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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1865.

SENATE.—The following bills were read: One authorizing the assessment of minerals in the ground for the purposes of taxation.

One to secure the records of patriotism of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors.

Yesterday's resolutions relative to Senator Wilson's seat, were defeated.

The bill allowing soldiers to vote at township and borough elections was extended to Washington and Westmoreland.

Mr. Graham read a bill asking the annexation of a part of Reserve township to Allegheny city.

Also a petition from Councils of Lawrenceville for an increase of bounty taxation.

Also remonstrances against the repeal of additional water works in Allegheny city.

The following passed: Supplement to the Farmers' Railroad Company holding railroad employees responsible for carelessness.

An act authorizing the levying of an additional bounty tax in Shaler township.

A supplement relative to manufacturing corporations, authorizing the sale of property and reduction of capital.

An act authorizing courts to increase tolls and exercise chancery jurisdiction over turnpike and plank-road companies—applicable to Butler, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Beaver and four other counties.

One relative to paving streets in Franklin and Venango.

One authorizing the Western Transportation Company to purchase and lease other railroads.

One for the relief of John Sierman, of Fayette County.

One authorizing railroad companies to construct piers in streams.

One incorporating the Midas Petroleum and Improvement Company, of Pittsburgh and New York.

One allowing railroad companies to purchase connecting roads.

HOUSE.—Mr. Colville presented petitions from McKeesport; Lower St. Clair township, and the Third, Tenth and Fifth Wards, Pittsburgh, for an additional bounty tax.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Garrick Oil Company.

Mr. McKee, a bill for the relief of Mrs. Cassady.

Also petitions from Ohio township for an additional bounty tax, and Moon township for the repeal of the bounty law of 1864.

Mr. Chadwick, a bounty tax petition from Penn township.

Mr. Negley reported from the Committee a bill disfranchising deserters.

To-morrow evening is set apart for the consideration of the rebel raid damage bill of the Southern counties.

The greater part of the session was occupied with a silly attack on Philadelphia newspapers, by members of that city.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

General Sheridan's Movement Crowned with Success.

THE REBELS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

Early's Entire Force Captured,

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Herald's* City Point correspondence of the 6th says: There is no longer much doubt of Sheridan's movement up the valley having been crowned with complete success.

The concurrent testimony of all deserters and refugees to-day from Early's right, north of the James, to Meade's extreme left beyond Hatcher's Run, south of Petersburg, is that he surprised and encountered the rebel troops under Early and Wayne[illegible], nearly midway between Staunton and Charlottesville, utterly routing and capturing the entire force, and securing among the prisoners the doughty General commanding.

It is admitted by the rebels, according to the stories of deserters, to have been the most overwhelming affair of the war, in proportion to the numbers engaged. Very few details have been collated bearing a stamp of reliability, but the whole region is represented as being unprepared for his sudden advent, and as fleeing in every direction. The accounts agree so well in every particular and are in such perfect so[illegible] with what was expected and known, that we are constrained to believe that Early and his army are indeed captured.

Scouts report Sheridan in Staunton on Thursday. The capture of Early occurred the next day. By Saturday Gen. Sheridan would be in condition to push forward to Lynchburg.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is reported from Hancock's Headquarters at Winchester, that Sheridan has Early's command but that Early is not captured.

DRAFT ORDERED IN NEW YORK.

NEW PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Orders have been received from General Fry to commence the draft here on the 15th inst., and in pursuance of these orders Assistant Adjutant General Bronson, now acting as Provost Marshal General, has issued instructions to the Provost Marshals to be ready and proceed. The comparatively small number now being raised daily towards filling the large quota assigned to this city is given as a reason for issuing this order.

General E. W. Hinks has been appointed Provost Marshal General and Military Commander at Harrisburg and Major Dodge, 12th U. S. Infantry, is to assume command of the office of Provost Marshal General of this district.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY CONFIRMED.

1300 *Prisoners, 8 Cannon and Over 100 Wagons Captured.*

THE SUCCESS FOLLOWED UP.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A special to the *Evening Telegraph*, dated Washington, March 8, says: Information has been received from Winchester confirming the reported victory of Sheridan over Early. The battle took place at Waynesboro, and Sheridan, when last heard from, had captured 40 rebel officers, 1,300 prisoners, 8 cannon and over 100 wagons, and was still following up his successes.

Ladies' Sanitary Fair Meeting.

NEW YORK, March 8.—At a meeting of ladies at the Cooper Institute this afternoon, addresses were made by Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore, of Chicago, in behalf of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, at Chicago, on the 1st of June. The object of the meeting was to aid the Fair.

Seven-Thirty Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Jay Cooke reports the sale of 7-30's to-day to be $3,050,000, including $100,000 each from Cincinnati and Cleveland, and $300,000 from New York. There were over 2000 individual subscriptions.

Italian Opera Troupe for California.

NEW YORK, March 8.—M. Musio has engaged Gottschalk, the pianist, Miss Simons, and several other artistes, eminent in the musical profession, to form an Italian Opera troupe for a tour in California. They leave on April 3d.

Michigan Republican Convention.

DETROIT, March 8.—The Republican State Convention met to-day and renominated Hon. H. P. Christiancy Judge of the Supreme Court, and Edward C. Walker and George Willard as Regents of the State University.

The Ice Blockade.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 8.—Travel being closed between Washington and New York via Philadelphia by an ice blockade at Havre De Grace, passengers are sent through via Harrisburg.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Rumored Battle Between Generals Sherman and Johnson.

15,000 REBELS REPORTED CAPTURED.

Rebels Throwing up Fortifications on Roanoke River.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS STILL GOING ON.

Blockade Runners at Nassau.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Herald's* Wilmington correspondent of the 23d says they have there the confirmation of the previous reports that Gen. Sherman has reached Cape Fear river, N. C. It is said that he had struck that stream sixty miles above Wilmington, previous to the 1st, thus completely spoiling the rebels' plans for effecting a concentration against him, and forcing him to give battle in the vicinity of Goldsboro, at which point they expected to have a combination of advantages in their favor, which would insure his defeat.

The Wilmington *Journal*, in its issue just previous to the occupation of the town by the National forces, admitted that Sherman's movements, if he was not soon checked, might have the effect of compelling Lee to abandon Richmond and Petersburg.

The *Herald's* City Point dispatches say it is positively known that on the 24th of February Sherman was at Camden, South Carolina, on Wateree river, over one hundred miles southwest of Fayetteville, on Cape Fear river, in which town it was believed he had before now reached.

There were rumors in the Army of the Potomac on Sunday last, that Sherman had defeated Johnston in a heavy battle and captured 15,000 prisoners.

The *Herald's* 6th corps correspondent of the 6th says: "It is reported that, for some weeks past large numbers of negroes have been at work throwing up fortifications along the banks of the Roanoke river. Several months since many old and experienced officers surmised that if Lee was compelled to fall back from his present position, he would form a new defensive line along that stream. The country is admirably adapted for the purpose, and the river will add considerable to the difficulties which an attacking column would have to overcome."

The siege guns from Petersburg and Richmond have been sent off in that direction via the Danville Railroad, and many things seem to indicate that his army will soon be en route for some place.

The *Herald's* Wilmington correspondent of the 23d makes no allusion to the reported junction of Schofield's forces with Sherman's. Schofield was busy perfecting the plans for the continuance of his campaign in North Carolina.

The exchange of prisoners in Cape Fear River was going on. Our prisoners received look well, except their want of clothing.

The *Herald's* correspondent shows there are no less than three hundred blockade runners lying in the port of Nassau whose occupation is gone. They represent capital to the amount of fifteen million dollars.

A *Tribune* special says it is their policy to contract rather than expand the currency.

Judge Edmonds is recommended for the Interior Department.

Letter from Gen. Pope—The Condition of Affairs in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—A long letter is published this morning from Gen. Pope in reply to Gov. Fletcher, asking his views as to the best uses of the Federal military forces in this State, and their relation to the present and prospective condition in Missouri. The General gives a candid review of the condition of affairs as he finds them, and sees but little difficulty in the way of the establishment of civil law, and vigorously recommends the people throughout the State to unite in active and vigorous measures to bring about that end, and rid themselves of the present provost marshal system, which, if continued long, can only result in open injury to the national interest of the State, and tacit abrogation of the principle of self-government. He does not propose to abolish martial law or the military machinery, but to put in operation throughout the State, but wishes the people to take immediate measures to assert their manhood, and perform their full duty as citizens and restore peace and order and make military subordinate to civil law. To this end he pledges all the assistance at his command, and hopes to see civil rights, civil liberty, and free institutions speedily re-established, so that he may withdraw the military forces from the State, and place them in a position more suited to their taste, and where they can be of greater service in crushing the rebellion.

In this connection Governor Fletcher has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens to unite in devising and carrying out such measures as will speedily restore civil law, and enjoining upon all officers of the law to exercise their full functions, with the promise of military assistance when needed.

The Negro Question in Rebel Dom.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Bulletin*, gives the following news:

The Richmond papers of March 6th contain no military news of importance from North Carolina or Virginia.

The *Enquirer*, of Monday, in the course of a long editorial, says: The country turns in disgust from Congress. For four months it has calmly recommended, and day after day witnessed the military strength of the Confederacy dwindling away, and though Lee has appealed and appealed to it, and implored the great military strength of negroes for the defence of our country, yet to this date of the session, it has wholly failed and refused to adopt this measure for the salvation of the country. The policy of to-day needs power.

The *Sentinel* says: Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have concurred in the resolution of the Senate to support the policy of introducing negroes as soldiers in the field. The resolution is on the broadest grounds, and we trust the Confederate Senate will now act without delay.

In the rebel Congress a resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, protesting against the arming of the slaves in any emergency without the consent of the States was presented.

A bill was passed in the rebel House to form volunteer organizations out of such persons as are not liable to military duty.

Great Battle Expected in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Richmond papers of the 6th contain no news of importance from North Carolina or Virginia.

Newbern, (N. C.), March 1.—Intelligence from the North Carolina papers indicates that both armies of the rebels are concentrating their forces on her borders for the final struggle.

A Raleigh paper says: "The people of this city will hear the news of the great and last battle of the American rebellion, and the traditionary grounds of the old North State will keep a common grave-yard of State rights and State lines, without which no attempt at secession could have been made. The existence of State lines will always be a sufficient cause to prompt the local interest of one section to revolt against the government, if the other sections refuse to sacrifice their local interests." All history demonstrates the fact that personal interest is paramount to the life of the country and even life itself. Hence, to make us one family and one people, to obliterate the dangers, we must abolish State lines, which will give us a central point of the magnet to which all local interest will be attracted, a republican government which will be the embodiment of free institutions, and a country in which the people cannot run riot and plunder into extremes under the cloak of Democracy.

The Raleigh *Progress* says that the Federals are concentrating a force of 40,000 men at Newbern, and will soon be ready to strike Gen. Lee's army, in connection with Sherman's forces.

From Wilmington—Presentation of Medals for Meritorious Conduct.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Herald's* Wilmington special says: An interesting ceremony recently took place at the headquarters of Gen. Schofield, the occasion being the presentation of medals to officers and soldiers of the 23d Corps, for merit in duty and valor on the field of battle. The following are the names of the recipients: Capt. J. V. Kelley, 104th Ohio; Capt. J. H. Brown, 12th Kentucky; Corp. W. H. Hall, Co. I, 104th Ohio; Corp. Joseph Davis, Co. G, 104th Ohio; Private Abraham Greenwall, Co. G, 104th Ohio; Private P. C. Gant, Co. G, 104th Ohio; Private T. H. Rickelcker, Co. G, 104th Ohio.

There is no news of military operations. The enemy is busily engaged spanning the river below Gen. Terry's lines, with a pontoon bridge.

Chief-of-Staff to Gen. Grant.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The act of Congress creating the office of Chief-of-Staff to Lieut. Gen. Grant, confers that office upon Brig. Gen. Rawlings, who has shared in the hardships and dangers of Gen. Grant's campaigns from Belmont to the present time, serving from Vicksburg as Chief-of-Staff.

Gold.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Gold market quiet. Speculators regard the aspect of military affairs unfavorable to active operations, and are quietly awaiting for something to turn up. The price opened at 198¾, fell to 197, and then rose to 197¾; closed at 198¼.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

"Neutrality the Only Policy for England."

REBEL TORPEDO ORDERS COUNTERMANDED.

LONDON TIMES ON THE LATE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Foreign Markets.

SANDY HOOK, March 8, 9:30 P. M.—The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th, has arrived, and her dates are three days later.

The Army and Navy *Gazette* says that the Confederate Government have countermanded large orders for torpedoes.

It is asserted that France has given the American Government the assurance that no Mexican territory has been ceded.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 10,000 pounds.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the official acts of the recent conference, and points significantly to Mr. Seward's admission that a proposition for a combined effort at some policy or scheme was deliberately considered. It concedes that the North came best out of the affair. It says: "The arbitrament of war is accepted afresh and with more desperate determination. We deplore the result; and it must be more evident than ever that neutrality, if we are but allowed to maintain it, is the only policy for England."

In the House of Lords, Granville said that nothing had been done towards the establishment of a new colony in the Hudson Bay and Red River Territory, and thought it not desirable, pending the Confederate negotiations in Canada.

The funeral of Cardinal Wiseman was attended with much pomp. The procession was three miles long.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives a report that France has assured the American Government that there is no truth in the reported cession of Mexican territory. The transaction is a mere lien on the products of certain mines as security for Spanish expense. The same correspondent also reports that the rumor of a contemplated recognition of the South by Napoleon.

COMMERCIAL.—*Liverpool, Feb.* 25.—The cotton sales for the week were 37,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and 3,500 bales to exporters. Market dull, at a decline of 1-16@1/8d on American, closing firmer; ordinary uplands, 20½; upland middling, 23¾; fair upland, 21d. Sales on Friday 7,000 bales, the market closing steady. The stock is now 1,578,000 bales, including 51,000 American.

Manchester markets firmer. Breadstuffs dull.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.—*Evening.*—Cotton sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters—the market closed firmer, with a trifling advance. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions quiet and steady.

London, Feb. 25.—*Evening.*—Consols closed last evening at 89@89¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central, 53; Erie, 39½@54; 5-20's 53@54. The Bourse closed firm, at 67f. 75c.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.—Flour dull. Wheat slow and a slight improvement of Tuesday last; Red Western, 7s@8s 4d per central. Corn steady and a shade clearer; Mixed and Yellow, 27s@27s 6d per 100 lbs. Beef has been more active, and easier prices. Pork firm. Bacon in steady demand at 50@55s. Butter in moderate demand. Cheese firm at 76@78s. Sugars opened quiet, but closed firmer and 3d dearer. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet. Molasses inactive. Petroleum steady, Refined, 1s 10½d@2s.

London—Breadstuffs unchanged; Red Wheat 28@31s. Sugar is fully 6d dearer. Coffee generally steady and without change.

The funds on the 24th were without variation. The demand for discount was light, and in the open market good bills were taken at 4¼@5 cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England exhibit an advance in bullion of $48,250. The Barings' reports say United States 5-20's bonds have rallied in price during the week, and are now quoted at 53. There has been a limited business in Illinois Central shares at 52, and in Erie at 53@54. All other securities are without movement.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, via CAIRO 8.—Gen. Canby and staff leave here to-day for the vicinity of Mobile.

Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher arrived yesterday and to-day assumed command of the West Gulf Squadron vice Commodore Palmer. The latter officer will command at New Orleans.

The steamer Arizona, that fitted up as a flagship, was destroyed by fire thirty miles below here, on Monday night. Five of the crew perished and several of the officers lost all their effects. The Atlanta was one of the finest vessels in the fleet, and her loss will be severely felt.

The rebel General Assembly adjourned on the 14th ult., after a three weeks' session. Manufactories are started at different points in the State, and measures are to be taken to relieve the people of the exhorbitant prices imposed on the necessaries of life by speculators.

A bill for the relief of illegally disfranchised people has passed both Houses.

Cotton easier; Low Middlings, 70@73c; Middling 76@78c; Strict Middling 78. Sugar ranges from 21@22c. Molasses is $1.30@1.35. Cotton freights to New York 3/16.

Stock and Money Markets in New York.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Railway speculators were firm at the Stock Exchange this morning, and rather better on Hudson, Michigan Southern and Illinois Central. There is but little speculative movement in gold, but prices are firmer, and they are about equally divided between the bulls and bears. At Second Board railway speculation was very heavy, and lower prices were made throughout the list, with a strong pressure to sell. Government securities are quite active at closed rates of yesterday afternoon. State Bonds are quiet and without change. Miscellaneous list heavy and generally quiet. Coal shares firm, with Cumberland as the favorite.

The gold room is devoid of interest. The markets ruled very quiet throughout the morning and fluctuations were ¼ per cent. Money easier.

Petroleum stocks quite active at the following prices: Occanic, 41½; Excelsior 8; Cherry Run, 59; Highgate, 98; Rynd Farm, 210, Tack Petroleum, 280; United States, 21.35; Webster, 185; Buchanan Farm, 185.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Mar. 8.—A fire broke out in the pressroom of the *Bulletin* office to day which was soon extinguished. The damage was mainly by water, which will probably reach twenty thousand dollars, and is covered by insurance. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

[illegible] have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Valasé, recently sunk near Natchez. Twenty-seven persons are still missing.

The Arkansas river is bank full and still rising. Guerrillas still continue their outrages outside of our lines. General Washburne has sent an expedition after them.

Major Hawley, 52d U. S. Infantry, is assigned the command of all the forces on the west side of the Mississippi river, from White river to Morganzia.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The Nevada Legislature passed resolutions asking Congress to supply a sufficient military force to protect the overland mail route.

The United States steamer Shubrie, Captain Comeson, sailed to-day with Colonel Bulkley and party of the Overland Russian Telegraph Company, bound for Sitka, Russian America. The Shubrie touches at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to land a working party to commence building at Fraser's River.

Mr. Gamble, Superintendent of the California State Telegraph Company, went on the Shubrick and lands at Victoria to finish a small gap in the wire between Billingham Bay and New Westminster, British Columbia, on the Fraser river.

Guerrilla Raids in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—About half a dozen guerrillas, supposed to be of Wigginton's band, went into Elizabethtown this afternoon, representing themselves as supported by a much larger force in the rear. There was but little firing and slight damage; the negro guard drove the guerrillas out in two several advances. Last evening at Bradenburg about twenty guerrillas attempted to make an incursion, and were repulsed by the Federal force there.

The military authorities at Cloverport have assessed certain citizens of that place for damage done to the steamer Tarascon and the passengers thereon.

The Flood in the Ohio—Travel Suspended —Cincinnati Mayoralty.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—The flood in the Ohio has reached its highest mark and the water commenced falling.

Trains on the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroads have been suspended, the tracks being under water between here and Lawrenceburg.

Col. L. A. Harris is nominated for reelection as Mayor by the Union Convention yesterday.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate, at the last session, to recognize Arkansas by the admissions of her Senators, they confirmed the nomination of U. S. Attorneys and Marshals, for the judicial districts of that State.

UNITED STATES SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 8, 1865.

SENATE.

A Committee of Mines and Mining was added to the standing committees of the Senate.

Mr. Anthony submitted the following list of standing committees, which was adopted:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, chairman; Doolittle, Harris, Foot, Wade, Davis, and Johnson.

Finance—Messrs. Fessenden, Chairman, Sherman, Howe, Cowan, Van Winkle, Henderson and Guthrie.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, chairman; Morrill, Morgan, Sprague, Lane, (Kansas,) Nesmith and Doolittle.

Manufactures—Messrs. Sprague, Sherman, Dixon, Pomeroy, Riddle and Wright.

Agriculture—Messrs. Sherman, Lane, Harlan, Wilson and Guthrie.

Military Affairs and Militia—Messrs. Wilson, chairman; Lane, (Indiana,) Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Clark and Brown.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Grimes, chairman; Ramsey, Crogan, Nye and Hendricks.

Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, chairman; Harris, Collamer, Sherman, Johnson, Williams and Hendricks.

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Collamer, chairman; Dixon, Ramsey, Conness, Buckalew, Pomeroy and Van Winkle.

Public Lands—Messrs. Harlan, chairman; Pomeroy, Morrill, Sprague, Stewart, Hendricks and Wright.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Harris, chairman; Sumner, Howard, Willis and Riddle.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Doolittle, chairman; Lane, of Kansas, Harlan, Nesmith, Foot, Trumbull, and Buckalew.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Ramsey, chairman; Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith, and Wright.

Claims—Messrs. Clark, chairman; Howe, Pomeroy, Anthony, Williams, Harlan, and Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Dixon, chairman; Morrill, Wade, Willey, Henderson, Yates and Riddle.

Patents and Patent Offices—Messrs. Cowan, chairman; Lane, of Ind., Clark, Norton and Guthrie.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Foot, chairman; Brown, Trumbull, Grimes and Davis.

Territories—Messrs. Wade, chairman, Lane, of Kansas, Yates, of N. Y., Norton, Crogin and Davis.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Howard, Chairman; Johnson, Harlan, Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Brown, Yates, Cragin.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Morrill, Chairman; Ramsey, Henderson.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Lane, Ind., Chairman; Sumner, Willey.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Conness, Chairman; Stewart, Chandler, Morgan, Fessenden, Rucklow, Guthrie.

Joint Committee on Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Chairman; Brown, Riddle.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Howe, Chairman; Cowan, Nye.

Joint Committee on Library—Messrs. Collamer, Chairman; Johnson, Howard.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Arkansas question, Mr. Howard having objected to the reception of the credentials of W. D. Snow.

Mr. Davis addressed the Senate against the admission of Mr. Snow.

Mr. Lane, of Arkansas, said he would like to have a vote on the question.

Mr. Grimes suggested that the Senate go into executive session and defer the communication for the present. He could then go in open session and resume the Arkansas question.

The Senate then went into secret session.

After a short time the doors were re-opened, when Mr. Davis resumed his remarks, saying that the Supreme Court unanimously decided that this being a civil war, the United States is entitled to every belligerent right as if a foreign war existed. The President, Congress and the Supreme Court have recognized this as a war in which the belligerents rights attach to the United States. This led him to the conclusion that an insurrectionary State, which has been declared by the President to be in a state of war, and by the decision of the Supreme Court, is declared a portion of the party to civil war, together with every resident of Arkansas, is an alien; an enemy to the government of the United States, and the application is more emphatic to a seat than Robert Toombs, from Georgia.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said the Executive department and the Senate had recognized the State of Arkansas by appointing United States Judges, Attorneys and Marshals.

Mr. Davis said that Arkansas, by the President's proclamation and acts of Congress, is declared in insurrection, and to remove her from his position seems to be the same as formally declaring that she is not in a state of insurrection.

Mr. Trumbull did not see any difficulty in receiving any respectful papers, as thereby, the State did not commit itself to the object proposed.

Mr. Sumner said there were three points; first to refuse to receive the credentials; second to receive and lay them on the table, and third to receive and refer them. He was completely indifferent as to the course the Senate should take. A refusal to receive them would have the effect, if all the candidates were entitled mileage and compensation, to draw large numbers of them here and thus deplete the treasury.

Mr. Lane replied that when he came here as claimant he represented the Free State organization under the Topeka Convention, his credentials were received, and although not admitted, he did not ask pay and mileage. The Free State convention was a Republican party, and led to the overthrow of the Pro-Slavery organization. If heresy is to be insisted on that traitors are to be consulted in constructing States, and Senators from Congress, are outside of the Union, our party will be overthrown just as pro-slavery was overthrown.

Mr. Sumner suggested that the Senate put its foot on the whole mileage and compensation, as the mileage of the Senators from Louisiana and Arkansas would be about eight thousand dollars.

Mr. Howard said the Senate ought not to receive their credentials, because the so-called State of Arkansas did not exist in law or in fact. The credentials were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Sumner offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That where States have been declared to be in insurrection no person can be recognized as Senator from such State, or as claimant of a seat as Senator from such State, until after the occurrence of three several conditions. First, The cessation of all armed hostilities within the limits of such States. Secondly, The adoption by such States of a constitution republican in form, and not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and thirdly, the act of Congress declaring the people of such States entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

It was laid over.

The chair laid before the Senate a message from the President enclosing a letter from the Secretary of State. The message had requested the President to return the joint resolution prohibiting payment to land grant railroads, and which had been presented for his approval by mistake, but from which he withheld his signature. The official reply to the Senate's request is that the right of either house at a subsequent Congress to recall any bill or resolution, may be regarded as questionable, under the act of 1798, which makes no provision for any case similar to that now under consideration. The bill