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s payments. Ans. Webster's <u>Advertising Agency is located</u> both 5th street, Philadelphia.—He is authorized dvertisements and subscriptions for *The Lancas* S. R. Nines, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Bosto our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements,



Now cur flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it float o'er our father land. And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

FIRST OF APRIL CHANGES .- Persons intend ing to change their places of residence the first of April, and desiring their papers sent to different place, will save much trouble by sending us early notice of the fact, always stating where they are now, or have been sent .-The matter will at once be attended to, and subscribers will not be subjected to the loss of any papers.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. General Mc Clellan's address to his army a soldierly and vigorous production, and therefore characteristic of its author. Without indulging in any display of rhetoric or grandiloquence, it is yet full of eloquence, spirit, and animation. The recollection of it. on the field of battle, will nerve the arm of the soldier like a trumpet-blast, and its trenchant syntax is just the kind to fasten itself on the memory of the soldier. There is no studied end, and not a superfluous word in the whole.

The battle of Pea Ridge turns out to have been the hardest fought, and one of the most complete victories of the war. It has resulted nearly 3,000 more, and the capture of 1,600 more, together with thirteen pieces of cannon.

General Stoneman, chief of cavalry, together with a proper staff and escort, has made an important reconnoissance along the line of the Virginia and Alexandria Railroad a distance of twenty four miles, in a direct line from Mannassas. The whole country along the route was found to be deserted, and presented a sad picture of desolation. Information was obtained establishing the fact that the evacuation of Manassas had begun on the 7th instant, the rebels having learned that General

Despatches from Washington state that the main body of the rebels have crossed the Rappahannock, and are determined to make a stand at Fredericksburg in conjunction with the army at Gordonsville. They have burned Warrenton station, 14 miles from Manassas, on the Manassas and Richmond railroad. Our troops have taken possession of Dumfries. The rebels have about a thousand troops some four miles from the latter place on the Acquia Creek road.

The news from General Banks' command is unusually pacific in tenor. Good feeling prevails in Winchester, private rights are respected, and newspapers are being established. The last is an infallible indication of quiet. It is a singular feature of the present war, that, while it has killed off scores of rebel journals that had grown and flourished with some prospect of immortality, it has, in a spirit of reciprocity, fostered the loyal press, and thus encouraged the spread of liberal and truthful ideas, to the very verge of the battlefield; so that, by gradual approaches, each regiment is coming to have an organ of its

On Saturday morning a naval expedition started down the Mississippi, under Flag Officer Foote, from Cairo. An attack is to be made upon Island No. 10, according to despatches. The position is undoubtedly one enpable of being defended-but not by the rebels-and it will be impregnable, indeed, if it can withstand the influence of our gun boats and mortars.

Ashby's cavalry (rebel,) with two guns, were driven beyond Newton, a distance of three miles, on Saturday, by the United States forces, and their quartermaster taken prisoner. As far as ascertained no lives were lost.

The rebel batteries at Acquia Creek were shelled by two of our steamers the Anacosta and Yankee, on Saturday. The latter having heavy guns aboard, was enabled to lie off beyond rebel range, and pour in her shells with gratifying precision. The presumption is that some of the enemy were hurt, and all of them badly scared, as they straightway

began to move off their stores, etc. We heard late last night, says the National Intelligencer of Saturday, that the Confederate forces on Thursday night abandoned New Madrid, on the Mississippi river, and that it was yesterday taken possession of by the Union army. It was invested some days ago by Gen. Pope, whose operations were doubtless aided by Commodore Foote, with

a portion of his gunboats. This point was regarded by the Confederates as one of the highest importance in their proposed new line of defences for the protection of the Mississippi Valley. Its apprehended capture caused, after the abandonment of Columbus, the most intense excitement in Memphis. the safety of which city as well as of the entire valley, it was confessed in their news: papers of last week, depended on the ability of the Confederates to hold this position. It

SURVEYOR GENERAL .- A correspondent of the Clarion Democrat recommends Col. JAMES P. BARR, editor of the Pittsburg Post, as a candidate for Surveyor General. Col. B. is a good man, and, should he receive the nomination, would doubtless make a strong run.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES. On Tuesday night last that noble division of the army of the Potomac, the Pennsylvania feel a just pride, were quartered at Hunter's Mills, Virginia, in a beautiful country, surrounded by farm houses. They did not expect

THE RETREAT FROM MANASSAS. A very good description of Centreville and Manassas, as these now historical places appeared a few days ago when the Federal troops took possession of the empty huts and deserted earthworks, is furnished by the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer. The Rebels do not appear to have left anything of consequence behind them, except some flour and a few kegs of powder. The wagons reported to have been captured turn out to have been country wagons, which were, for the most part, found useless for transportation pur oses; and these numbered but thirty, instead f eighty, as at first reported. The fortificaions at Centreville, of which much has been

said, were found to be structures hastily thrown up, and evidently designed, like the earthworks at Munson's Hill, to creat a false impression in respect to the intention of the Rebels. Not a single heavy gun had ever been mounted on them; but what are some times called quaker guns-that is to say, rude wooden imitations of the real article, hewn out of solid logs-occupied all the embrasures. In the camps west of Centreville the log buts which constituted the winter quarters of the Rebels had been burned to the ground, "not cates of this measure propose to confer upon an article worth anything being left." In another place, however, a number of fine log cabins, plastered, and roofed with shingles, had been spared. At Manassas a similar scene presented itself. The machine shops. station houses and store-houses were all laid in ashes. Several hundred barrels of flour, which the rear guard had no means of taking away, had been stove in, and barrels of molasses and of vinegar mingled their contents upon the ground. Of all else-with the exception of some tents and uniforms, the latter quite new, some shoes and stores, perhaps of little value-a clean sweep had been made. Apropos to the falling back of the Rebels from Manassas and Winchester, the New York Post has an editorial article on "masterly

retreats." The Post thinks that in praising the generalship and genius of the Federal military and naval commanders the Northern journalists have been a little apt to forget or even to disparage the ability displayed by the Rebel generals. "Jomini, the great writer on the art of war," says the Post, declares that "retreats are certainly the most difficult operations of war:" and the Prince de Ligne is quoted as not being "able to conceive how any army ever succeeded in retreating." "Let us then " adds the Post, " be just to the enemy who has, at three different times, effected his retreat from untenable positions without the loss of a man or a gun." The three instances alluded to are those of Bowling Green, Columbus and Manassas, the latter, in the opinion of an officer who has seen service in Europe, being "an unheard of event in the whole history of warfare that an army of two hundred thousand men should suffer an in the death of 1,000 rebels, the wounding of enemy, comparatively small in numbers, to slip through its fingers." The Post is of the opinion that the retreat from Manassas prolongs the struggle perhaps for months, and seriously." Fears are also now felt for the safety of Burnside.

SECESSION REPUDIATED. The most signal victory was obtained in the House of Representatives at Washington on Wednesday last, by the conversatives over the Abolition Secessionists. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill substantially embodying the ideas of Senator Sumner's resolutions declaring that certhe rebels having learned that General tain States in rebellion have committed political suicide; that they cease to exist as States, Richmond. Evidence was everywhere seen and the territory once occupied by them comes that the hegira has occasioned a complete under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of eneral Governmen by Mr. Ashley, provided for the organization of temporary provisional governments over the districts of country in rebellion against the United States, and authorized the President to take possession and institute such govern-ments, appoint Governors, and establish courts and legislative assemblies, to continue until the people form new State Governments. This proposition, it will be perceived, ignored the existence of the States, and endorsed the fatal heresy that a State may, by an act of its own, sever its connection with the General Govern-

> Several members of the Committee submitted minority reports, when the following proceedings occurred:

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, said: Mr. Speaker-Mr. Fendicion, of Onlo, said: Mr. Speaker— This bill ought to be entitled "A bill to dissolve the Union and to abolish the Constitution of the United States." As I am still unalterably opposed to the destruction of either, I move to lay the bill on the table, and on that motion I ask the yeas and nays, which were ordered. bill was tabled—yeas 65, nays 56—as fol-

lows:
YEAS - Messrs. Angona, Bailey of Pennsylvania,
Rinir of Virginia, Brown, YEAS — Messrs. Ancona, Bailey of Fennsylvania, Biddle, Blair, of Missouri, Blair, of Virginia, Brown, of Virginia, Brown, of Rhode Island, Calvert, Casey, Clements, Cobb, Colfax, Corning, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Delano, Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, English, Fisher, Harrison, Kellogg, of Illinois, Killinger, Law, Granger, Griner, Gurley, Haight, Harding, Leary, Lazear, Lehman, McKnight, Mailory, May, Menzies, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, of California, Porter, Rice of Massachusetts, Richardson, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Shiel, Steele, of New York, Stratton, Thomas, of Massachusetts, Thomas, of Maryland, Train, Wads

Shiel, Steele, of New York, Stratton, Thomas, of Massachusetts, Thomas, of Maryland, Train, Wadsworth, Ward, Wester, Wheeler, Whaley, White, of Ohio, Wickliffe and Wood.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, of Pennsylvania, Blake, Bufington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe, Conkling, Cutter, Davis, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Hale, Hoopth, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly. Kellogz, of Michigan, Lansing, Loomis, Love-Kelly, Kellogg, of Michigan, Lansing, Loomis, Love-joy, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice, of Maine, Riddle, Rollins, of New Hampshire Sargeant, Sedgwick, Sloan, Stevens, Trowbridge, Van Vaulkenburg, Wall, Walton, of Maine, Walton, of Vermont, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester.

We regard this as the most effective blow at the Northern counterpart of Southern treason that has yet been struck in Congress, and as fur nishing cheering evidence that the destructive and revolutionary projects of the Abolitionists will not prevail. The Republican members will not prevail. from Pennsylvania, with one exception, [Mr. Killinger,] voted with the extremists. Blair, Campbell, McPherson, Stevens, Kelley, Davis, and other Pennsylvania members voted with the Secession minority.—Patriot & Union.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Important intelligence from the seat of war will be found in another column-a full description of the great naval encounter in nine months. Also, a decided Union victory | "hold enough!" in Arkansas, some successes in Georgia and Florida, and important orders issued by the President in reference to the army and the conduct of the war. We are undoubtedly on the eve of greatevents, and the next fortnight will, in all probability, bring about some decisive result. Stirring times are but a little distance ahead, and it cannot be long, we think, until the rebellion is at an end and the Union restored to its wonted peace and prost perity. Certainly this will be the case, if the Abelitionists in Congress can only be prevented from throwing obstacles in the way of a restoration.

MR. CHARLES ELLET, jr., writes to the N. Y. Tribune, that the Rebels have two for midable machines like the Merrimac, but less in size, nearly ready for use, at Mobile, and two on the lower Mississippi, which may soon

COL. CAMERON'S BODY. The grave of Col. James Cameron, killed at the battle of Bull Run on the 21st of July Reserves, in which the people of this State last, has been found and the body sent home for interment.

to remain long in that position, however, and Congress, suspending Floyd and Pillow, and public sale of carriages ever held in Pennno doubt have, ere this, occupied a more condemning the whole management in the sylvania, and should receive the attention of Fort Donelson affair.

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 columns, but the following extract will give some idea of its character and spirit:

"This bill proposes to liberate 3,000,000 of universal emancipation ever attempted in the world. Indeed, I think it virtually liberates 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 answer. mit again that no deliberative assembly in the world ever before sat in judgment on so stupendous an issue. Yet, as if to blind up still more, this bill has a proposition of still greater magnitude, and, if possible, of still greater difficulty; that is, to take these millions and transfer them to some tropical clime, and to protect them there with all the rights and guaranties of freemen. And this is all provi-ded for in a single section and a single sentence of nine lines. Truly, we must have recently transported ourselves from the practical do-main of facts, and set down in the romantic regions of Eastern fiction. Do the the advothe President the gold-making touch of Midas? Nothing short of the ring and lamp of Alladin, with their attendant genii, would insure the success of such a scheme, unless it is believed that the Treasury Notes possess 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 modern exodus will be supported on the way by quails and manna; and yet I am free to say that it will require some such miraculous elites in their journey out of Egypt. But, sir, is it not strange that this scheme should be so coolly presented for our consideration. and urged to its final consummation with a kind of surprise that any one should oppose it? It is certainly due to ourselves, and due to 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 moment. which is that it is in direct conflict with the 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 Government. Pass this bill, and all that is left of the Conworth this terrible war which we are waging for it-for be it remembered that this war is waged solely for the preservation of the Constitution. I am aware that some think free action of the nation in the conduct of this war, which they suppose could be carried on great deal better without it. I have no sitation in saying that no greater mistake has ever been made anywhere than is made

by such people." EXPLAINED.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 11.] The most important movements that ever occurred on this continent are now going on before our eyes. The brilliant and astonish There ing success of the Virginia, in the waters of Hampton Roads, opens a new chapter in warfare, and marks a new era in the "changes the character of the campaign very struggle which the South is engaged in. The sariumaly." Fears are also now felt for the in withdrawing from its offensive line on the name, assuming a defensive one on the line of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, places a new complexion on the entire war in Virginia.

The policy of this change of position with reference to the intended attack of the enemy obvious. The Potomac was the proper oase for offensive operations against Mai and Washington City; but as a line of detence for Richmond, or for general resistance, it is the most dangerous that could be held. The Johnston is now falling back, is in the nature of the arc of a circle, of which Richmond is the centre. The enemy is put to the necessity of marching a considerable distance inland before engaging our forces. If defeated in general engagement, he can scarcely escape annihilation; for he will then be too far from the Potomac and from Washington City to reach safety by a few hours' flight, like that he made after the battle of Manassas. If, on the contrary, he should be successful in his encounter with our forces, he could not take advantage of his victory on account of the delay necessary to bring up his supplies from

the distant Potomac. Whoever will take the trouble to examine the map of Virginia, will find that our line of defence, as now adopted, stretches from the Rappahannock, by a grand circle, to Cumberland Gap, in the extreme southwestern corner of the State; embracing the Central and the Virginia and Tennessee railroads, the chief cities of Virginia, the valley of the James, with its canal and railroads, within the circumfer ence. It will be seen, too, that this is purely a line of defence, assumed now as a necessity in view of the great force which we have by our supine policy for six months, permitte the enemy to marshal and put in position without disturbance and at his leisure and pleasure.

It is distressing to give up so large a portion of Virginia, even for a season, to the domination of the foc, but the measure has become a strategic necessity, and is now the surest means of defeating the grand projects of the enemy, and insuring the success The surprise he will receive from the magnificent naval occurrence in Hampton Roads, and from the judicious movement of our army, which has so long been threatening him before Washington, will be vory great. More delay is ruin to him, and considerable delay in the execution of his programme is

NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS. On newspapers and other publications, the duty is made very heavy. On any newspaper, magazine, review or literary, scientific or news publication, a duty of 5 per centum on advertisements is levied, and a monthly return, under oath, required. In case of neglect to comply with these provisions, five per cent. additional on the amount of tax will be levied. In case of attempt at fraud or evasion, a penalty of \$500 will be inflicted.

We find the above delicious morsel of news in a synopsis of the proposed tax bill, and publish it for the benefit and consolation of our friends of the country press-the bullionaires of the land. They ought to make a proposition to Congress to allow one-half of their Hampton Roads, on Saturday week, and the ment through its collectors will collect them .evacuation of Centreville, Manassas and the We have no doubt that such an arrangement Potomac fortifications by the Rebels, after hav- would fill the Federal coffers to such an extent ing held possession of those places for about that Mr. Chase would be compelled to cry

A WAR WITH ENGLAND. Blackwood's Magazine for February devotes defence of Canada," assumes the fact of a war with the United States in 1863, and welcomes it with satisfaction. "The campaign" says possession of a mile of Canadian territory." The writer argues that there will be no rupture of the peace now existing with the United States, until their government can place gunboats on the lakes in force adequate to the ly refutes the charges made against Gov. Toucommand of the St. Lawrence, and its chain of inland seas. The object of the proposed be brought out to attack and destroy our land, and giving symmetry and strength to line of Canada down to the open sea at Port. property. Never was there a more complete spoken to the following effect: their American empire.

GREAT SALE OF CARRIAGES .-- We call attention to the advertisement of a great sale of Carriages, to take place on Wednesday, the 2d of April, at the Bazaar, Ninth and Samson street, Philadelphia, by Mr. Alfred M. Herk-Jeff. Davis has sent a message to his ness, auctioneer. This will be the largest all who wish to nurchase.

From the Hartford Times.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT UNDER GOV. TOUCEY. The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY has been repeatedly charged by the Republicans, with having sent abroad the vessels of the Navy for the purpose of aiding secession. Senator Sunner slaves—truly the most stupendous stroke for | said, in a speech delivered in New York, last November:

"The Navy was so far dispersed or disman tled, that on the 4th of March, when the new administration came into power, there were no ships to enforce the laws, collect the revenues, or protect the National property in the rebel ports. Out of 72 vessels of war, then as our Navy, it appears that our whole available force at home was reduced to the steamer Brooklyn, carrying 25 guns, and the store ship Relief, carrying 2 guns." The Senate, at the extra session of Congress,

appointed a select committee to investigate the affairs of the Navy, and Senator John P. HALE, of New Hampshire, was appointed the chairman. Among other witnesses summoned by this committee was the Hon. ISAAC Toucey. He repaired to Washington and gave his testimony, under oath, to the commit-tee, on the 18th of November last. He was questioned with regard to the disposal of the naval vessels under his direction, and he testified as follows: SECRETARY TOUCEY'S EVIDENCE.

The navy yard at Gosport was not, as I thought, in any danger until Virginia should second from the Union. It was believed to be fully protected by the Pennsylvania, the Plymouth, the Merrimack, and the marines stationed there. The Cumberland arrived there before the navy yard was taken. I had no doubt about the safety of the yard. I took the precaution to send a very capable and faithful officer of the navy, Capt. Powell, upon a secret mission to the yard, to confer with the veteran officer, Commodore McCauley, who was in command there, and to see that nothing was wanting to secure its safety. His report was entirely satisfactory to me. I was aware that entirely satisfactory to me. a considerable portion of the Home Squadron and navel force at home could be called in aid, should occasion require it. The Home Squad-ron was unusually large. It consisted of the Powhatan, Sabine, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Poca hontas, Pawnee, Mohawk, Water Witch, Wy andotte, Crusader, Cumberland, Macedonian Supply-most of them steamships. The sloop of war Plymouth, the practice ship, was in condition at Norfolk. The steamer Anacosta was in commission at

Washington. The frigate Constitution, have

ing been throughly repaired, was anchored at Annapolis, in aid of the Navy Academy.— The great steamships Colorado, Minnesota and Mississippi, at Boston, and the Wabash at New York, had been thoroughly repaired and secured, and could be put to sea in two weeks; the Merrimack, at Norfolk, in three weeks stitution is not worth much, certainly not the Roanoke, in dock at New York, in five or six weeks. Of the above vessels, constituting the ready naval force at home, fifteen are steamers. It was equal to any emergency likely to arise. It could not have been greater that the Constitution is a restraint upon the without withdrawing or orippling the squadrons on foreign stations and neglecting the protection of our commerce and our citizens in foreign parts. The Mediterranean Squadron consisting of but three ships; the Brazil Squadron of three ships only; the Eas India Squadron of four ships only; the Pacific of six only, for the whole ccast of North, South and Central America: the African Squadron of seven vessels, being somewhat less than required by our treaty with Great

There were at the navy yards eight old hips of-the-line, not fit for sea service, which might be converted into effective steam frigates, as I recommended in my annual report of Dec. 1, 1860. There were also five frigates out of repair, which I also recom-mended should be razeed and converted into ffective sloops of war. Both these were recommended by a board of naval officers, but ongress did not make the necessary appropriation. There were also six sloops of-war, which had within a few months previous returned from their regular cruises on the coasts of Africa and South America and the East and West Indies, lying at navy yards, which might have been repaired but the department had not the means. Congress had cut down the appropriations for the current year a ine upon which the army of General Joseph million dollars below the estimates, not anti-

cipating the necessity which subsequently I had no information that the navy yard at Pensacola was in any danger in the month of December, 1860, but I began then to take measures of precaution. On the 24th of December, 1860, I issued an order to the sloop-of-war St. Louis, carrying 20 guns, then at Vera Cruz, to proceed to Pensacola. On the 5th of January, 1861, I ordered the sloop of-war Macedonian to Pensacola, by telegraph. She was then at Portsmouth, N. II., ready for sea, with her officers and men on board, carrying 22 guns. On the 9th of January I ordered the frigate Sabine to Pensacola. The order was given on that day. She was at Vera Cruz, nd carried 50 guns. On the 8th of January issued an order to the Crusader, at Pensaola, where she had gone for repairs, to proceed to Tortugas, and on the arrival of the troops which had been sent there, to return

mmediately to Pensacola. On the 3d of January I issued an order to commodore Armstrong, then in command of he navy yard at Pensacola, prompting him to e vigilant to protect the public property, and to co-operate with Fort Barancas vas received by him on the 8th of January .-On the 12th he surrendered the navy yard to regiment of armed men, who demanded it in the name of the State of Florida. For this he was tried and condemned by court-martial.—

The Brooklyn, carrying twenty-five guns, was ordered there with a company from Fortress Monroe. She arrived there early in Feb. ruary. The Supply left Pensacola with pris-oners and the families of officers from New York, in violation of her orders, for which her commander was tried and condemned by court The Crusader missed her orders .-When the Brooklyn, the Sabine, the Macedonian, the St. Louis and the Wyandotte were lying behind Pensacola, there being a larger force than was necessary, the St. Louis, whose term of service having expired, was ordered to New York.

Whether her orders had reached her on the 4th of March I am not able to say. The fleet before Fort Pickens could have thrown 600 men into the Fort, without including the company from Fortress Monroe.

This evidence, so direct and given with so much detail, naming, even, the vessels of the home squadron, and the vessels sent to Southern ports for the purpose of protecting the National property, most completely refutes the accounts to go for taxation, providing Govern- charge made by Senator Sumner, and the hundreds of other charges of a similar character made through the columns of the Republican presses.

It may not be improper to state in this connection, another important fact. After the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, in Now rolumes of the four British Reviews, the Westminatoga, sent to the coast of Africa, to keep up the number of guns there required by the treaty with Great Britain. She supplied the place an article of thirty pages and more to "the were sent abroad. One of these was the Sarthe number of guns there required by the four Reviews are \$3, and also the Blackwood, "is just as likely to end by estab- of the Marion, which had been ordered home. lishing a new frontier for Canada with Port- The other was the Vandalia, sent to the East land on the flank and Lake Ontario on the Indies, in place of the John Adams, returned. other, as by leaving the enemy in permanent | And the preparatory orders for these changes were given in the month of September previ-

This evidence, officially drawn out by the Republican investigating committee, completecey. Indeed, it does more. It shows that he actually placed vessels, (which he has been refutation of slander than appears in this case of slander against Gov. Toucey.

A correspondent in our army in South Carolina says that the soldiers at Port Royal and Tybee are having fresh shad and green peas, brought into them by the negroes. as warm as summer, and corn and grass are from six inches to a foot high. They will have green corn presently.

The New Hampshire election went, as usual, for the Republicans; but, this time, by a small majority-only about 2,000.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

"THE PASTORAL TIE: ITS FORMATION AND "THE PASTORAL TIE: ITS FORMATION AND NATURE"—Such was the theme upon—which Rev. F. W. CONEAD, the new pastor of Trinity Luthersn Church, Dake street, discoursed on Sunday morbing last. His theme was founded on the words of the text in Acts of Apostles, 14th chapter, 23d werse, "And when they had ordsined them elders in every church; and had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord, on whom they believed." The reverend speaker was exceedingly interesting in his remarks in reference to the formation of, and what the ministry should be, and in this connection made a few capital and truthful hits at the sensation preachers and congregations of the present day. We hope we have few capital and truthful hits at the sensation preachers and congregations of the present day. (We hope we have none such in our goodly city.) He also spoke of the duty of the pastor to the people, and vice versa, and contended that unless the pastor were a spirinal man and the congregation a spiritual one, any church would not and could not be blessed. His sermon was an able one and altogether practical throughout. The reverend gentleman created a most favorable impression on the minds of his hearers in this the opening sermon of his ministry here, and we believe the congregation of Old Trinty have obtained a worthy successor to the officed and alconant Kapart. Mr. lieve the congregation of Old Trinity have obtained ; worthy successor to the gifted and eloquent REOTEL. Mr. Cornant comes from the city of Dayton, Ohio, where he lef a large and flourishing congregation, who parted with him with extreme reluctance and regret. We trust that he may find his new field of labor both pleasant and prefitable.

DEATH OF LIEUT. MISHLER .- It is generally DEATH OF LIEUT. MISHLER.—It is generally believed that the Lieut. Michler, who was killed in the engagement at Fort Craig. New Mexico, an account of which is gieen elsewhere in to-day's paper, is Lieut. Lixuax Missiller, son of Brayamix Missiller, Eq., of this city. Lieut. M. was a young man of about 22 or 23 years of age, and gradusted at West Point two years ago, since which time he has been in active service on the frontier. He was a facehed to the 2d Regiment, U. S. Dragoons, and was a fine officer. He was a young gentleman of much promise, highly esteemed for his social qualities, and beloved by all his acquaintances. His death is a severe blow to his parents and friends, and we tender them our sincere condolence in their bereavement. He died gallantly and heroically in one of the most desperately fought engagements of the present war.

war.
"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
Amid their country's bonors blest."

Amid their country's noners uses."

A Good Collection.—A collection, for the benefit of the Howard Association, was taken up (without any previous announcement) in the Duke Street M. E. Church, on Sunday evening last, which amounted to about \$30. Let the other churches of the city do likewise, and the Howard will be amply supplied with funds to relieve the destitute in our midst. Au address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mzawin, Chaplain at large in the U. S. Army, and the Hutchinson Family were present and delighted the audience with several exquiste melodies appropriate to the occasion.

Sr. Patrick's Day .- True to its ancien ST. FATRICK'S DAY, —ITUE to its ancient reputstion, St. Patrick's Day (resterday) was somewhat cold and blustery. Our city folks awoke yesterday morning, (as they have done "many a time and oft" before), and were considerably astonished to see a light covering os now on the earth. However, the day could hardly be St. Patrick's without a little of everything, although this was not exactly like the one a Western Poet once described—

"It blewed,
And it snewed,
And then it thewed"—

And it snewed,
And then it thewed"—
Here the feelings of the Poet overcame him, and he came, of course, to a rather abrupt conclusion. As we have never heard anything of him since, it is presumed that his genisa and inspiration took their flight to that region where the spirits of Homer, Shakspere, Cowper Byron and a host of lesser lights commingle. As we are no Poet ourself, never to the smallest degree having cultivated the Mures, our readers, and especially those of a poetical turn of mind, will have to supply the omission.

OUR SOLDIERS IN NASHVILLE.—The latest OUR SOLDIERS IN NASHVILLE.—The latest dates from the "Lancaster County Regiment," zecreed in this city, are to 4th inst. At that time our boys were on this side of the river, opposite Nashville, awaiting their turn to cross. Before this time they are no doubt in and beyond Nashville. The proper direction for all correspondence intended for members of the 79th will now be Nashville. The 77th, in which is Capt. Pyfer's company, were also at the same point. Lieut. Ober and others of the sick are in Nashville.

Mrs. Strunk, a lady supposed to be over one hundred years old, died in the village, of Rasmistown, this county. She was born in Berks county, and was quite i girl when her father entered the American Army to fight for our National Independence.

Dr. Jones, of New York, who treats disases of the eye and ear, has prolonged his stay at Rankin', lotel, in this city, until April 1st. See his advertisemen a spother column.

[BY REQUEST.]
THE COUNTY PRISON.

Mr. Cadwell in Reply to the Examiner Mr. Cadwell in Reply to the Examiner.

To the Editor of the Lancaster Union:

An article which appeared in the Examiner and Herald of the 5th inst., relative to the Lancaster County Prison, is calculated to mislead the public and to produce erroneous conclusions, unless the whole truth is told.

The said article prelends to compare the relative economy of the administration of the affairs of said prison for the four last years of H. C. Locher's keepership, and the speceding four years of my own. Some of the Examiner's statistics are correct; but inasmuch as they have omitted more than half of the real problem which they pretend to be so anxious to solve, for the benefit of tax payers, I will present the remainder here. I will try to be brief, fair and truthful in my statement. The accounts of the prison as kept by H. C. Locher during his four years, from 1854 to 1857 inclusive, corroborated by the sworn reports of the Prison Inspectors, and agreeing with that part of the account kept by the County Commissioners, all prove that the prison cost the county, i. cash. during said four years, \$38,704.20. What did Mr. Locher do for the county with that amount of money! is the inquiry which makes the mest important part of the problem, and without which, there is nothing before the public. According to the same authority as above quoted, he boarded and clothed prison ers equal to one prisoner for 126,669 days.

Now what about Cadwell's four years next succeeding Locher's!

By the same authorities as above quoted, I received as

Locher's?

By the same authorities as above quoted, I received as assets from Locher, manufactured goods, \$7.637.28; raw

assets from Locher, manufactured goods, \$7,637.28; raw materials, \$1,393.88; money due prison, \$3,207.82; making an aggregate of \$12,238.95; but as Mr. Locher also left me a legacy of a debt which the prison owed, amounting to \$2,135.31, that amount must be deducted from the asse as he leaves, otherwise I would be paying or assuming his \$2,135-31— I start with an actual capital of .... .....\$10.103 67

I received from Co. Com'rs, in four years...... And I owed at the end of my four years, Novem-ber 30, 1861.... 2,586 77

And it leaves the actual amount of cost to the 

estimate the cost of keeping this excess of numbers, viz 44,871 days boarding, which at the average price received by Mr. Locher during his four years, viz 18 cents per day makes 44.871 days × 18 cents—48 076 75. Add this to the sum which Locher's 120.659 days boarding cost, viz \$38,704.20, and you have the cost of \$46,780.95, to do just exactly what I did, which cost \$44,155.61; subtracting my cost from his, and it leaves \$2.624.57 which is the actual proportion of cost of Locher's keepership above my own. Bear in mind this is the vaunted and boasted economy of Mr. Locher's administration which the Examiner and Herald is trumpsting. And this truth is sustained by other views of the subject.

I received \$30.368.76 for boarding 171,630 days which is an average of 173 cents per day, while Mr. Locher received \$32,261.83 for boarding 120,659 days making an average of 183/c cents per day, while Mr. Locher received \$32,261.83 for boarding 120,659 days making an average of 183/c cents per day for his whole four years. His salary was always the same as mine, and every other incident and privilege which I receive was equally enjoyed by Mr. Locher.

After the surrender of the navy yard, the great object was to defend Fort Pickens. The Sabine, St. Louis and Macedonian were there. The steamer Wyandotte, carrying five guns, was there doing effective service. The storeship Supply was there doing good service, and was ordered to remain there.

The Brooklyn carrying twenty-five guns. MARCH 9, 1862.

> THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. THE BRITISH REVIEWS FOR JANUARY, 1862.—R
> published by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York
> Leonard Scott & Co.'s Reprints of Blackwood's Magazin Leonard Scott & Co.'s Reprints of Blackwood's Magazine and the British Reviews come regularly to our table from the attentive publishers. We have recently received Blackwood, the Westminster, the London Quarterly, the Edinburgh and North British Reviews for January, all of which have articles on the American war of decided interest to those who wish to be informed of the opinions of the leading English writers in the various circles which these magazines represent. The best laient in England is employed upon them, and although the circulation of some of them is actually less in Great Britain than in the United States, they are, to a certain extent, the organs of the advanced opinions within their several spheres of influence, corresponding in some degree with the gradations of American sentiment in religion, philosophy and statesmanship. This fact accounts in some measure for the yearly increasing circulation of the British reprints is the United States, and the estimation in which they are held in collightened and cducated circles here. They likewise sound a depth of profound thought comparative y unknown to our literature, and pursue abstract and practical investigations to a point seldom attempted by American of the services.

> unknown to our literature, and pursue shatract and practical investigations to a point seldom attempted by American orticis and reviewers. This quality renders them the more rainable to us, as a study which developes the radical diversity in the mental methods of John Bull and Brother Jonathan—a study which cannot be closely pursued without a modification to an extent of some of our rapid Yankee characteristics. There is no doubt that the imperceptible mingling of the two nationalties now going on is effecting a favorable result upon both, and nothing will tend to increase this ameliorating process like a free interchange of sentiment through the current literature of Great Britain and the United States. The republication and extensive circulation of the Britain Reviews in this country has to a great extent effected this object, and through thair columns a mutual interest in the affairs of both countries has sprung up and ripseued into important and healthy results sprung up and ripened into important and healthy rest We commend Blackwood and the British Reviews to

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The April number of this popular and excellent periodical has been received, and contains the usual variety of splendid engravings and entertaining literary matter. The fashion plates are superb, and cannot fail of pleasing the ladies. But praise of the Book is not needed in this locality, where it is so widely and favorably known. As back numbers are still to be had, it is not too late for new subscribers to enter their, names for the new year. Address L. A. Godey, Publisher, Philadelphia. CAMERON ON THE WAR .- At a meeting of

the stockholders of the Northern Central war with the United States is to obtain a charged with having sent to foreign countries, Railroad for the election of Directors, held "General Cameron also stated that he was

not among those who believed the present war was soon to be terminated. That notwithstanding it was a great evil, he saw in it ern Central Railway Company." CAMERON is one of the largest stockholders

in this railroad, and a long war, though a great evil, yet affords a very satisfactory conern Central Railway Company"-and consequently to Simon's pocket.

THISTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION. Monday, March 10. In the Senate to-day petitions were presented in relation to homeopathic surgeous; one in favor of a bankrupt act; and one in favor of the emancipation of slaves. Mr. Howard presented a memorial asking that Congress permit no abridgement of the freedom of the press. The bill to fulfil treaty stipulations with Hanner was presed. The bill to provide for of slaves. Mr. Howard presented a memorial asking that Congress permit no abridgement of the freedom of the press. The bill to fulfil treaty stipulations with Hanover was passed. The bill to provide for carrying mails to foreign ports was reported back, with amendments. A bill was reported providing for the payment of bounty and pensions to soldiers and officers actually employed in the Department of the West. Mr. Grimes offered a joint resolution that no person should be appointed commander of a division, except such as erhibit superior competency in the command of men, or gallantry before the enemy. The resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Foote was taken up and passed. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., moved to take up the bill to encourage enlistments in the army. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the number of cavalry regiments was reduced to thirty. Mr. Wilson stated that this would make a saving to the Treasury of \$2,900,000. Mr. Fessenden moved an amendment that no further enlistments be made until the rank and file become reduced to 500,000 men; the amendment was subsequently withdrawn and the bill passed. The confection will was taken up quently withdrawn and the bill passed. The cor quentry withdrawn and the bill passed. The con-fiscation bill was taken up, and a speech made against it by Mr. Browning. He declared the bill inexpedient and unconstitutional, and calculated to render our enemies more desperate than ever. The bill providing that no officer or soldier of the United States shall return fugitives was taken up and passed by a vote of 29 to 9, after which the Senate ad-iourned.

journed.

In the House a long debate was had upon the sutler bill, which resulted in its passage after some amendments. By this bill, every article sold and the price thereof is required to be prominently posted, and no sutler shall be allowed to sell a soldier to the and no sutler shall be allowed to sell a soldier to the amount of more than one fourth his monthly pay, nor shall the sutler have a lieu upon the same. Mr. Conkling presented a resolution embodying the spirit and substance of President Lincoln's emancipation message. He desired to press the vote but was vigorously opposed, particularly by Mr. Grider and Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, who declared the question to be one of much more vital importance to them than any one else. They desire time to think upon the matter. Other members joined in opposition, and the debate became general, all apparently favoring the scheme, but all desiring time to look more fully into it previous to taking action upon it. Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

Tuesdat, March 11.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution in the Senate to-day, that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the late engagement with rebel steamers near Fortress Monroe and Affairs be instructed to inquire into the late engagement with rebel steamers near Fortress Monroe and the destruction of property there, and all the circumstances; but no action was taken upon it. Mr. Carlile made a long speech against the confiscation bill, after which the bill providing for the purchase of coin was passed, with an amendment to increase the amount of deposits to \$50,000,000. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the confiscation bill, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Baker introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the establishment of a national foundry at Chicago, Ill., and at Pittsburg, Pa, and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the fabrication of cannons and projectiles for the government. It proposes the appropriation of half a million of dollars for each foundry. It also provides for the establishment of an armory and arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, appropriating half a million of dollars therefor. It also provides for the establishment of a depot for saltpate, powder factory, and magazine at Indianapolis, Ind., and for a powder factory at Trenton, N. J., appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for each. The President's resolution was then taken up, and unsuccessful efforts were made to postpone the consideration of it. Messrs. was then taken up, and unsuccessful efforts were made to postpone the consideration of it. Messrs. Wickliffe, Riddle, Crittenden, Hickman, and others spoke against the passage of the resolution, and Messrs. Olin, Fisher, and Conckling in favor of it.—
The resolution was finally passed by a vote of 88

WEDNESDAY, March 12. MEDNESDAY, March 12.

Mr. Davis presented to the Senate to-day petitions from citizens of Kentucky asking Congress to disregard all schemes for emancipation and attend to the business of saving the country. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Powell, with the recommendation that it do not pass. Mr. Sherman offered a joint resolution expressing the thanks of offered a joint resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Worden and sailors, which was laid over. He also introduced a bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain property. Or motion of Mr. Wilson the bill to authorize the Sec motion of Mr. Wilson the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to accept moneys appropriated by the states in the payment of volunteers was taken up and passed. The bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up. An effort was made to strike out the section providing for a deduction of ten per cent. on all salaries paid by the government, excepting those of the President, Vice-President, judges, non-commissioned officers and privates, which was lost, and the bill finally passed by a vote of 37 to 2. Several amendments were adopted to the bill for the release of slaves in were adopted to the bill for the release of slaves in the District of Columbia. Mr. Davis spoke in favor of colonizing the liberated slaves, and said that the people of the South would never submit to having the slaves unconditionally liberated remain among

them.

In the House a joint resolution of thanks to Capt. Ericsson, Lieut. Worden, and the officers and men of the Monitor, was referred to the Naval Committee. A joint resolution appointing President Woolsey, of Yale College, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute occasioned by the death of President Felton, was referred. Mr. Rice, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, which was adouted empowering a joint resolution, which was adopted, empowering cumstances attending the failure of the contractors \$10,103 67 for building steam machinery to meet the engage-41,000 00 ments within the time specified, and in his discretion ments within the time specified, and in his discretion remit the whole or a part of the penalty. The House passed the bill authorizing the appointment of a commissioner, to meet the commissioners from Great Britain and France for the purpose of the adoption of measures for the protection of the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland. \$3,000 were appropriated to carry the act into effect. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to indemnify certain citizens of Delaware for expenses incurred for the defense of the United States. The Senate bill amendatory of the act for carrying into effect treaties with New Granada and Costa Rices for the adjudication of claims was passed, Costa Rica for the adjudication of claims was passed, as was the bill amendatory of the eighth section of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy so as to read, "the hours of labor and rate of wages in the navy yards shall conform, as near as consistently with the public interest, to the private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be regulated by the commandants, subject to the revision and approval of the Secretary of the Navy." Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing for temporary provisional governments in the seceeded states (a full abstract of which we have previously published), which, after a brief debate, was tabled by a vote of 65 to 56.— The tax bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Morrill made a speech, explaining it. He estimates the total revenue which would accrue from it at \$163,925,00. Mr. Wadsworth opposed the bill, and in the course of his remarks conthe navy vards shall conform, as near as consistently posed the bill, and in the course of his remarks con demned the emancipation message of the President Mr. Bingham replied, and a series of question passed between him and the former speaker, in

which Mr. Hickman interfered near the close of the debate. No action was taken on the bill. THURSDAY, March 13. THURSDAY, March 13.

The Senate adopted a resolution to-day that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire what is necessary to be done in regard to John Davits, whose distinguished bravery has been brought to the notice of the government by the report of Commodore Dupont. Resolutions of thanks to Commodore Foote, and Lieut. Worden, with the officers and men under them, were also adopted: The report of the Judiciary Committee in the case of Mr. Powell was taken up and Mr. Davis made a speech in favor of his expulsion, subsequent to which the

favor of his expulsion, subsequent to which the Senate adjourned.
In the House Mr. Duell introduced a joint resolu-In the House Mr. Duell introduced a joint resolu-tion, which was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Curtis and the officers and men under his command for their late brilliant victory in Arkansas, and sincerely sympathizing with the re-lations and friends of the officers and soldiers of the army who so bravely fell at Pea Ridge. The tax bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after some debate the first section was amended by giving the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the franking privilege.

FRIDAY, March 14. Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution to the Senate to-day, authorizing the President to assign the command of troops in the same field or division, without regard to seniin the same field or division, without regard to seni-ority. It also gives the President power to dismiss any officer from the service, if he sees fit, without a court-martial. The resolution was laid over. Mr. Hale introduced a bill to authorize the building of a steam iron-clad ram and steam gunboats; also to complete Steven's battery. The bill appropriates \$1,000.000 for the ram, \$13,000,000 for the gunboats, and \$700.000 for the completion of Steven's battery. Mr. Harris introduced a bill to confiscate the prop-erty of the rebols. The case of Mr. Powell was then taken up, and the gentleman interested made a speech taken up, and the gentleman interested made a speed defending himself from the charges alleged agains him, by a vote of 28 to 11.

The House adopted the Senate joint resolution ten

dering the thanks of Congress and the American people to Capt. Foote and the officers and men of his flotilla, for the gallantry exhibited by them in the recent naval victories. Mr. Elliot officed an amendment to the tax bill, which was rejected. Both houses

THEY DON'T LIKE IT: Some of the ultra Republicans are down or he President's Message and the resolution eccompanying it. When the resolution came o be voted upon in the House, THADDEUS Stevens, who did not vote on it, is reported

to have said : "I have read it over, and I confess I have not been able to see what makes one side so anxious to pass it or the other side so anxious to defeat it. I think it is about the most diluted, milk and water proposition that was ever given to the American nation.'

And John Hickman, who voted for it, said: "Although he did not consider the resolution of any great practical importance he would to to for it. It did not possess any great intrinsic merit, for the reason that it was not legislation. It would have been better as a plank in the platform of a party. It was rather a consolation for disappointed hope—as warning to the people of the border States which have the most interest in the subject to which the President's Message especially refers. He repeated that the proposition was rather a palliative than an open and avowed policy. It was an excise for non action rather than a determination for action itself. Neither the Message nor the resolution was manly and open. It was not becoming the position of the President. It, was not such a one as a full grown man ought to have published to a nation in such a crisis."

The yeas and nays were then called for yield. Scaldwell, seconded by Mr. Wildoys, and resulted as Collows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Banks, Barron, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Bliss, Boileau, Brown of Mercer, Brown of Northumberland, Busby, Cessana, Craig Craine, Dellone, Divins, Donley of Greene, Dougherty, Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Gamble, Grain, McCors, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hesry, Hoffer, Hoover, Hopkins of Washington, Hutchman, Wasliner, McClellan, McCoy, McCullough, Myers, McIne, Labar, Lehman, Lichten-wallen, McClellan, McCoy, McCullough, Myers, Mainer, McClellan, McCoy, McCullough, Myers, Waller, McClellan, McCoy, McCullough, Myers, Waller, McClellan, McCoy, Senker—70.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Banks, Barron, Beaver, Caldwell, Seconded by Mr. Wildows. tion of any great practical importance he would rectification of the boundary, bringing the at Southern ports to aid in protecting national recently, Simon Cameron is reported to have trinsic merit, for the reason that it was not the source of a very great harvest to the North- which have the most interest in the subject to solation to Simon from the fact that it will be er the Message nor the resolution was manly a "source of very great revenue to the Northfull grown man ought to have published to a nation in such a crisis."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 13, 1862.

SENATE—The Senate was called to order at 11 of clock by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hay, of Harrisburg.

Petitions.—Mr. Connell, two remonstrances from citizens of Frankford, against the incorporation of the Frankford and Philadelphia Railway Company; also, a remonstrance against extending the lien law to alterations and repairs.

Mr. Nichols, three remonstrances against the Frankford and Philadelphia Railway.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, a remonstrance from membants of Philadelphia, a remonstrance from

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, against a change in the law relative to pilotage.

Reports of Committees.—Mr. Clymer (Corporations,) as committed, the bill to incorporate the Delaware Steam Tug and Transportation Company.

Mr. Smith (same), as committed, the supplement to the Delaware County Farm Stock Association.

Mr. Robinson (same) as committed, the supplement to the Delaware County Farm Stock Association.

Mr. Robinson (same,) as committed, the supplement to the act incorporating the City of Philadelphia, relative to certain officers.

Bills Introduced.—Mr. Connell, a supplement to

Bills Introduced.—Mr. Connell, a supplement to the act incorporating the City of Philadelphia, relative to the Board of Health.

Mr. McClure, a bill directing the recovery of the principal and interest due the Commonwealth by virtue of locations and office titles.

Bills Considered, 4c.—The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Auditor General, stating that the Erie Canal Company had paid taxes amounting to \$204 within the past sixteen years. years.
On motion of Mr. Bound, the bill relative to the dilton Savings Bank was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. Serrill, the supplement to the ct relative to Courts in Delaware county, was taken

p and passed. On motion of Mr. Clymer, the supplement to the act laying out a State road in the counties of Leban-on and Berks, was considered, and negatived by the On motion of Mr. Connell, the bill to incorporate the Society of German Baptists of Germantown, was considered and passed.

Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION.

act relative to Courts in Delaware co

up and passed.

The Senate reassembled at three o'clock.

The consideration of the resolutions in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and endorsing the recommendations of President Lincoln, for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the several States, was resumed.

A lengthy discussion ensued.

Messrs. Wharton and Bound advocated the passage of the resolutions, and Mr. Donovan opposed them.
Without taking any final action, the Senate adjourned until 7 o'clock.
HOUSE—The House assembled at 10 o'clock A. M., the Speaker in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. De Witt.

Resolution.—Mr. Dennis. Resolved, That the final vote upon the bill entitled an act to repeal an act, approved March 7, 1861, entitled an act for the commutation of the tonnage tax, and amend-ments now offered, or to be hereafter offered to said bill, be taken at or before a o'clock this after and that no member of the House be allowed to speak

and that no member of the House be allowed to speak more than once on the said bill and amendments, nor more than forty-five minutes.

Mr. Cessna moved to strike out "5 o'clock," and insert "9½ o'clock," strike out "afternoon" and insert "evening," and add, "will hold an evening session, commencing at 7½ o'clock, if not sooner discoved of " posed of."
Mr. Williams was opposed to limiting the time for

each member speaking. He wanted the people of the State to know what the arguments were against the bill, and also the replies. He wanted a fair hearing for the Railroad Company, and a fair hear-ing for the neonle of the State. ing for the people of the State.

Mr. Abbott was in favor of ending the controversy

Mr. Abbott was in favor of ending the controversy to-day.

Mr. Blanchard said that the people would not hear half that was said there, and if they did, they would not believe one half of it.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.
The House proceeded to the consideration of the Tonnage Tax bill.

Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, referred to the consection of the interests of the Supbury and Erie

nection of the interests of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Under the act of 1861, the State received the bonds of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company for \$3,500,000. It was to be the first lien upon the road. The State, as security for these \$3,500,000, held bonds of the as security for these \$3,300,000, held bonds of the Company as first mortgage upon the road. By the liberality of the Legislature of 1861, this first mortgage held by the State against the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company, to secure the payment of the interest and payment of the purchase money, was postponed in favor of other parties that might furnish money.

ioney. The claim of contract lacks an essential element in "contracts," to wit, "a consideration." Now, what is the consideration in the Commutation bill? So far from the State having received a dollar, they [it] absolutely gave the Pennsylvania Railroad Company an accumulated fund of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars for the privilege of relieving these gentlemen from the payment of this tonnage in

The State may as well commute, the dividends of The State may as well commute the dividends of banks and other corporations as to commute the tonage tax of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

By the legislation of the past two or three years, including the bill for the commutation of the tonage dues, at least \$20,000,000 of the people's money have been taken from them and transferred to two corporations. I might say, perhaps, one corporation, because the two have been merged into one. Let us pass this bill. In resume so for a the Suphyrr and pass this bill. I presume, so far as the Sunbury and Erie Railroad transaction is concerned, it is proba-bly beyond our reach. But that should not deter us from doing our duty, which is within our reach.

Let us restore this tonnage tax, and relieve the ole from raising an eq rect taxation. The people will continue for years to rect taxation. The people will continue for years to come to be ground down under taxation. This tax, which now amounts to four or five hundred thousand dollars, must either be restored, or an equivalent amount must be raised from the hard earnings of the people of the Commonwealth. Choose ye between them. Those who favor the amendment of the gentleman from Lycoming, will vote for his amendment, and thus put an end to the question. Those who wish to restore this tax will vote against his amendment, and will vote for the repeal of this bill. Let us vote down this and all kindred amendments, and let us vote for the bill restoring to the treasury this let us vote for the bill restoring to the treasury this amount of money, which is justly due. I say it is demanded, in my judgment, by every consideration

of duty, equity and patriotism.

Mr. Chatham—Had it not been for the energy of Mr. Chaiham—Had it not been for the energy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, our Capitol at Washington might have this day been in ashes.—
The Sunbury and Eric Railroad will develope a mineral wealth which will be superior to all that of New York. Cripple the resources of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and you cripple the resources of Pennsylvania; because the interests of that road are so connected with the interests of Pennsylvania, and especially Philadelphia, that in interfering with it you interfere with the other's advancement. The it you interfere with the other's advancement. The tax on the developed lands along the Sunbury and Erie Railroad will bring into the treasury more than has been taken out by the act of 1861. It is not

has been taken out by the act of 1861. It is not only unconstitutional to repeal the act of last session, but impolitic, unwise and inexpedient, at this time or any future time, to interfere with any of the laws of Pennsylvania. It is calculated to destroy the credit of Pennsylvania in the estimation of her own citizens, as well as in the estimation of those living outside of the limits of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Crane said that at an early day this Company took measures to depreciate the value of the State Works, so as to be enabled to secure them at another day. In July, 1857, the Public Works were sold for \$7,500,000, which cost the State nearly \$19,000,000. The official records will show that the Company have been the aggressors. They took from the Common-The official records will show that the Company have been the aggressors. They took from the Commonwealth certain privileges, and agreed on giving a remuneration. The Company are seeking now whether it is in the power of the Legislature, through the legislative department, to return to the people what was taken from them last year. It is said that the agreement of the Company was to appropriate money to eight or ten railroad companies, and that the bill is so interwoven together that it must fall in whole or stand in whole; that the Supreme Court cannot decide one portion unconstitutional, but must declars the whole bill so to maintain the contrary doctrine. The bill of 1861 has got to fall, because the Legislature of 1862 has the constitutional power to repeal it, or it must stand because this Legislature has not that power.

Irrespective of any legal question involved, I believe the people of this Commonwealth demand its zepaal. I believe they demand that this question shall be settled. They wish to know whether now,

repeal. I believe they demand that this question shall be settled. They wish to know whether now, when they are being called upon for three times the taxation we have yet pressed upon them, that this source is left to them forever. They wish this thing to be forced to an ultimate and final decision, to to be forced to an ultimate and final decision, to know whether they have laws, and whether a corporation has been donated, some say \$20,000,000, some say \$15,000,000, but I think it safely to be \$350,000 annually.

Mr. Tate deemed it his duty to vote for the repeal of this tonnage tax.

At 12.54 the House took a recess till 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was again called to order at 3 o'clock.
The House was again called to order at 3 o'clock.
The Tonnage Tax bill was again taken up.
Mr. Vincent declared that there were four reasons
why the act of last session should be repealed.—
These reasons were—first, that the act had been procured by fraud; second, that it was unconstitutional;
third thet it was imposition and fourth that there curea by Iraua; second, that it was unconstitutional; third, that it was impolitic; and fourth, that it was passed solely by the numerical power of the House.

Mr. Shannon argued that there was no contract in the act of last session, and to assume that there was such, was an insult to the intelligence of the People of the State. Mr. Worley thought that the Pennsylvania Rall-road Company should return their original charter. Mr. Ryan favored the passage of the bill, and Mr.

cott opposed it.

The House then took a recess until 7½ o'clock. EVENING SESSION. The House re-assembled pursuant to adjournment-The discussion on the Tonnage Tax bill was re. sumed.

Mr. Abbot reviewed the history of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at some length.

Mr. Tracy also spoke upon the merits of the bill.

Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, moved that the timefor the final vote upon the bill be extended until
eleven o'clock. Agreed to.

The debate was continued at considerable length.

The amendment of Mr. Armstrong was then voted
upon, and lost—vess 31, navs 65.

upon, and lost—yeas 31, nays 65.

Mr. Williams' bill was then passed—yeas 65, nays

The rules were then suspended by a vote of 79 yeas to 13 nays, and the bill was put upon its final passage.

The yeas and nays were then called for by Mr.
Caldwell, seconded by Mr. Wildey, and resulted as

The House then, at twelve o'clock, adjourned.