraph we learn that the rebels have vacated Manassas and Centreville, and have retreated to Richmond. We learn also that the Union troops are now in possession of

BLUE BIRDS.—We heard the mellow song of a blue bird in our garden a few mornings since. An indication of early Spring.

BADLY FRIGHTENED .- The apprehension of a restoration of the old Union seems to fill the Abolitionists with a dread more complete and overmastering than that of the rebels who ran with FLOYD: The Tribune of New York, makes the air resound with its howls. (It promised, after Bull Run, to hold its tongue.) And so of the whole gang of Disunion editors: from Garrison down to the half-starved Carlisle Herald.

These frightened abolitionists may yet see the Union as strong as it ever was, terribly though it may grieve them.

In anticipation of a general move ment of our forces along the Potomac and the surgical attendance which will be necessary when the Union forces attack Manassas, the Government has called for volunteer surgeons. Among the number who have ten dered their services is our Senator, Dr. CRAW rosp. If any of the surgeons in this county wish to do likewise, a dispatch or a note to Dr. C. will be promptly attended to. It might be well to mention also, in view of the severe battle expected, that all contributions of lint, muslin for bandages, sponges, &c., will be thankfully received by the Surgical Department. The bandages should be made three or three and a-half inches in width, and seven, ten and fifteen yards in length, tightly rolled, with the ravellings removed. The ladies of many places are moving in the mat-

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In another column we publish a strange Message from President Lincoln. As will be seen, the President recommends that Congress adopt the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

The President, if we understand him, favors the purchase of all slaves in the border States, by the Government. How many hundreds of millions of dollars will be required to make the purchases, we are not informed. Should the President's resolution pass Congress, we hope to see some member offer another resolution, to read something like this:

Resolved, also, That those who voted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, be required to find the money that will be necessary for the purchase of the slaves of the border States; also, that they be compelled to enter dollars as security for the care and safe-keeping of said slaves.

adopted and incorporated with the President's | consent word to Mr. Dawes, through a broth | ing-cocks-publishes a letter declaring his plan, then we are for it—not otherwise. If er member, that he (Dawes) had done more intention to immediately resume his seat in the Republicans are so anxious for the free to break down the administration than any the Senate. After the great things that it dom of the slaves, let them show their sincer- other man in the country, by his speech expo- was predicted Lane would do in the military ity by appropriating their own means for sing the corruption of contractors and others. this object. We protest, however, against the Mr. Dawes sent back a message in reply to at his sudden subsidence into civil life—sala-Government being involved in any such bust the President. "Tell him," said Mr. D. ry \$3,000 a year, milage about the same—and iness, and if the Republicans dare adopt such "that nothing that I can do will break down no risk to life or limb. He alleges that his a measure, and the border slave States should his administration so rapidly as this dancing accept it, and another enormous tax be levied | party, given at a time when the nation is in upon the people to pay for this gigantic slave the agonies of civil war. With equal propripurchase; a rebellion will ensue in the North just as certain as that the sun will set this in his house." evening. The people will pay taxes to carry on the war, but they cannot and will not pay for the purchase of negroes, who, after their purchase, would be thrown upon the North to fill our prisons and alms-houses. We repoat, it the Republicans desire to become purchasers of slaves, they can do so, but the people at large cannot be dragooned into such

A Home Thrust-Hon. John Hickman the other day, was airing his patriotism in the House of Representatives, by assailing the loyalty of Vallandigham, when Mr. Richardson asked permission to say a word, which Hickman granted:

"Mr. Richardson then stated that there were members on this floor who had declared that they would not vote a dollar of appropriation unless the war shall be prosecuted for the purpose of emancipation, and he here desired to denounce them as traitors to the government, and they ought to be put under ar-

#### AROLITIONISM SECRESIONISM.

Some of our Republican cotemporaries afect to believe that because we feel disposed o expose the villains who have been filling heir pockets at the public expense, at a time should be. Nothing is farther from the truth. ism. They are both political heresies, of a he same end. Who dare deny this? They tions which were made to this unholy and wicked rebellion. The most fruitful means in the accomplishment of the present state of affairs, was the inauguration of that most abominable and wicked of all parties, the Conkling, Conway, Craven, Cutler, Delano, Know Nothing party. This organization Davis, Duell, Ely, Fessenden, Frank, Fran-Know Nothing party. This organization, from a miserable and intolerant religious zeal on the part of men with whom religion was the least of their thoughts, frightened many a good Democrat from his propriety, and induced him, from a fear of the Pope's power, to join those against whose principles he had Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windso often and so valiantly fought; besides, it om and Worcester-60: [All Republicans, gained the favor and esteem of other Democrats, with whom the religious view of the the foreigners, Protestant as well as Catholic,

would "rule this country," and consequently

It is well known that this organization efected the election of Gov. Pollock, and for time bid fair to become one of the most powerful parties in the Union. The proscriptive character, however, of the organization, together with the thieving propensities of many of its leaders, induced the masses of the people to reflect, and the next election witnessed their overwhelming defeat. To retrieve their lost fortunes—to avoid the conse juences of so signal a defeat, they whoeled about, took into their bosom all the foreigners who could be prevailed upon to join them. and then to give the party some show of character, they named it the "Republican party." Thus were we compelled to witness the proscriptive Know Nothing and the foreigner joining hands, and calmly sleeping in the same bed together, and also the organization of a party established upon geographical distinctionthe very party against whose pernicious objects and intentions the "Father of his Country" so strenuously warned the people.-But, what will not the desire to obtain Government spoils induce some men to do? We the lie to the assertion. It will be seen that were told there would be no war-the Southern people would not fight, and if they even did the war would be over in sixty days!-Even Sterners, the great light of everything voted against the resolution, and thus an that is develish and hellish-the rag tag ani-masonic bob-tail—asserted that " the long bridge, after Mr. Lincoln's election, would be througed with Southerners asking office at case. He is well named. By a reference to the hands of the Administration," Now, WALKER, we find the word craven signifies "a this Lancaster county financier keeps on floundering and plunging in Congressional legislation, not knowing half the time what he is doing, and the other half entailing any against the cause of his country. He has amount of indebtedness on the people, with- disgraced his constituents, but cannot disut even raising his voice against the corrup- grace himself. tions which have crept into the affairs of the

Let any man look at the expositions which have been made of the frauds committed upon the Government! Examine the testimony elicited by the VAN WYCK investigating committee, and then say if it is not high time for the editor of every paper in the country to enter his solemn protest against the farther write this, because of any love for the miserable traitors now in arms against the Governism as a heresy, and shall, to its end and of fanatics, North or South. overthrow, denounce the rebellion as a stupendous folly, as well as a crime. Its authors, aiders and abettors should, and we hope will. receive the condign punishment their treasonable conduct merits. But we deem it our duty to tell the people how they have been in the history of this country when men dare no longer tell the people of the frauds committed upon them, and how the public money plunderers who care for the war only in proportion to how much they can make out of it,

Government.

millions of in great danger. LINCOLN AND DAWES .- Two or three days If the above or something similar can be before the ball at the White House, Mr. Lin ety might a man make a ball with a corpse

MARTIAL LAW AT RICHMOND .- JEFF. DAVIS has placed Richmond under mertial law. All distillation and sale of spirituous liquors is prohibited, and Gen. WINDER is charged with the due execution of the proclamation.

On last Saturday night, the Hon. John Mi-NOR BOTTS was arrested near Richmond, by order of the Rebel Government, and lodged in McDaniels' negro jail, on the charge of being a Union man. Several additional arrests have been made of those suspected of disloyalty to the abortive Rebel Government, which class of persons seems to be daily increasing.

I Hon. Andrew Johnson has formally been appointed Military Governor of Tennes-

# NOT IN FAVOR OF A BESTURATION OF THE

It is now evident to every one that the Re- that one of the most objectional features in publican leaders are opposed to a reconstruct the proposed new tax bill is the provision for tion of the Union. They can no longer deny the appointment of collectors. To have the they have both contributed the only contribu- ble. Carried - yeas 60, nays 58, as follows:

Yeas-Messrs. Aldrick, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Buffinton Blake, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlin Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Rosco chot, Hooper, Hutchins, Kellogg of Michigan, Lausing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, Mc-Pherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Morrill of Maine, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Sargeant, Sodgwick, Shanks, Stevens, Trowbridge, Van except Craven, (Dem.) of Indiana.

8	
Bully, (D.,) Fu.,	i Mallory, (U.,)
Biddle, (D.,)_	Maynard, (U.,)
Blair, (U.,) Va.,	Menzies, (U.,)
Browne, (U.,) R. I.	Nixon, (R.,)
Brown, (U.,) Va.,	Noble, (D.,)
Calvert, (U.,)	Noell, (D.,)
Clements, (U.,)	Norton, (D.,)
Cobb, (D.,)	Nugen, (D.,)
Corning, (D.,)	Odell, (D.,)
Cox, (D.,)	Pendleton, (D.,)
Crisfield, (U.,)	- Perry, (D.,)
Crittenden, (U.,)	Richardson, (D.,)
Diven, (R.,)	Robinson, (D.,)
Dunlap, (U.,)	Rollins, (U.,) Mo.,
Dunn, (R.,)	Sheffield, (U.,)
Goodwin, (R.,)	Shellabarger, (R.)
Genger, (R.,)	Smith, (D.,)
Hale, (R.,)	Steele, (D.,) N. Y.,
Hall, (U.,)	Stratton, (R)
Harding, (U.,)	Thomas (R.) Mass.
Harrison, (U.,)	Thomas, (U.,) Md.
Holman, (D.,)	Trimble, (R.)
Horton, (R.,)	Vibbard, (D.,)
Johnson, (D.,)	Wadsworth, (U.,)
Kollogg (R ) III	Webster, (U.,)
Kellegg, (R.,) Ill.,	Whaley, (U.,)
Knapp, (R.,)	Wickliffe, (U.,)
Law, (D.,)	Woodruff, (D.,)
Lazear, (D.,)	Wright, (U.,)
Leary, (U.,)	
Total : : : : : : 58.	

There is the record! Let no Republican pouter, no Republican scribbler, hereafter assert that his party is favorable to the Union and the Constitution. The above vote gives every Democrat, except one, and all those calling themselves Union men, voted for Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution. The Democrat who nounced himself opposed to the Union and the Constitution, was CRAVEN of Indiana .-We hope his constituents will attend to his coward and recreant." It was right and

Senator Andrew Johnson has been appointed a Brigadier General and made Milimilitary possession of all the States in royalt until such time as the civil law can resume 21,918; while another district has a populaits power. This we believe is the proper down their arms and acknowledge the supreprosecution of such a system. We do not robel lenders having been first hanged—then again be peace between the two sections, nev-

perpetual subjugation of the South. government of the Republic. The loyal as an apportionment. well as the disloyal are to remain in territorirobbed and by whom. If the time has come al vassalage to the general government—to munities of sovereign States. This is the doctrine of a class of men who claim to speak has been stolen, to enrich a set of public the sentiments of a large party in the North and their sole aim is to assume control over the question of slavery and in defiance of the Constitution, and without regard to individuthen indeed are the liberties of this country al rights, abolish the institution everywhere. -Perry County Democrat.

GENERAL JIM LANE, the hero of Kansas-one of Philosopher Greeky's pet fightline, we confess to a feeling of disappointment 'expedition has failed;" by which we are to understand that he has not succeeded in con-

vincing the government of his fitness to take supreme command of the Army of the West, to the displacement of such experienced Generals as Hunter and Halleck. We heard, fighting, that if he could do no better, he modore. would onlist as a private. He says nothing about this, in his letter announcing his return to the Senate. And thus, another paper General is disposed of!

who refuse to join the Republican party of Blues, two killed and five wounded; McCuldisloyalty to the government, is about played loch Rangers, two killed and two wounded out-says the New York Argus, and every the other four companies lost in all two killed sonsible man is of the same opinion. It is and eleven wounded. Comment is needless tolerably safe, when you hear a blustering self-styled patriot charging his neighbor with being a traitor, to conclude that he is directly see, with all the powers, duties and functions or indirectly engaged in stealing from, or in pertaining to that office, during the pleasure some way plundering the Government, or that of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants he has "an axe to grind" of some sort. The of that State shall organize a civil Government, in accordance with the Constitution of the Manager off the Government, in accordance with the Constitution of the manager off the Government, and let was mixed by the forgetful of their line. ment, in accordance with the Constitution of the make money off the Government, and let age, both these brothers early esponsed the the United States. In order to the exercise the poor soldiers do the fighting. The patriof those duties, it became necessary to first give him a military position, and hence the President nominated him as a Brigadior depth of their pockets. The masses are became the same of the power of

#### AN ARMY OF TAX COLLECTORS.

We agree with the Boston Post, when it says

when Gen. McChellan and our brave troops this, for the record of their treason is before country covered with these men, as the frogs are straining every nerve to preserve our in- the country. In the House of Representa- covered Egypt, will be a most objectional burstitutions and the Union of the States, that tives, at Washington, a few days since, Mr. den. The expense will be enormous and as we are not as hostile to the rebels as we Holman (Dem.,) of Indiana, offered a resolu- the necessity for taxation. If the whole duty tion declaring that, in the judgment of this of collection was left entirely with the States, We have ever opposed seccessionism, as we House, the unfortunate civil war into which the assessments would be paid most cheerfulhave ever opposed its twin-brother, abolition- the Government of the United States has ly, the exaction seems less onerous, an imbeen forced by the treasonable attempt of mense expense saved, and a horde of unpopucharacter sufficient to damn to eternal and Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, lar office holders avoided. We hope this subverlasting oblivion their advocates. One should not be prosecuted for any other pur- ject will be carefully considered when the bill ceks to disunite the States and create two pose than the restoration of the authority of comes under discussion, and that some way onfederacies, Northern and Southern; the the Constitution and welfare of the whole will be devised to save us from the sight of other, if it cannot obtain the freedom of four people of the United States, who are perma- the ugly countenances of a swarm of unnecmillions of ignorant slaves, desires to obtain nently involved in the preservation of our essary tax gatherers. Those who may desire present form of government without modifi- this system for the purpose of aiding party are both aiming at the same purpose, but by cation or change. Mr. Lovejoy (Rep.,) of Il- machinery, will hardly be sustained by the different and seemingly adverse ways. And lineis, moved to lay the resolution on the ta- people who have to foot the bill. Our obligations will be heavy enough when rendered as light as possible, and an effort to increase them beyond what the public interest demands, will be very liable to meet a rebuke significant and resolute. The articles of taxation specified, so far as we can learn, are such as would naturally be suggested; but the mannor and degree in which they are "doomed" is, in many cases, unequal; and, if persisted in must be considered unjust. We are in favor of adequate to attorn we believe the soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that readily, if satisfied their money is used for the benefit of the country—dishursed honesty and economically; but they will not quietly sub-mit to have their property taken to feed an itiation, because, in my judgement, gradual unnecessury multitude of office holders and to enrich thousands of swindling contractors .-Mere political schemers have had a wide swing for a year past—officials have had both hands in the public treasury while their eyes readily see for himself how very soon the currently see for himself how very see for himself how himself how himself how himself how himself how himself how himself were turned toward Heaven and their lips were uttering words of purest patriotism:— State. Such a proposition on the part of the But all this must be reduced to a stern mat. General Government sets up no claim of a ter of fact. The people will demand to know for what their money is wanted, for what it is expended, and require in all instances en exact account from their stewards. This is all they want, honest dealing; they are willing to ray, but not willing to be cheated. The importance of this matter may be realized when we reflect that no man alive will see the end of it-the anunal demand will be made upon us all as long as we live; hence, too much care cannot be observed in anaugurating the new system of excise upon principles of rigid justice.

### Congressional Apportionment,

Congress having passed an act which gives this State an additional member of the House of Representatives, the duty of re-arranging the districts will devolve upon the Legislature at the present session. The Senate vesterday resolved to appoint a committee of three to revise the apportionment of last session. In the House of Representatives a similar resolution was introduced by Mr. Arm strong, and an amendment offered by Mr. Cessna, providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to report a bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts for the next an years. Action was postponed on

The amendment of Mr. Cessna indicates the proper course for the Legislature to pursue. The appointment of last year was premature, and is withal such a disgraceful gerrymander of the State that no amount of the State that no amount of the such a disgraceful gerrymander of the State that no amount of the such as the s proper, therefore, that this coward and recre- kering can put it into a decent or respectable ant should vote with the Republicans and shape. The Legislature seems to have been influenced by but one iden in arranging this appointment, and that was to make as few Democratic districts and as many Republican districts as the nature of the material would warrant. No sort of respect was par to the ratio. This ratio for twenty-three members of Congress-the number to which it was tary Governor of Tennessee. This indicates then supposed the State was entitled was the policy of the President is to hold 125,363. One district contains a population tion of but 101,428—or 24,936 less than the

course to pursue, and whenever the people of ratio. Five districts have an aggregate popthese States return to their allegiance, lay ulation of 708,552; and five other districts a population of 557,404, the former exceeding the latter by 151,481, or more than sufficient population to form another district, and more our armies can be withdrawn and there will than any district contains with a single exception. Montgomery county is divided into swer. I submit again that no deliberative ment. Not at all. We condemn secession or again to be disturbed by the teachings of three parts; one part attached to Bucks coun-This policy, however, is likely to meet the serious opposition of Abolitionists everywhere. They are already clamping for petual subjugation of the South. There county and attached to York and Dauphin, be no more equality between the States and other territorial and numerical deformiof the North and those of the South in the ties characterize this misshapen thing called

The Legislature cannot carve out an additional district without commencing de novo be under the exclusive control of the Central and making another apportionment. Nothpower, and not entitled to the rights and im- ing can remedy the radical injustice and inequality of the act as it stands, but an entire re-arrangement of the districts, and we trust that the House of representatives will not permit this occasion to pass without tearing to pieces the abominable work of the last Legislature .- Patriot & Union.

DAY after day gives additional evidence of the fact that Southern chivalry is about played out. A writer in a late number of the Richmond Examiner, after referring to the defeat of the confederates at Fort Henry and Roanoke, says:

It is high time that these surrenders should cease-for, considering the character of the war in its consequences to us, they have been truly amazing, commencing with that of the cavalry at Alexandria down through tha tof Colonel Pegram, at Rich mountain, that of Commodore Barron, at Hatteras, &c., to the present lamentable instances.

"At Fort Henry a Brigadier-General, unounded, having a garrison almost intact, lowers his flag over a dozen guns of the largest calibre, and with a hackneyed compliment ields up his bloodless sword. How withering and humiliating to our Southern manhood some time ago, that LANE was so bent on was the sorrowful reply of the Yankee Com-

The Roanoke affair is perfectly incomprehensible. The newspapers are filled with extravagant laudations of our valor; the annals of Greece and Rome offer no parallel whole regiments were defeated by companies, PLAYED OUT?—The game of accusing all ly surrendered "with no blood on their bay-The whole army had better surrender at once; for it will eventually come to it."

REF RICHARD WASHINGTON, brother JOHN A. WASHINGTON, who was killed in Western Virginia some months ago, has been taken prisoner and is now confirmed at Har-To this the game is played out.

President nominated him as a Brigadior and literally much in the field of battle in an understand this full well and the game is played out.

Striking her about midships and literally in the Rev. J. Ulrich, the Re

# Message from the President.

Washington, March 6. The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of joint resolution by your honorable bodies; which shall be substantially as follows: Resolved, That the United States ought to operate with any State which may adopt a radual abolishment of slavery, giving to such state pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconeniences, both public and private, produced y such change of system.

If the preposition contained in the resolu-

tion does not meet the approval of Congress

and the country, there is the end, but if it oes command such approval, I deem it of mportance that the States and people immeliately interested should be at once distinct ly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.

The Federal Government would find its On refined coal oil nighest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The lenders of the existing insurrection en-tortain the hope that this Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the inde-pendence of some part of the disaffected rel-pendence of some part of the disaffected rel-ton Sole L. gion, and that all the slave States north of Such parts will then say, the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we all other manufactures, 3 per cont, advantaged to the struggled being already gone, we gion, and that all the slave States north of we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern To deprive them of this hope, substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emansipation completely deprives them of it as to all States initiating it. The point is not that people will meet the requirement upon them while the offer is equally made to all the more Northern, shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that in no event will the former ever join the lat-

> In the mere financially of pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with census table rent expenditures of this war would purchase at fair valuation all the slaves in any named right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as i does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immedi ately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message of last December,

Union must be pre thought fit to say, the served, and hence all indispensible means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indespensible means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgement of the National authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at one cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to forsee all the incidents which may attend: and all the rain which may follow it.

Such as may seem indispensible, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle must and will come—the proposition now made is an offer only. whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons and property in it in the pres nt aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatot is recommended, in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of my great responsibility to my

# WHAT SENATOR COWAN SAYS.

On the 4th inst., Mr. Cowan addressed the Senate against the confiscation bill. His speech is too long for publication in our col-umns, but the following extract will give some idea of its character and spirit:

the whole 4,000,000. What is to be the

effect of this upon the war? Shall we be stronger, or shall we find that we have only doubled the number of those in arms against us? They now have no cause for rebellion. Will not this bill furnish them one? Let the loyal men of that section, who know them, answer this question. I will abide their an assembly in the world ever before sat in judg. ment on so stupendous an issue. Yes, as i to blind us still more, this bill has a proposi tion of still greater magnitude, and, if pos-sible, of still greater difficulty; that is, to take these millions and transfer them to some tropical clime, and to protect them there with Il the rights and guaranties of freemen. And this is all provided for in a single section and a single sentence of nine lines. Truly, we must have recently transported ourselves from the practical domain of facts, and set down in the romantic regions of Eastern fic-tion. Do the advocates of this measure propose to confer upon the President the gold making touch of Midas? Nothing short of the ring and lamp of Alladin, with their at-tendant genii, would insure the success of such a scheme, unless it is believed that the freasury Note possesses this magic power And even under that supposition, I think the owners of those Southern climes, and the Transportation Companies, ought to be consulted in regard to the legal tender clause. I presume it is not supposed that this mod-ern exodus will be supported on the way by Merrimac, and looking like a submerged house, ern exous win be supported on the way by quails and manna; and yet I am free to say that it will require some such miraculous interposition as that which flavored the Israelites Sewall's Point. Signal guns were also fired by n their journey out of Egypt, But, sir, is it the United States sloop-of-war Cumberland in their journey out of Egypt. But, sit, is it not strange that this scheme should be so coolly presented for our consideration, and urged to its final consumation with a kind of surprise that any one should oppose it? It is cortainly due to ourselves, and due to the There was nothing protruding above the country, that we should not make haste to engage in such gigantic schemes. Then, again, there is a further consideration involved in this bill and one of still greater was nothing protruding above the painting and flags were confiscated.

Washington, 9, 7 o'clock, P. M.—A telegram from Fortress Monroe says the Erricsson slowly, and turning into the channel leading this bill, and one of still greater moment, to Newport News, steamed direct for the which is that it is in direct conflict with the Comberland and Congress, which were lying constitution of the United States, requiring at the mouth of the James River. As soon Constitution of the United States, requiring of us, if we pass it, to set aside and ignore that instrument in its most valuable and fundamental provisions, those which guarantee the life and property of the citizen, and those which define the limits and boundaries of the several Departments of this Governor. Page this bill and all that is left of with a full head of storm. ment. Pass this bill, and all that is left of with a full head of steam. the Constitution is not worth much, certainly In the meantime, as the Merrimac was apnot worth this terrible war which we are now waging for it—for be it remembered that the iron-clad steamers Yorktown and James. now waging for it—to be to the preservation town came down the James river and engag-ths war is waged solely for the preservation town came down the James river and engag-of the Constitution. I am aware that ed our frigates on the other side. The batterof the Constitution. I am aware that some think that the Constitution is a re-

MRS. LYDIA JANE PIERSON, a wellknown authoress, died at her residence, near Adrian, Michigan, a few days since. She was a native of Middletown, Connecticut.

the conduct of this war, which they suppose

no greater mistake has ever beenmade any-

where than is made by such people."

REP CHAS. J. FAULKNER has written a let-

The tax bill reported in the House of Repesentatives on Monday last, provides for the appointment, by the President, of a up a sharp engagement with the Yorklown and Jamestown, and having no regular crew presentatives:-I recommend the adoption | salary of five thousand dollars. His office is to be in the Treasury Department, with a struck her colors. Her crew had been dis suitable number of clerks. The country is charged several days since, and three comto be divided, as the President may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector to be appointed by the up on Monday to take her position as one of President for each district who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary. The bill provides for a duty-15 cents per gallon. \$1 per barrel. On spirituous liquors On ale and beer On stem and leaf tobacco

On eights (according to value.)
On lard and linseed oil, burning fluid and crude coal On gas per 1,000 cubic feet On Bank-Note Paper On Writing Paper 5 cents per 1b. 3 mills " On Printing Paper 4 c. per 100 fbs. 10 cents per bbl

Railroad passengers, 2 mills per mile of travel.
Commutation tickets, 3 per cent. teamboat travel, I mill per mile, mnibuses, ferryboats, and horse railroads, 3 pe cent, on gross eccipts from passengers. monts, 5 per cent. on amount of receipt

annually. For use of carriages, annually, from \$1 to \$10 ac On gold watches On silver watche n gold plate

50 ets. per ounc 3 ets. " \$20 50 conts each. n billiard tables slaughtered cattle

Licenses—Bankers Auctioneers Wholesale dealers Retail Dealers in Liquors Retail Dealers in Good Pawnbrokers -Rectifiers lotels, Inns, and Taverns (graduated accord-

ing to rental) Eating Houses Commercial Brokers Other Brokers Pheatres | Circuses Bowling Alleys (each alley) Wholesale Pedlars Other Pedlars Coal Oil Distillers, &c.

are taxed separately. Trailroad bonds and dividends of banks and sav

In railroad bonds and dividends of banks and saving institutions
3 per cont.
In payment of all salaries of officers in the civil,
military and naval services of the U.S. (inteluding members of Congress)
3 per cent.
In legacies and distribution shares of the personal
property of deceased persons (according to the
degrees of relationship). Ta 5 per cent.
And stamp duties on all kinds of legal and comnercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraphic ercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraphicssages, and all goods by expresses.

The tax bill contains one hundred and five ections, and is one of the longest of any kind ever before prepared, months of prepa ation having been bestowed upon it.

CAMERON ON THE WAR.—At a meeting of he stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad for the election of Directors, Simon Cameron is reported to have spoken to the following effect: "General Cameron also stated that he was

not among those who believed the present war was soon to be terminated. That not-withstanding it was a great evil, he saw in it the source of a very great harvest to the Northern Central Railway Company."

Cameron is one of the largest stockholders n this railroad, and a long war, though

great evil, yet affords a very satisfactory conolation to Simon from the fact that it will be a "source of very great revenue to the Northern Central Railway Company"—and consequently to Simon's pocket. General Cameron and Congres

"This bill proposes to liberate 3,000,000 of slaves-truly the most stupendous stroke for an Wyck came near having a fight in Washuniversal emancipation ever attempted in the world. Indeed, I think it virtually liberates ington, on Monday night. The General abused the Congressman for exposing his coruptions. Small potatoes.

# Important News

OUR FLEET AT FORTRESS MONROE ATTACKED BY THE REBEL STEAMERS ! !

The U.S. Sloop Cumberland Sank and Congress Burned! Our Loss from One Hundred to Two Hundred and Fifty.

THE MERRIMACIN A SINKING CONDITION.

Special Dispatches to the Inquirer. · WASHINGTON, March 9, 1862. The Union Fleet attacked by Rebel

Steamers Merrimac, Jamestown

and Yorktown. DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.—The dull- and moving on Norfolk. ess of Old Point was startled, at IO o'clock to-day, by the announcement that a mysteri-

proaching the two frigates on the one side, some think that the Constitution is a relies at Newport News also opened on the James-straint upon the free action of the nation in lown and Yorktown and did all in their power to assist the Cumberland and Congress, which, could be carried on a great deal better with-out it. I have no hesitation in saying that the approaching steamers. being sailing vessels, were at the mercy of

The Merrimac in the meantime kept steadiy on her course, and slowly approached the Cumberland, when the latter, as well as the Congress, at the distance of one hundred vards, rained full broadsides on the iron-clad monster. The shots took no effect, glancing pwards and flying off, having only the effect of checking her progress for a moment.

After receiving the first broadside of the

two frigates she ran into the Cumberland, striking her about midships and literally

prow, and kocking in her side left her to sink, while she engaged the Congress, whi

The Congress had, in the meantime, kept on board of her, and seeing the helplessness of resisting the iron-clad steamers, at once panies of the Naval Brigade had been put on board temporarily until she could be relieved by the St. Lawrence, which was to have gone

laid about a quarter of a mile distant

the blockading vessels at the James river. On the Congress striking her colors the Jamestown approached and took from on board all the officers as prisoners, but allowed the crew to escape in the boats. The vessel being thus cleared it was fired by the Rebels, when the Merrimac and her two iron clad companions opened with shell and shot on the Newport News batteries. The firing was

briskly returned. In the meantime, the steam frigate Minne sota having partly got up steam, was being towed up to the relief of the two frigates, but did not get up until too late to assist them.— She was also followed by the frigate St. Lawrence, which was taken in tow by several of the small harbor steamers. It is, however, rumored that neither of these vessels had pilots on board them, and after a short engage-ment, both seemed to be, in the opinion of the pilots, on the point aground.

The Minnesota, either intentionally or from necessity, engaged the three Rebel steamers at about a mile distant, with only her two bow guns. The St. Lawrence also poured in shot from all her guns she could bring to bear, and it was the impression of the most experi-enced naval officers on the point that both had been considerably damaged.

These statements, it must be born in mind are all based on what could be seen by the glass at a distance of nearly eight miles, and by a few panie-stricken non-combatants, who fled at nearly the first gun trom Newport News, In the meantime darkness approached, though the moon shone out brightly, and noth ing but the occasional flashing of guns could

The Merrimac was also believed to be aground, as she remained stationary at the distance of about a mile from the Minnesota, making no attempt to attack or molest her .-Previous to the departure of the steamer from Old Point for Baltimore, no guns had been fired for half an hour, the last one being fired from the Minnesota. Some persons declared that immediately after the last gun was fired, a dense volume of vapor was seen to rise from the Merrimac, indicating an explosion of her boilers. Whether this is so or not cannot be known, but it was the universal opinion that

the Rebel monster was hard aground. Fears were of course entertained for the safety of the Minnesota and St. Lawrence in such an unequal contest, but if the Merrimac was really ashore, she could do no further harm to them. It was the intention of the Minnesota, with her picked and gallant crew, to have run into close quarters with the Merimac, avoid her iron prow, and board her. This the Merrimac seemed not inclined to give her an opportunity to do, being alraid to approach her at close quarters whon aground.

At eight o'clock, when the Baltimore heat left, a fleet of steam tugs were being sent up to the relief of the Minnesota and St. Lawrence, and an endeavor was to be made to draw them off from the bar on which they had grounded. The firing had been suspended, whether from mutual consent or necessity could not be as-

certained. The Rebel battery at Pig's Point was also enubled to join in the combined attack on the Minnesota, and several guns were fired at her from Sewall's Point, as she went up; none of them, however, struck her, but one or two

CREW OF THE CUMBERLAND REPORTS OF THE LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 9 .- A special despatch from Fortress Monroe to the Tribunc states that the Cumberland had a crew of five hundred men, nearly half of whom went down with her, but a negro states that some of the crew who swam ashore gave the number lost at one hundred. The guns of the Congress her capture, were turned on our

ies at Newport News.
General Wool sent two regiments of infantry, six companies of envalry, and the Mount-ed Rifles, by land to Newport News to support General Mansfield, in case of an attack.

THE EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON, Washington, March 9,-The excitement at the hotels, and elsewhere, all day, has been intense, consequent on the news from Fortress Monroe.

#### From Fortress Monroe. FORTNESS MONROE, March 7.

The steam tugs Atlantic and Pendulum from Philadelphia, came into the Roads this morning. The Pendulum sunk while passing the light-ship—all hands saved.

The steamer Suwannee, which sailed for Hatteras with stores on Thursday, returned on account of bad weather, but will sail again J-night,
The wind is changing to the South-west.
A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down

the Commandant of the French steamer. He represents that great excitement exists at Norfolk. The hotels are swarming with officers, mostly from the Gulf States, the Virginia troops being all sent away. The peo-ple dread the destruction of the city in case of an attack. A strong force is concentrating at Suffolk to check Gen. Burnside, who was reported to have occupied Winton in force The reason given by the rebels for not re-

leasing Col. Corcoran is, that maps and drawings have been found concealed on his person.

No further communication has been received as to the release of the Federal prisoners at Richmond.

The Richmond papers of Friday contain

no military news except the arrest of Union men, principally Germans. The detrives broke into the room of the German Turners, and found two American flags, with a paint ing on the wall of the Goddess of Liberty with ly this morning she was attacked by the three vessels, the Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown. After five hours contest, they were driven off. The Merrimac in a sinking con-

dition. The above is official. Official from Gen. Halleck. St. Louis, March 10. The following is an official dispatch to Mr-

or General McClellan, Washington: "The army of the South-west, under General Curtis, after three days hard fighting has gained a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, McCulloch, Prico and McIntosh. Our loss is estimated at 1,-000 killed and wounded-that of the enemy still larger. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., captured in large quantities. Our cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy.

"(Signed) H. W. Halleck,

"Major General Commanding."

# Married.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. Jacob Fry. Mr. PETER SPAIR, Jr., to Miss Annie WARD, buth of the control of the contr outh of this place.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Ulrich the