"Freedom" in the South.

may have felt inclined to think that he was

"the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled

ship or cut a throat." After denouncing the

alleged tyranny of the Federal Government,

he declared that in the South, "through all

the necessities of an unequal struggle, there

has been no act to impair personal liberty, or

the freedom of speech, of thought, or of the press.

war of invasion had not disturbed the land."

among the conspirators. The writer says:

The Press

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be mene but patriots and traitors."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A telegraphic despatch from Cairo to the Chicago Tribune brings the gratifying intelligence that Gen. Buell has surrounded the robels at Murfrees borugh, Tennessee, and it is probable that he has captured the whole force. The general in command of the rebels had offered to surrender, provided his troops would be allowed to march out as prisoners of war, but General Buell will not be satisfied with anything but an unconditional surrender, and, if that is not complied with, he will open fire on the port. It is probable that the rebel army consists of those regiments that evacuated Bowling Green, and subsequently Nashville, on the approach of our troops.

Jeff Davis's message to the rebel Congress, which we publish in another column, is unusually pensive for a State document coming from the newly inaugurated President of a Confederacy that has claimed omnipotence for a mere staple of its agricultural resources, to say nothing of its boundless wealth of chivalry. The document is filled, from beginning to end, with nothing but illusive hopes and gloomy adjectives. Its opening sentence is a wary admission that "the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve!" Yes, considerably more, Mr. Davis!

The first reference to the Roanoke Island affair is drawn exceedingly mild, the lucky substantive "discomfiture" being resorted to, as a gloss for the coarse-grained truth. In the next sentence, however, the confession is made that "it was deeply humiliating." Mr. Davis deems it vitally import. ant that the South should be officially informed of the sense of its own humiliation. He excuses himself from dwelling upon the unpalatable news of the fall of Fort Donelson, because "the official reports have not been received," and meanwhile he asks a suspension of "judgment." We can tell Mr. Davis that the "judgment" has been suspended too long already, and before many months have elapsed, the shadow of its wrath will be felt in every disloyal city in the Union.

Jefferson D. is evidently incensedat Floyd for the latter's cowardice, and makes this ironical reference to his services : " The reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy will exhibit the masses of resources for the conduct of the war which we have been able to accumulate." "We" is one of the most intensely dignified of pronouns, however, and Floyd may be fool enough to feel flattered.

On the whole, the Presidential Merryman of the Confederacy may congratulate himself on having got off a capital thing. Thackeray could not have Fort Donelson, Clarksville, and Nashville, done it better with such poor materials. With a few illustrations on wood by Crowquill or Darley, it would be absolutely side-splitting. From Washington, we have a semi-official con-

tradiction of the sensation stories current in this city last evening, to the effect that a battle had been fought on the Potomac, and disaster to the Linion cause had resulted.

By way of Fortress Monroe we have received rebel papers of Wednesday last, extracts from which will be found in another column. The rebels state that our forces only took 7,000 prisoners at Fort Donelson, and that Floyd saved all of his command and Jackson batteries. Senator Simms, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, in the rebel Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, pledging the last man and the last dollar, (and we suppose shinplaster, too,) for the purpose

It is reported that the rebel troops still hold Cumberland Gap, but they expect an early attack Ministry declare, to place this new policy from our forces. The communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannahi has been entirely cut off and the navy estimates will be reduced conby our forces, who have erected three heavy bat- siderably below the amounts voted by Parliateries. The co'ton and tobacco planters have held ment in 1861. In fact, we question whether a meeting in Richmond for the purpose of consult. ing together about destroying the crops before they fall into Federal hands. No action was taken; but we see that a bill has been introduced into Congress compensating all those who burn their crops for "patriotic reasons." All the prisoners captured at Rosnoke had arrived at Raleigh, having been

General Nelson is in command of our forces at Nashville, General Buell being still on the north was driven out of Nashville by the Union men, the now totally lost to the revenue, for the time latter having become bold at the near proximity

Memphis papers of the 19th state that General Polk ; difficult task in making good such an enormous had issued orders the previous day that the Memphis and Ohio Railroad should be torn up and the bridges destroyed preparatory to the evacuation of Columbus and the demolition of its fortifications. The troops were to fall back to Island No. 10, on the Mississippi river, a place said to have strong natural positions, and one that can be impregnably fortified. Ne doubt this news is true, as the movements of Generals Halleck and Buell's armies have made the evacuation of Columbus a military necessity on the part of the rebels.

By an order of the Governor and Executive Council of South Carolina, the owners of slaves removed from the seaboard to the interior of the made, it is not to be forgotten that, just State are required to place them under the control | before the close of the year, while there was of some white person residing in the neighborhood to which the slaves may be removed. Any violation of this order subjects the party infringing it to a penalty of ten dollars per head per month on each slave so left without proper control.

A private letter received in Washington from Paris states that Yancey has left for Alabama, via Havana, taking with him a large supply of cheap but durable goods, for the clothing of negroes. It is stated that he is fully satisfied that none of the rate Government.

The British ship Labuan, of Hull, England, arrived at New York yesterday, in charge of a prizegrew from the United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth. She was captured by the Portsmouth a small village near the Rio Grande, and it is supposed that she intended to run the blockade. The vessel is worth £33,000. Her cargo consists of a large quantity of blankets, &c.

Congress Yesterday.

SENATE.-Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to abolish the Stadt dues as stipulated in the treaty with Han-Mr. Starke, of Oregon, offered a resolution that the papers bearing upon the subject of his loyalty be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The legislative and executive appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment of Mr. Grimes appropriating \$100,000 to build a new jail in Washington city was adopted.

An amendment of Mr. Harlan providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Interior was also adopted. The bill was then passed. House.-Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, from the special committee, reported a resolution to es-

tablish one national foundry east of the Alleghany mountains; also, a national foundry, armory, and manufacturing arsenal, west of the Alleghanics. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The bill to receive engineers in the volunteer sor-

vice being the special order, was taken up, and reiected-vess 57, navs 66. The bill granting homesteads to actual settlers, and a bounty to soldiers in lieu of lands, was passed by a vote of 105 yeas to 16 nays. Adjourned.

The State Legislature SENATE.—Mr. McClure, from the Militia Committee, reported a bill which was passed, repealing so much of the act providing for the defence of the State as authorizes the privates of the Reserve Corps to elect their own officers.

HOUSE.—The vote upon the bill for the suppression and destruction of bank-notes was reconsidered

and postponed.

An act granting to the Supreme Court jurisdiction of a court of chancery in all cases of mortgages

The Message of Jeff Davis. The conspirators will find little to cheer, and upon which they have embarked will intensify is considered powerful in a financial as well as their gloom.

IMPORTANT additional successes in Tennesse are reported. Gen Buell has surrounded the enemy at Murfreesborough, and demanded from them an unconditional surrender. He seems to be on the point of achieving a second Fort Donelson victory. Our glorious armies are marching from triumph to triumph as rapidly as did the soldiers of Napoleon in his palmiest days.

False Rumors.

A large portion of the public have greatly overrated the influence the late order of Mr. STANTON, in relation to the publication of war intelligence, is calculated to exercise upon the newspaper press. There is very little of real interest or of genuine importance that will be even temporarily suppressed. Garbled statements, manufactured sensation reports, and information in reference to the position. strength, or contemplated movements of our armies, may indeed be withheld, but little or nothing that truly describes events that have actually occurred. It is probable that the American people will be almost, if not quite, as well and promptly informed hereafter, as heretofore, of all the movements made to crush the rebellion; but if, by veiling in secreey, for a few days, the march of detachments from one point to another, or the plans of our generals, the chances of triumphant results can be increased, every loval man should rejoice at the adoption of such precau-

The mere suspicion that important news is kept from the public, however, has given those who delight in originating and circulating false rumors a plausible pretext for coining numcrous fabrications. Most of them are so absurd as to refute themselves; like counterfeit coin, they are clumsily constructed and readily detected. Much unnecessary uneasiness is occasionally caused, however, when they gain temporary credence among those who have friends in divisions which are falsely said to be captured or destroyed. All should be on their guard against these mischievous rumors. At least nine-tenths of them are utterly destitute of foundation, and not more worthy of attention than the babblings of an idiot, made up of " sound and fury, signifying nothing."

THE NATIONAL FLAG now waves triumphantly in all the States of the Union, except Louisiana. The Government has undisputed control of all the free States, and of four of the slave States-Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. This leaves eleven of the thirtyfour States under the partial control of the rebels, but our armies hold the western, northern, and eastern portions of Virginia; Hatteras Inlet, Roanoke Island, Edenton, Elizabeth City, and other points in North Carolina: Hilton Head, Port Royal, and Edisto, in South Carolina; Tybee Island, and several advanced posts, in Georgia; Key West, Cedar Keys, Fort Pickens, and Santa Rosa, in Florida, and Ship Island, in Mississippi. The city of Galveston, in Texas, is virtually in our possession. The army, under command of General Curris. holds Fayetteville, in Arkansas. Fort Henry, in Tennessee, are occupied by our troops. Our gunboats on the Cumberland lately penetrated to Florence, Alabama, where the old flag was joyfully hailed. That it will soon wave in Louisiana, too, cannot be doubted. The expedition under command of General Butler, and our war vessels cruising near the mouth of the Mississippi, have ample power to plant our glorious emblem of Republican Liberty upon the soil of that State, and will soon make it overshadow the Pelican banner; and the reported evacuation of Columbus increases the probabilities of a successful journey of our gunboats, at no distant day, down the Mississippi, which enshrouds the rebellion is daily advancing in every direction towards the centre of the Secession dominions.

At present, from some cause yet unavowed and undiscovered, Great Britain somewhat ostentatiously parades her neutrality, and the above suspicion or challenge, that the army the financial condition of England will not demand unusual economy in the expenditure of the national income, wrung from the people -who are the principal tax-payers-inasmuch as the income is less than the expenses. Besides, by the non-supply of tobacco from this country, during the last ten months. the British revenue has been deprived of an immense sum. The tax on tobacco imported into England is about 1000 per cent. on the cost-price of the article, and it has yielded bank of the river. It is said that Governor Harris about \$20,000,000 per annum, all of which is

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. A despatch from St. Louis informs us that the GLADSTONE, a very able man), will have a deficit. More than forty years ago, Lord CASTLEREAGH complained that the English had "an ignorant impatience of taxation." That impatience continues to this hour, and the Financial Minister who has to propose further imposts, must be prepared for any amount of popular antipathy. No doubt, Mr. GLADSTONE, who has publicly expressed himself very moderately on American politics, has intimated to his colleagues that, with such a decline in the Revenue, it would be absurd indeed to get involved in a war which must be

costly and tedious. Although a small reduction in the military and naval establishments of England may be doubt, for only a short time, on the Trent atfair, Lords Palmerston and Russell involved England in an expenditure of some ten million dollars in naval and military preparations -taking it for granted, it would seem, that our Government would not surrender SLIDELL and Mason, and that a war must then be commenced with the utmost alacrity on the part of England. Those ten million dollars have to be added to the deficit of twenty-six (on the tobacco account), which Mr. GLAD-STONE must make good, for the public expenditure of 1862.

It is very well, after having made ample preparations for war, which may be made available at any moment, for British statesmen to make a boast and a show of slightly redufew miles to the northward of Brecca Chics, a cing the navy and army estimates. This will

deceive few on this side of the water. The Mint and a National Foundry. A short time ago the New York papers were

full of articles in favor of establishing a Mint in that city, their main argument being the cost of freighting gold to the Mint in Philadelphia for coinage. On the strength of this argument a bill has been reported in Congress to establish a Mint in New York, the interest of the cost of which would pay the freight on has been for some time, though unfair, to a degree, gold sent to Philadelphia three times over. On Friday a bill was reported in Congress by the Committee on Military Affairs to esta-

blish a National Foundry, to be located in New York, and appropriating a million dollars by way of commencement. Every pound of iron and of coal used there must be transported from Pennsylvania. While a great outcry is kept up about the freight on a few pounds of gold to Philadelphia, not a whisper is uttered against the freight to be paid on thousands of tons of iron and coal to New York in order that the National Foundry shall be in that

New York is again showing her consistency by violently opposing the establishment of a Mint in Colorado, where gold is found and mined in great quantities, thus demanding that it shall be transported thousands of miles

in a military point of view.

The Credit of the Government. The late legislation in regard to the treasury-note bill has already had a marked effect in monetary circles. The clause which makes the notes of the old issue of \$50,000,000 receivable in payment of impost duties, has already caused their advance to a slight premium over bankable funds. But a few days given by corporations was passed.

The joint resolutions thanking our Mayor and citizens for the hospitality of the 22d ultimo was current bank-notes, and they would not be received by our banking institutions except on special deposit. Now they rate at a slightly higher value, and are esteemed but little less much to depress them in the dolorous tone of desirable than gold. The seven and threethe message of their chosen chieftain. They tenths Government loan, too, is selling at only are, no doubt, already aware that their losses at one-half per cent. below par. These are Fort Donelson have not been exaggerated by strong proofs of the confidence of capitalists the loyal journals, and the official announce- in the ability of the Government to meet all ment of the difficulties of the rash enterprise its pecuniary obligations, and indicate that it

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

It is evident that, in order to effect a combi

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1862.

nation of different and differing political elements, there must be a surrender of many opinions heretofore steadily and earnestly maintained. No one who has observed the course of events in both Houses of Congress for the last two months can fail to come to this conclusion. When Mr. Chase, the able Secretary of the Treasury, announced his willingness to yield many of his cherished sentiments on the question of finance, in order that the Republic might be saved, he set an example that may be wisely and profitably followed in other quarters and on other issues. No particular theory can be successfully carried out unless large concessions are made. We need only look at the conflicting views, even among Republicans, on all the mooted measures growing out of the triumph of our arms, to be assured of the truth of this assertion. While an undoubted majority of both branches will sustain the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, many will demand, as an equivalent for their votes, that a clause making compensation to loyal owners shall be inserted in any bill for this purpose, and others will ask that the project itself shall not become a law until it has been approved by a vote of the people. In regard to confiscation there is considerable variance of opinion and of judgment. Some assume the position that there is no power in the Constitution to pass a coniscation bill; others rest their belief in the necessity of such legislation, on the assumption that without it the war will have been fought for nothing. One set of men demand the summary execution of the rebel leaders by drum-head court-martial, while a still larger party argue for a trial by jury even for the most pestilent and blood-thirsty of the traitors. A few days ago, in the Senate of the United States. on the bill introduced by Senator Wade, of Ohio, to authorize the President to appoint three commissioners to dispose of all property seized or captured by the military authority, ncluding the culture of cotton, it was objected to with much carnestness by some of his party friends; but there is no question that will excite more division and discussion than that growing out of the erection of governments over the conquered seceded territory. An almost universal opinion prevails against taking any step that will ever permit the Secession leaders to assume their former ascen dency; but when men come to decide upon the plan by which the revolted States are to be governed, many contradictor theories are advocated. The most extreme anti-slavery men are quite willing to entrust the destinies of Tennessee to such patriots as Johnson and Maynard, but, with scarce an exception, they take the position that nothing but provisional governments will answer for such communities as South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. They contend that, where there is no loyal population, this is the only remedy to prevent such communities from falling back into the hands of those leaders who began the rebellion, and who are still in arms against the Federal authority In this maze of disputation, in this

rals-that of McClellan in Western Virginia, that of Fremont in Missouri, that of Phelps at the mouth of the Mississippi, that of Dix to the people of Accomac, Virginia, those of Halleck in Missouri, and more recently those and Alabama, and that just published to the people of North Carolina by Goldsborough and Burnside—are all, with one or two exceptions, (and these have either been modified or disavowed,) instinct with the spirit of moderation and forgiveness to the deluded people of the South, yet strong in their denunciations of the bad men who have deluded them. Is it not a fair inference that the proclamations which have not been disavowed, have either met the sanction of the President and his Cabinet, or have directly proceeded from them, and may not our statesmen, and our politicians, and our newspaper writers see in this indication the path to a policy, and the incentive to patriotic and instant combination? Entertaining the strongest feelings myself in regard to this rebellion, I rather state facts as they are, than venture upon the sea of suggestion. He is not a sagacious legislator who ignores the difficulties of the times. However he may dislike it, he must consult and often respect the objections and prejudices of others. We are living in an age of change and of novelties. Every hour produces a new crisis, and it has become a familiar spectacle in Congress for men to abandon longentertained opinions for the common good. If the Administration of Mr. Lincoln and those who are by right its guardians and friends can emerge from this struggle with a vigorous, solid, and lasting policy by which, while treason is crushed and traitors punished, the Constitution is re-established all over the land, they will have secured such a hold upon the popular confidence as will enable them to keep possession of the Government for a long time to come. They have three years before them to do the work. Among their number are great, and liberal, and comprehensive minds, and millions stand ready to co-operate with them should they prove to be equal to their unprecedented obli-

chaos of conflicting doctrines and anta-

gonism of opinion, he will be a wise

man who shall prove himself able to

digest such a law as will receive the

votes of a majority and secure the sanction of

The proclamations of our commanding gene

the President.

OCCASIONAL. THOSE ENGAGED IN THE SECESSION CON-SPIRACY are fond of indulging in the delusion that "it is impossible to subjugate the South." No matter what reverses they meet with, or how many districts and States are rescued from their dominion, they fall back for hope and comfort upon the theory that they "cannot be subdued." The history of the world shows that almost any nation may finally be conquered when a sufficient force is employed against it, and so far from the rebellious States possessing any attributes which render them an exception to this general rule, they contain many unusual elements of weakness. We know as a matter of fact, too, that during the last six or eight months the Union men of the South have been temporarily subjugated by the Secessionists, and the aid of our armies will speedily enable the former, in turn, to hold in check the traitors in their midst. Many unthinking men, too, who have, in moments of excitement, been swept into the vortex of rebellion, will rejoice at an opportunity, when the "sober second thought" resumes its

sway, to return to their allegiance. REPRINT OF THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES .- WE have the numbers of the London Quarterly and of Blackwood's Magazine, (the New York reprint,) from W. B. Zieber, South Third street, agent in this city. The Quarterly is much better than it in its anti-Americanism, and Blackwood opens with "Cartoniana." a series of Essays on Life. Litera. ture, and Manners. Two stories are concluded this month, and a new one commenced, the hero of which is an English dissenting preacher.

THOMAS & Sons' SALES MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT .- RESIDENCE, FURNITURE, COACH HORSES, &c., Monday, on the premises, North Broad street. STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &c., on Tuesday, at the Exchange. See catalogues and advertisements

PIANOS! PIANOS!!-George Steck (New York) makes a Piano-forte which has no equal in fullness and richness of tone and beauty of touch. J. E. GOULD. Seventh and Chestnut.

POLYNESIAN AFFAIRS.—The Sandwich Islands are progressing rapidly. Beside the introduction of the democratic principle of the election by the they have also introduced two more features of they have also introduced two more features of civilization. A foreigner on election day, at Honolulu, struck a native, and a row immediately commenced, in which finally over five thousand people became engaged. In the election, the Catholics voted as Catholics, and elected their nomines by one majority only, he receiving 1,260 votes, while the Protestant nomines received but 1,259. The result is a very bitter animesity. The Rev. W. C. Shipman, missionary of the American Board, died on December 21. A severe shock of an earthquake ver felt all over the island on the 21st, consisting of as felt all over the island on the 21st, consisting of n regular vibrations from east to west. Gold has been discovered to a vast extent in

DEATH OF A PRIVATEERSMAN IN THE HOSPITAL. One of the prisoners captured on the privateer Savannah expited last Tuesday at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, of inflammation of the bowels. His assumed name was Richard Palmer. He was born in Scotland, but a resident of South Carolina for several years, and strongly attached to the principle of secession. By order of his counsel, Algernon S. Sullivan, he was interred in Calvary Cemetery according to the rites of the Catholic Church. tery, according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The unfortunate man is said to be very respectably connected in the North.

New Zealand, and a great rush was being made to

JEFF DAVIS, in his inaugural, eulogized so Indemnity to a Spanish Vessel. highly the freedom and liberality of the Government which prevails in the dominions he The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have prepared a Mil appropriating nearly \$3,000 as an assumes to control, that even some of those indemnity to the owners, officers, and seamen of who are fully conscious of the wickedness of the Spanish bark Providence, for her wrongful his schemes and the infamy of the conspiracy seizure and detention by the blockading squadron

of the United States.

Deaths of Pennsylvanians. ersons who desire information in regard to the dead bodies of soldiers should address their comnunications to J. N. PLANT, the Government undertaker, and not to the Departments. The deaths of the following Pennsylvanians are

recorded:

John G. Wells, Company I, First Pennsylvania; Private Greisman, Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania; Levi Barrett, Company E, Fifty-second Pennsylvania; Theodore Boileau, Company F, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania; John Layport, Company E, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania; John Layport, Company F, Ninety-first Pennsylvania; John Bendel, Company E, Twenty-third Pennsylvania; John Morgan, Company E, Eighth Pennsylvania; Sergeant Patrick Cunningham, Company A, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania; Company B, First Pennsylvania Roserves; William Hawestraw, Company D, Tenth Pennsylvania; Richard Clift, Company H, Fifty-second Pennsylvania; Charles Osbourn, Company I, Ohundred and Fourth Pennsylvania; Thomas Codrington, Company G, Fifty-second Pennsylvania; William Paddock, Company I, First New Jersey Cavalry, and Charles Johnson, Company K, Tenth New Jersey Cavalry. The courts have been open, the judicial functions fully executed, and every right of the neaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a A striking practical comment on this declaration is given by one of the letters found in the rebel camp of General PRICE, dated Dover. Pope county, Arkansas, December 17th, 1861, and signed JAMES L. ADAMES. It briefly describes the sort of freedom, and the species of security for personal rights, which prevail "Our men over the Boston mountains pen and swing the mountain boys who oppose Southern men; they have in camp thirty, and in the Burrow-ville jail seventy-two, in the Clinton jail thirty-five, and have sent twenty-seven to Little Rook. We took up some as low down as Dover. We will kill all are get, cavian. New Jersey Cavalry,
The little steamers Reindeer and Volunteer ran

to Tribune. - Advices from the neighborhood of

Murfreesboro' state that the rebels concentrated

at that place have been surrounded by Gen. Buell's

The rebels offered to surrender the position to the

Federal troops if they would be allowed to march

General Buell refused to allow them these con-

ditions, and demanded their unconditional surren-

der. He notified them that he would allow two

surrendered at the expiration of that period, he

forces, so that none could escape.

out with the honors of war.

them was intense.

all we get, certain; every one is so many less. I hope you will soon get help enough to clear out the last one in your State. If you know them they ought to be killed, as the older they grow the more stubborn they get." THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. The offence of the "Mountain boys" who oppose Southern men" has doubtless been The Rebels Surrounded at Murrefusal to join the conspirators, and freesboro'. they may possibly have been led in some cases to measures of retaliation for un-Gen. Buell Demands their Uncondeserved injuries and persecutions. Instead of being quietly permitted to dissent from the ditional Surrender. traitors around them, they were imprisoned or hung. And the fate of these martyrs to CAIRO, Feb. 28-[Special despatch to the Chica-

FROM WASHINGTON.

the cause of the Union has been meted out in

thousands of other cases, of which the rebel

chieftain must have had full knowledge when

he boasted so loudly of the tolerance of the

inhuman rebels with whom he is leagued.

SENSATION STORY CONTRADICTED.

NO BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC. Important Order about Soldiers' Letters.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

MESSAGE OF JEFF DAVIS.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Confederacy in Trouble.

THE POISONING OF UNION TROOPS General Halleck's Retaliation.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1862. Contradictions and Explanations of Erro neous Statements.

In order to correct erropeous statements it roper to say---First. That permits or licenses for trade in the blockaded ports have not been granted. The only permits are those granted on the recommendati of the War Department for supplies like sutler's the instance of a friendly foreign minister, who thinks the current statements likely to mislead

European merchants and their Governments. Second. Mr. CAMERON has not received his definite instructions, and is not contemplating as imtary of Legation has been appointed-Green CLAY, who was appointed with Mr. Cassius M. Clay, still retains his place, though he is holding a command in Gen. Buell's army, in Tennessee.

Third. Neither JEFFERSON DAVIS nor any other person has made any communication to the Government concerning terms of submission or compromise. The flag of truce some time ago sent by Gen. Johnson to Gen. McClellan, as also HOWELL COBB's appearance at Fortress Monroe, related to exchanges of prisoners. The above facts are derived from the best sources

Semi-Official Contradiction of the Sensation Stories of Yesterday.-No Battles Fought on the Potomac.

There is authority for stating, in reply to the anxious inquiries received to day from distant points, that no battles have been recently fought in the neighborhood of the Potomac. If any had been fought reliable information would have been given by telegraph. The public are cautioned against false reports of battles, defeats, &c., put into circulation by stock speculators and designing individuals. Whenever there is any news of importance to the public, or any matter relating to the war, it will be forwarded in an authentic form at the

earliest possible moment. Panorama of the War. As an item of Art news, it is worthy of mention that there is in course of painting in this city a Panorama of the Present War, which is expected to excel all other productions of its class ever exhibited in this country. It is the joint enterprise of STANLEY, the famous delineator of Indian life, and CONANT, a highly popular artist, of St. Louis; who have brought to their aid several scenic artists well known to fame in our Atlantic cities, among whom are HILLYARD and LAMB. This great work is intended to appeal to the patriotic spirit of the people; and the portions already completed afford ufficient evidence of the adequate inspiration of the artists for the successful consummation of their high design.

Gambling Houses of Washington Closed. The gambling houses are all closed to-night, the keepers being apprehensive of a visit from the Provost Guard, and alarmed by a recent newspaper publication.

The Returned Prisoners. About 800 of the returned prisoners are not here. The Pay Department is busy night and day in arranging their accounts, and the furloughs will be prepared at the earliest possible period, in order that they may visit their families and friends.

The Militia of the United States. It appears from the official returns for 1961, that the grand aggregate of the militia is 3,214,310. The number in Virginia, by the returns for 1861, was 143,000, while those of all the other so-called Confederate States, Virginia included, do not exceed 621,000. These returns, however, are not recent; they date from 1838 to 1859.

General King's Brigade.

General King's brigade, which ranks among the finest in the army, had a grand review at their encampment on Arlington Heights. Several gentlemen from Philadelphia were present to witness it, and expressed much astonishment at the precision of the movements of the brigade, which is almost entirely composed of Wisconsin regiments.

The Second Wisconsin, which did good service at Bull Run under Captain HATHEWAY, is equal in drill to the famous Ellsworth Chicago Zouaves. General KING was a classmate of Colonel LEE, the rebel proprietor of Arlington Heights, and he now occupies his mansion as his headquarters. Gen. King is a graduate of West Point, and ranks, as his brigade shows, among the best disciplinarians in the army.

The Better Security of Soldiers' Money Letters. The following letter has been addressed to all the generals commanding departments, in the expectation that they will cause the information to oe communicated to their respective commands :

Post Office Department?

APPOINTMENT OFFICE DEPARTMENT;
Post Office Department;

APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Peb. 23, 1862.

Sir: In order to prevent, as far as possible, losses of valuable letters mailed by the soldiers in the various camps, this Department recommends that each commander of a regiment or a brigade, shall appoint a trustworthy agent, into whose hands all letters from soldiers, containing valuable enclosures, shall be placed, with pro-payment by stumps, and the registering fee of five cents. It should be the duty of said agent to deliver such letters to a convenient post office daily, or as frequently as the mails are sent from such office, with two lists showing the name of such writer and the address of each letter. One list, with the letters and registering fee, should be placed in the hands of the postmaster or registering clork, who shall sign and return one copy, and file the other in his office, with the date when it was received. A failure to register increases the denue of loss. It is respectfully suggested that you take one copy, and file the other in his once, with the date when it was received. A failure to register increases the danger of loss. It is respectfully suggested that you take such order upon the proposition as the interest of the soldiers under your command shall require.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KASSON,

First Assistant Postmaster General. The Western Sanitary Commission. The Western depots of the Sanitary Com ission remain tolerably well supplied with bedclothing and such articles as can be readily provided from household stores. Its treasury, however, is nearly depleted by the recent urgent demands for articles and services of a different character. It is ascertained here that eighty-one severely wounded soldiers were brought to Cincinnati by the steamer Alton Collyer, which has of late been employed in the exclusive service of the commission, and in her trip to Fort Donelson was loaded with hospital stores, and also conveyed thither Dr. Newberry, one of the secretaries of the

commission, ten surgeons, and thirty nurses. The Army Promotions for Gallant Services
In the late brilliant victories will probably be announced during the next week. They have been

delayed until all the official reports have been re- MESSAGE OF JEFF DAVIS. XXXVIII CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

the blockade last night. They were bound to An-

ing from them, as would enable me to make recommenda-tions founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender of Rosnoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply hu-militating, however imperfect may have been the prepara-tions for defence.

The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Douclson have been much or agreement incompany esperate attempt to cut their way through the investig days for consideration, and, if the place was not

would open fire upon them. The time expired this CAIRO, Feb. 28.—[Special to the Chicago Tribune |-The rebel army in their retreat from Nashville, left behind 1,600 of their sick and wounded. They destroyed the bridges and burned all the steamboats lying there but one, which escaped. The Texas soldiers fired the city in many places, but the citizens extinguished the flames. A great majority of the property owners re mained at Nashville to receive the protection of the United States troops. The excitement among Defore leaving Nashville, Governor Harris made speech, in which he said he had done all he could.

and was going to leave to Memphis, to which place ne advised the citizens to follow him. Sketch of Murfreesborough. Murfreesborough, where the telegraph informs us the rebels have been surrounded by Gen. Buell, is the capital of Rutherford county, Tennessee. It is a handsome post-village situated in a beautiful plain. and surrounded by a healthy and fertile country. The Union University at this place is a flourishing institution, and was founded by the Bantists in 1841. There are also a female institution, one bank, and five churches. Several newspapers are

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS. General Halleck's Retaliation on the

unblished here. Murfreesborough was the capital

of Tennessee from 1817 to 1827, when the State

house was consumed by fire.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 28.—General Halleck, in a gene ral order which he has just issued, states that official information has been received that the rebels in evacuating Mudtown, Arkansas, poisoned the provisions they were obliged to ahandon, and that forty-two officers and men were poisoned by eating the same. We cannot, he says, retaliate by adopting the same barbarous mode of warfare, nor can we retaliate by punishing the innocent for the guilty. The laws of war forbid this. But the same code authorizes us to retaliate upon the guilty parties. Persons guilty of such acts, when captured, will not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war, nor will they be shot, but suffer the ignominious punish

ment of being hung as felons. Officers are in a measure responsible for the acts of their troops. Officers of troops guilty of such acts, although not themselves the advisers or abettors of this crime, will, when captured, be put in irons, and conveyed as criminals to these headquar ters. The laws of war make it their duty to prethey must suffer the consequences.

EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

CAIRO, Feb. 28.-We learn from a gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with Kentucky affairs, that the rebels are dismounting their large guns and columbiads at Columbus, and the work of evacuation is now going on. Several transports are lying at Columbus carry off the troops.

Every man coming into Columbus is impressed even farmers with their teams. Several hundred negroes were sent to the interior yesterday. This is from a reliable source. The rebel War Department has called on Tennessee for thirty-two more regiments. An official despatch, received from Knoxville, says an ample force will advance from Richmond to

tect East Tennessee Governor Harris has taken the field in person. The story of General Beauregard's illness is unfounded, he left Corinth for Columbus on the 19th. The Memphis Avalanche, of the 24th, says that persons reputed to have left Gen. Johnson's command, say he entertains no doubt of his ability to re-enter Nashville whenever he wished to do so.

Travel to Washington. BALTIMORE, Feb. 28 .- The trains will run regularly to and from Washington after to-day, the

cause for the temporary interruption of travel having been removed. From Harrisburg-The Appointment of Officers in Pennsylvania Regiments.

Officers in Pennsylvania Regiments.

Harrisburg, February 28.—Heretofore all vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise occurring in Pennsylvania regiments, raised by order of the War Department, have been filled on the part of Governor Curtin by the appointment of men nominated by their respective colonels.

There is the best authority for asserting that the Governor made no appointments to the California Regiment while commanded by the late Colonel Baker, and none since but those recommended by Colonel Baker, or Colonel Wistar, the officer now in command. The late general order on this subject is designed expressly for the protection of subalterns and privates, and will, no doubt, prove effective in securing the promotion of those whose effective in securing the promotion of those Public Amusements.

The performance of Hamiet, this evening by Mr. Edwin Forrest, will not be repeated. On Monday week he will commence an engagement at Baltimor and on the evening of the 27th of March will play at the opening of Ford's new theatre in Washington city. The latter occasion will be a famous one in the history of the American stage. Having played the most successful engagements on this continent, and in a time of panic and war, Mr. Forrest will impersonate a legitimate part before the President, Cabinet, and Congress of the Republic, assembled to do honor to the first tragedian of the age. How great will be this height contrasted with the early poverty and struggles of Mr. Forrest, who has passed through every gradation of his art, from the meagre business of utility, farce, and sawdust, to the comprehension and rendition of the profoundess conceptions of Shakspeare and Bulwer. Thirty years ago we might have beheld him travelling twenty miles on foot to accept of an humble engagement at an obscure theatre; to-day the powers of the realm congregate at the mention of his name, and the purses of a metropolis are emptied at his feet. The prices of seats at the Walnut-street theatre will be fifty cents and one dollar, according to their location. Mr. Forrest plays for Mrs. Garrettson in consideration of the services of Mr. John McCullough, whom the beneficiary loaned to the ragedian. It was on the Walnut-street stage that Mr. Forrest played his first considerable part—that

of Young Norval. The grand military, naval, and civic ball will come off at the designated time nex week, and all the leading resident officers of the army and navy will be present. Among others, we notice that Lieutenant Fairfax, who boarded the deck of the Trent with his marines, has expressed a desire to take part in the festivities. The promenade in the foyer will be a grand affair, and the handsomest ladies in the city will be marshalled upon the floors. Music of the best description has been provided, and we may confidently expect a union of beauty, intelligence, and grace which will notably commemorate the late glorious victories. The Germania Rehearsal comes off this afternoon. An hour of enjoyment in the quietest and pleasantest of our public halls may here be had, and to amateurs these entertainments are almost indispen-

The Panorama, at the Assembly Buildings, is in the heyday of its career, and has been visited by thousands of people.

the existence of mines.

GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR HIS CONFEDERACY. ITS HOPES NOT REALIZED.

No Official Roports from Rosnoke and Donelson. The Policy of Short Enlistments Disastron

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28 .- The following is the message of Jeff Davis, delivered to the rebel Congress : To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States: In obedience to the provision of the Constitution requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and re commend to their consideration such measures as he shall udge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that, since my message at the last session of the Prorement had attempted more than it had power success

territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters.

When the Confederacy was formed, the States comprising it were, in the peculiar character of their pursuits and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent destitute of the means for the prosacution of a war on so gigantic a scale as that which it has attained. The workshops and artisans were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first dutios which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the meantime to obtain, by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defence.

No effort has been spared to effect both of these ends; and though the results have not equalled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full invastigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to support its deficiencies. The active state of military preparations among the nations of Europe in April—the date when our signite first went alwand—interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island, and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am therefore unable to communicate to You such information of past events, and the consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they

at Fort Douelson have been much exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling, but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate attempt to cut their way through the investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a function with the other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information which can be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meantime, strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at the positions threatened, and I cannot doubt that the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectations, and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier periods of the war.

he war.
The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war, which we have been enabled to accumulate notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended. They afford cheering hopes that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will, during it progress, become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants.

The policy of enlistments for short terms, against which I have steedily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed in no immaterial degree to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now renderst difficult to furnish you as accurate statement of the army.

When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or se-When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made—still less, that the defusion would so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions that it has assumed. nas assumed.
The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally

The people, increations of a long war, were manneau, averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteer for a greater period than twelve months. Now that is has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while senerally re-enlisting, are, from the fact of their having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make the necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence.

The choices of the new regiments for the war, called for the their families are the contractions of the new regiments for the war, called for the their families are the contractions of the series The (Motas of the new regiments for the war, callet for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and re-culisted men will probably be ready and in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may, in general portionate force of cavalry and artillery, details of wi will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. of furloughs and re-enlistments, in progress for the last month, had so far disorganized and weakened our forces

heartily congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen, and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not The people of the Confederate States, being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the temperature of hastilities with ships, ship yards, main sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation again any a practicul task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Se tary will exhibit to you a satisfactory proportion in paration, and certainly of near completion, of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our wa-The financial system devised by the wisdom of your

ters.

The financial system devised by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures resulting from the great augmentation in the necessary means of defence. The report of the Secretary of the Trensury will exhibit the gratitying fact that we have no floating debt, that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been, in round numbers, \$170,600,000—less than one-third of the sum wanted by the enemy in his vain efforts to conquer us—and less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster General will show the cendition of that Department to be recally improving, its revenues increasing, and already affording assurance that it will be self-sustaining at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the head of that Department.

Invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the manulate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my measage communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last, for such further information as it might be useful to lay before you, the short interval which has since elapsed not having produced any material change in that condition, other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome the Representatives, who, being recently chosen by the people, are fully imbured with their views and feelings, and can so ably advise me as to the justed for producing and can so ably advise me as to the justed for the country.

JEF FERSON DAVIS.

Late from California, Oregon, and British Columbia.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The ship Charger has arrived, in forty-nine days from Hong Kong.
The steamer Cortez has arrived from Oregon and British Columbia, bringing \$120,000 in gold.
The weather throughout the Northern coast had been very cold, and many persons, on their way from Portland to the mines, had been frozen to death. Thousands of miners are detained at Partland till the spring opens who recently Portland till the spring opens, who recently left California for the new El Dorado.

The whale-ship Joseph Grannell has arrived from Pollu, Peru, with 1,500 bbls. sperm oil.

Governor Wright's, of Indiana, Opinion of the War. Governor Wright, of Indiana, recently appointed by Governor Morton to fill the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright, who was expelled from his seat in the United States Senate, was serenaded in Indian. apolis on Wednesday evening, and, in response to the compliment, made a lengthy speech on the present condition of the country. The following extract will show the political position of the Sena-

tor:
Senator Wright, presenting himself, said he was no party man. He stood, in this crisis, only for his country. Away with all party creeds and platforms! The time for them had passed away. What we wanted now was an united North, and if party oreeds prevailed, we should have war and bloodshed in our own midst. How bitter do we become even in ordinary times of peace? Let the people be arrayed on party creeds, and what man could foretell the consequences? Douglas had said, Forget your party oreeds and your party platforms, and bring your all to the service of your country, in this dire emergency. dire emergency.

His (Wright's) party platform was that the Con-His (Wright's) party platform was that the Constitution was to be maintained as the supreme law of the land, and that the Union must be preserved as the only guaranty of liberty. He recognized but two classes now—the friends of the Union, and the enemies thereof. His motto was, maintain the Constitution, and at all hazards, and at all risks, and no matter at what cost, preserve the Union. Constitution, and at all nazards, and at all rass, and no matter at what cost, preserve the Union.

His platform, in brief, was this: 1st, A vigorous prosecution of the war. 2d, No party creeds or platforms. 3d, Put down at all hazards, this infamous rebellion. Acts of Congress were of little value to him, where the perpetuity of the Government was concerned. God gave us one country. He made us one people, and we would have but one Coursyment.

600,000 Bibles and Testaments for the Army. [For The Press.]

Each soldier should have a copy, or ateleast the

offer of a copy, of the New Testament, in a conve-

nient form and size, to carry in his pocket, so that in his leisure moments he may be induced to look into the Word of Life. The convalescent and the sick in the hospitals should be accommodated with large sized type, so they can read by dim light. Some few Bibles in charge of the chaplains are of great service. Many of our soldiers have been readers of the Bible regularly at home, while many others have entirely neglected it, but now find time to read. Some will read from curiosity, others with an earnest and sincere desir truth as it is in Christ. No one needs the knowledge of the Book of God more than the soldier. Exposed to many dangers incident to his calling, he needs the knowledge of a present Saviour-he needs the truths taught him in the Sabbath School and the home circle to be brought afresh to his memory, and nothing will serve to do that equal to the Bible. As the Christian community and the Government have confided this work to us, we have been endeavoring to discharge the duty by supplying every soldier with a copy of the New Testament. This is a great work—must be done, as well as to attend to the wants of the families of soldiers at home, by supplying all destitute of the Bible with a copy. The considerations in connection with loud calls for the Word of God from almost every quarter, lead us to appeal to patriots, philanthropists, as well as christians, to aid us in this great and good work. Remittances may be made to the Pennsylvania Bible Society. Bible Heuse, Northwest corner of Walnut nd Seventh streets. IRVIN H. TORRENCE,

Secretary for Eastern Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1862. SENATE.

PETITIONS Mr. HOWALD (Rep.), of Michigan, presented a petitlen from the citizens of the copper producing region of Michigan, asking for a military road to Wisconsin. Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, presented petition for the establishment of a naval denot at Saginaw

ABOLITION OF THE STADT DUKS. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Com-mittee on Foreign Belations, reported a bill to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with Hanover, for the abolition of the Stadt dues.

THE STARKE CASE. Mr. STARKE (Dem.), of Oregon, offored a resolution that the papers relating to the loyalty of Dehjamin Starke, Senator from Oregon, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to investigate the charges, on evidence, which have been or may be presented. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, objected to the

resolution.

Mr. STARKE said be presented the resolution himselbecause he would spare any friend from what might b

Mr. STARES said he presented the resolution himself became he would spare any friend from what might be an ungracious office, and he carataly would not permit any one who was opposed to him to place himself in such a position. He was anxious that, if there was any Sonator who proposes to be prosecuted of the charges implied in these papers, the opportunity might be afforded to him. He protested that, in presenting the resolution himself, he was not to be considered as voluntering to be prosecutor of himself. He availed himself of this opportunity to say that, relying on his own consciousness of loyalty and fuelity to the country, and yielding to no man in devotion to the Constitution of the Union and reverence and veneration for the flag of his country, he had hitherto refrained from entering into the question which is contained in these papers, preferring to stand on had litherto refrained from entering into the question which is contained in these papers, preferring to stand on what he conceived to be his personal honor and the rights of his State. If any one chooses to prosecute the matter further, he would be happy to meet him.

Mr. HALE said he had no desire to prosecute the matter the case. He had, acted from a sense of duty, and thought the question was settled by the vote of the Serate yesterday. He should vote for the Senator to retain his seat on the evidence now presented. No matter what the Judiciary Committee might report, he withdrew his objection. what the Judiciary Committee might report, he withdrew his objection.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.) said he was very sorry for the vote given by the Senate yesterday. They assend now to be seeking a remedy for the matter. He believed that there was evidence enough which, if uncontradicted, would prove that the Senator from Oregon was a traitor. He was not surprised that the Senate was trying to retrace its stops, or that Senators were seeking to relieve themselves of the responsibility of their votes.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said he did not like the language of the Senator from Massachusetts. He did not think he had any right to lecture him or the majority of the Senate. He was as ready to defend his vote and action as even that Senator. It will be time enough for the Senator from Massachusetts to be troubled about the responsibility of Senators older than himself when they allow any dodino to avoid the responsibility of Senators older than himself when they allow any dodino to avoid the responsibility of senators older than himself when they allow any dodino to avoid the responsibility of senators older than himself when they allow any dodino to avoid the responsibility of the responsibility of senators older than himself when they allow any dodino to avoid the responsibility of the responsibility of senators older than himself when they are the senators of the responsibility of senators of the responsibility of their respo

self when they show any desire to avoid the respond-bility, and it will be long enough before he (Mr. Fessen-

ten) would ask it.
Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, did not wish the

matter referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He had already expressed his opinion on the evidence before the Senate, and thought the Senator from Oregon had done all he could in the matter.

Mr. McDuUGALL (Dem.), of California, thought the question had been satisfactority settled, and he moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—yeas 7, nave 3.2 question had been satisfactorily settled, and he moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—yeas 7, nays: 2.

Mr. DIXON (Bep), of Connecticut, said he very much regretted the vote that the Senate had given in this case. There was evidence against the Senator from Oregon which, asyet, stands entirely uncontradicted, and, if true, would prove the disloyalty of the Senator. The Senator from Oregon was a native of Connecticut, and he (Mr. Dixon) had no unkind feeling toward him; but he thought the vote of yesterday opened the door to anybody, traiter or not, and he considered it the most disastrous decision that could have been given.

Mr. BROWNING (Rep), of Illinois, said the Senator from Massachusetts seemed very much concerned about other Senators' responsibility. It would be time enough to be anxious about him (Mr. Browning) when he asked for his services. He reflected on the vote he gave yesterday with as much satisfaction as any vote he had evergiven. He thought the Senator had no right to lecture other Senators and deplore their miserable condition. Mr. Browning then referred to the qualifications of a Senator, and contended at some length that All.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senators from Illinois and Maine had criticised what he said as being an injurious imputation on them. There was nothing further from his thoughts. He knew that the Senator from Illinois was amply able to take care of himself, and he had not the presumption to offer him any sepsistance. He thought that the remarks of the Senator from Alaine were not perfectly kind nor without passion. He (Mr. Sumnor) intended nothing injurious to that Senator. He had too great a confidence in their kindly relations to make any suggestion which could be interpreted into unkindness. suggestion which could be interpreted into unkindnes He had said that he was not astonished that Senato

aliculd endeavor to relieve themselves of the responsi-bility of their votes of yesterday Mr. FESSENDEN asked what evidence there was that any man sought to relieve himself.

Mr. SUMNER replied that he understood that certain Sprators were now anxious that an inquiry should tak place into the charges against the Senator from Oregon Mr. BROWNING said he was in favor of a furthe investigation, but not with any view to relieve himsel from the responsibility. Mr. HARBIS asked Mr. Sumner why he should

isioyalty.

Mr. STARKE asked if the Senator meant to say that he (Mr. Starke) was a disloyal man
Mr. SUMNER said he regarded the question of the
loyalty of the Senator as at issue; but on the testimony ion, he did regard him as a disloyal man. contradiction, he did regard him as a disloyal man.

Mr. STARKE said that was not a correct answer.

Mr., SVMNEB said he had nothing to go by except the testimony which had been adduced. He knew nothing of the Senator's life or declaration outside of this testimony.

Mr. STARKE asked, If the Senator did not mean to call me a disloyal man, what did he mean when he said that the Senate had opened its doors to disloyalty when it admitted me! dmitted me ! Mr, SUMNER said he referred to all the consequences Damin could pass through that Davis, Toombs, and Ban-The morning hour having expired, the matter was rate

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, as a sub-stitute for the bill of the committee on the same subject. THE NEGROES OF PORT ROYAL.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to transmit to the Senate a copy of the report of Edward Epioree on the negroes at Port Royal, and such othe information as he may have on the subject. Adopted. ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY. MEMORIAL FROM IOWA VOLUNTEERS. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), from Iowa, presented a memo-rial from certain regiments of Iowa volunteers, asking that Springfaid, Mill Spring, Belmont, and Fort Douel-son, be inscribed on their banners.

THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE APPRO-On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine legislative and executive appropriation bill was

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. WADE (Rep.) Before proceeding with the appropriation bill, I rise to explain a paragraph that I discover in a paper, which carries an imputation with it involving other persons, and which is entirely wrong. I wish to explain it now if the Senate will permit me.

The Presiding Officer, (Mr. BICE in the chair). The Senator can make an explanation, if there is no objection. The Chair hears none.

Mr. WADE. I allude to a paragraph in the New York Tribune. I will read the objectionable part of it. It says:

"The Border-State policy got fetched up yesterday with a very round turn in the House, and inquiries are pending in both branches of Congress, which will elucidate it still further, and expose, if it is too late to remedy, a fraud in legislation without a parallel in recent years. Three weeks ago, a bill was rapidly ground through both Houses by which the President was authorized to take military possession of the railroads and telegraphs of the country. There was some objection to a grant of such extraordinary power, but it was given. It has, however, been discovered that the bill, as passed, contains these words: 'And to extend, repair, and complete the same'—meaning railroads. These words do not appear in the bill as printed, and, as is believed, were interlined in the may be, the clause, unnoticed by legislators, and repealed almost unanimously by the House. However this may be, the clause, unnoticed by legislators, and repealed almost unanimously by the House, has been acted upon to the great advantage of Kentucky.'

Now, Mr. President, I introduced that bill into the Senate. It is very true that the original draft of the bill did not contain the words that are complained of here; but I moyed them here, in open Senate, as an 66 FRAUD IN LEGISLATION DISCOVERED. Scnate. It is very true that the original draft of the bill did not contain the words that are complained of here; but I moved them here, in open Senate, as an amerdment. I explained very briefly what my object was—to give the Executive Government full and entire power over these roads during the war and fer war purposes; to repair them, to extend them, and to complete those that were commenced if it was necessary; not doubting that they would exercise this power with discretion. I do not doubt that they have. I have no reason to believe that they have at all in any particular abused the power granted in that bill; but the idea that any-hody interpolated these words in the bill after it had passed the Senate, is to cast an implication upon some of our clerks that is groundless and wrong.

J. If anybody is to blame for it, I am to blame, for I moved to insert these words in my place in the ordinary way, as the Globe will show; and I supposed it was perfectly understood by the Senate. I did intend to confer upon the Executive Government all the power that they wished during the rebellion to crush it. I intended to give them this great and extraordinary, and unusual power. I do not believe they have abused it; if they have, that is another thing.

MI. GRIMES. You are mistaken in saying that explained it. You did not explain it to the Senate.

MI. WADE. The gentleman says I did not explain it. I moved it in the Senate in the usual way, and showed how the bill would real with the amendment. That is all I claim about it. I do not traink I made a speech on the amendment. I do not remember that I did, but I moved it in the cast way an end that I did, but I moved it in the cast way a sumending a bill. I believe moved it in the usual way of amending a Diff. I Delieve the Senator does not intend to say that I did not move it. Mr. GRIMES. The Senator stated that he explained it to the Senate. That he did not do. There was no explanation made. It passed as a matter of course.

Mr. WADE. I do not know that I explained it any further than to say how the bill would read as amended. It was perfectly evident to every body who paid attention to it, that I was pathing very extraordinary powers into the bill, and I stated that in the Senato.

Mr. GRIMES. I merely wish to correct the Senator the bill, and I stated that in the Senator on that point I was unwilling that it should go out to the country that I would have voted for any such proposition as that, if I had known the purpose of it. The trouble is not so mach with that amendment as with a subsequent amendment in the last section, in which, in the fourth line, after the word "act" these words are inserted, "so far as it relates to the operating and running of said railroads;" so that the section will read.

"That the provisions of this act, so far as it relates to the operating and running of said railroads, shall not be in force longer than is necessary for the suppression of the rebellion."

the rebellion."

But leaving any road that may be commenced by the War Department under the provisions of this-act, or any proceedings that may be instituted toward the construction of a road to remain in full force and effect, and not stopping that, although it stops operating other roads and the telegraph. nd the telegraph.
Mr. WADE. I do not recollect whether I moved that

amendment.
Mr. GRIMES. Yes, sir; you did.
Mr. WADE. I don't remember about that. I only rose to say that I moved this amendment in question.
The Senator does not suppose there is anything wrong Mr GRIMES. No, sir; I have looked at the journal o-day.

Mr. WADE. That is all I wish to say. There is noonly to blame but myself in regard to that. ADDITIONAL CLERKS.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, which was passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL RESUMED. The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of he appropriation bill. Several amendments from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment to increase the alary of Captain Schufelt, Consul General at Hayana, Rejected.

Mr. GBIMES offered an amendment making an appropriation of \$100,000 for building a jail at Washington.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment on the ground that the corpstation of Washington ought to build the jail and have it under their charge. He was wilbing, however, that the Government should bear a portion of the expense.

Messrs. Grimes, Clark, and Wilson spoke in favor of the amendment, denouncing the present jail as a disgreece to civilization.

The amendment was then adopted—yeas 36, nays 7.

NATS—Messrs. Harris, Johnson, King, Lane (Ind.), Saulsbury, Sherman, and Starke.

An amendment was adopted dispensing with the office of general recorder in the Land Office.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Lows, offered an amendment providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate adjourned this Monday. Mr. GBIMES offered an amendment making an ap-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the special committee on the establishment of a national armory, reported the following:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, dc., That there shall be established within the United States one national foundry east of the Alleghamy Mountains, and also one national foundry, one national armory, and one manufacturing arsenal, west of the Alleghamy Mountains, and in the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi; and that to that end a commission of five citizons be appointed by the President to locate the said foundries, armory and arsenal, who shall, within sixty days from the time of their appointment, report to the Secretary of War, and that the Secretary, upon the incoming of the report of the said commission, shall report the same to Congress, together with an estimate of the amount necessary to the establishment of the said foundries, armory, and arsenal, and that there be appropriated for the expense of the commission the sum of \$5,000.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, after Mr. Moorhead had ineffectually endeavored to make it a special order, ADDITIONAL CLERK. The House passed the bill providing for the appointment of an additional clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and for a

Deputy Assistant Treasurer—his salary not to exceed \$2,000 per anamn. ENGINEERS IN THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE. The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely, the bill providing for receiving engineers in the volunteer service of the United States.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Indians, in opposing it, said:
Our armies are advancing successfully without this provision. The force cont mutated was, he believed for the purpose of constructing the Nicholasyille (Kentucky) railroad to Khowelile. aurong to Khōxviite.
Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri, replied that the gen-leman was totally misinformed. Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of missour, representative gentleman was totally misinformed.

Mr. MALLORY &C.), of Kentucky, suggested that until a short time ago our armies have advanced only through the loyal States. As they are now moving into the robel States, it was necessary to provide forces for repairing the bridges and railroads injured by the

repairing the bridges end relironds injured by the enemy.

Mr. WILSON, (Rep.) said that no damages had been dene greater than those to the Missouri railroads.

Mr. DIVEN (Rep.), remarked that these companies had themselves made the repairs.

Other gentlemen took part in the debate.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said that as thus far the railroad question only had been discussed, he desired to submit a few worts as to the merits of the lill. The cops of engineers proposed was essential to the army, and this could not be better illustrated than by the assertion of the fact that these men have already been mustered into the service without lawful authority, and have performed service. It was true that by the provisions of the bill each brigade was to have one company of volunteer engineers, but the President need not go to this extent unless he should deem it necessary.

In reply to a question as to whether any railroad was covered wy in the bill, Mr. BLAIR said he believed the idea existed only in the imagination.

An amendment was offered, but rejected, to prohibit the engineers authorized by this act from being employed in the construction of any railroad nor authorized by law.

The bill was then rejected—year 57, pays 66.

THE HOMESTEAD AND BOUNTY ACT. sken up.
Messrs, HOLMAN, CRAVENS, and WINDOM, discussed the merits of the question.

The bill was smalled as as to take effect on January 1st, 1863, and then passed by a vote of 105 yeas against 10 nays.

The House then adjourned till Monday. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 28, 1862. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gregg.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CONNELL, a remonstrance against the supplament to the North Philadelphia Plank food Company.

Mr. NICHOLS, a petition against the removal of market stands in Philadelphia.

Mr. CBA WFORD, a memorial asking for an appropriation of \$2,000 to the Howard Home of Lancastor. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. MI. MCCLURE, from the Militis Committee, reported the supplement to the act to create a tone, and provide for arming the State. This bill was under consideration yesterday, and repents so much of the aforesaid act as authorizes the private soldiers in the Reserve Corps to elect the company officers. It was considered and passed finally.

passed finally.

Mr. HIRSIAND, (Printing,) as committed, the sup-BILL INTRODUCED. Mr. CONNELL read in place a supplement to the act of May 27, 1841, authorizing the licensing of stock, ex-change, and bill brokers, and regulating contracts for the purchase and exchange of stocks. RESOLUTIONS.

REJOUTIONS.

Mr. IMBRIE offered a resolution providing for an adjournment of the Senate from twelve o'clock, until Monday evening at seven o'clock; which was adopted.

Mr. McCLURE offered a resolution requesting the Surveyor General to inform the Seuate what amount of money, in his opinion, is due on unpatented saids, and what progress has been made in ascertaining the indebtedness of the several counties; which was agreed to.

Mr. McCLURE also offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of three to report to the Senate a revision of the Congressional apportionment of last session, so as to conform to the supplemental act passed by Congress. The resolution was adopted.

BILLE CONSIDERED. BILLS CONSIDERED. On motion of Mr. Cl.YMER, the bill fixing the time for the commencement of the term of sheriffs, in the se-veral counties of the Commonwealth, was considered on

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the bill to authorize the extinguishment of certain ground rents was considered and pussed.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, the supplement to the Marietta and Mount Joy Turnpike Company was considered and passed. sidered and passed.
On motion of Mr. DONAVAN, the bill regulating gas
On motion of Mr. DONAVAN, the bill regulating gas
when it was postponed.

HOUSE. The Hu-ee assembled at 10 A. M., Hon. John Rows, speaker, in b., seembled at 10 A. M., Hon. John Rows, Mr. BLANGHAIP. Prayer by the Rey, Mr. State of Lawrence, moved to reconsider the vote on the B. of Lawrence, moved to reconstion of counterfeit bank-now. Agreed to, and the bill restanded for the present. postponed for the present.

Mr. ABMSTRONG, of Lycoming. I move is suspend the orders of the day, for the surpose of offering a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the reporters of the publicity, by telegraphic despatches or otherwise, to the proceedings of this House in relation to the contourpasted movements of this House in relation to the contourpasted movements of Passed.

BILL RECOMMITTED. Mr. COCHBAN, of Philadelphia, meed to recommit to the Committee on Banks and Bankis. "An act requiring the resumption of specie payents by the banks." Agreed to. THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONAUNT. Mr. AliMSTRONG, of Lycoming, presented the folowing resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three was pointed to revise the Congressional apprtionmed of ast session, so as to make it conform with the recent of Congress increasing the number of Representatives, this State. his State.

Mr. UESSNA, of Bedford, moved to smend by insertno "seven be appointed by the Chair," and for the Mr. OESNA, of Boulord, moved to shield a insert-ing "seven be appointed by the Chair," and for the next ten years."

Mr. SOOTT, of Huntingdon, This resolution i some, what premature. It is founded on Congress giving to Pennsylvania one more Representative than she has bed. I move that the further consideration be postposed or

mr. ARMSTRONG, of Lycoming, had no objection to REPORTS OF JUDICIARY (GENERAL COM-MITTEE.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, from the addiciary (General) Committee reported with a negative reommondation, "an act ontitled a further supplement p an act contitled an act to alter and amend the fee bill," sproved 22d February, 1821.

Mr. SOUTT, of Huntingdon, with amendmits, a ourposes."

Allo, with a negative recommendation, "an a to

Alio, with a negative recommendation, "an a to enable land and improvement companies incorporationaler the laws of this Commonwealth, to meet the yment of taxes upon lands held by said companies."

He also, in behalf of the committee, asked to be charged from further consideration of "an act to leve tax on bankers and banks in the Commonwealth, a that the same be referred to the Committee on Ways at Means. Agreed to.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, same committee, wit amendments, "an act relating to the lien of judgment against persons in military service."

Also, an act to repeal an act entitled a supplement to an act to repeal an act entitled "a supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." audita."

Also, with a negative recommendation, "as act supplementary to an act entitled an act relating to the commencement of actions, to judgments and decress for the payment of money to the widows and childran of decedents, &c., approved April 14, 1851."

Mr. BANKS, of Blair, as committed, "a supplement to an act to enable citizons to hold real estay which has been held by aliens or corporations, and by the conveyed to persons capable of holding the same."

Also, with a negative recommendation, "a feet entitled an act giving justices of the peace an aldermen jurisdiction in cases of assault and assault ar bottery.

Mr. BRUWN, of Northumberland, with a negative recommendation, "a further supplement to la act onlitic dan act relating to the lien of mechanics in others," passed 18th June, 1836.

Also, with a negative recommendation, "an it relative to collaterals."

Mr. VINCENT, of Erie, with a negative recommendation, "an act to confiscate the property of perse in results or sealing against the State or United Stat"

Mr. VINCENT, of Erie, with a negative recomendation, "an act to confiscate the property of perso in revolt or rebellion against the State or United Stat"
Also, with amendments, "an act to author the
Governor to commute the sentence of death intraincases to a specific term of imprisonment."
Mr. SHANNON, of Allerheny, as committed, applement to an act approved April 11, 1843, relating the
payment of promissory notes, &c.
Also, with a negative recommendation, a supment
to an act entitled an act for the greater certsy of
title and more secure enjoyment of real estate, a oyed
April 22, 1856.
MILITIA COMMITTER BEPORT. April 22, 1856.

MILITIA COMMITTER BEPORT.

Mr. SHANNON, of Allegheny, from the Comm, the Militia, reported, with amendments, an Bryide for the adjudication and payment of certains, deliver. PUBLIC CALENDAR.

Supplement to an act entitled an act to exem poperty to the value of \$500 from lovy and sale, &c_asid April 9, 1840. Lost.

An act relative to prothonotaries of the Commonwell.

Passed.

A supplement to an act relative to bringing suitary creditors and others, against executors, administrate, assignees, and other trustees, in certain cases, and rying notices, and for satisfaction of mortgages and orang interments in certain cases. Passed. ing notices, and for anistaction or mortgages an owing muta in certain cases. Passed.

An act to prevent the fraudulent use of castings. income for the prevent.

A supplement to the act relative to the courts of Commonwealth. Lost.

An act relating to copartners and joint debters. Pan act granting to the Supreme Court jurisdiction. An act granting to the Supreme Court jurisdictle court of chancery in all cases of mortgages given porations. Passed.

Joint resolution relative to a national armost foundry. Postgoned.

JOINT RESOLUTION. The House proceeded to the consideration of the jut resolution of thanks to the Mayor and Councils of tha-delphia for the horpitality of the city on February 3, which was passed. COMMUNICATION FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL. The chair presented a communication from A. Liusell, Adjutant General P. M., who, in compliance wil the resolution of the House, submitted the reports ans-mitted to his department by Major General R. M. atterson, commanding First Division Pennsylvania Mila-and by Brigadier General A. J. Plessonton, commander Home Guards of city of Philadelphia. The hour of one having arrived, the Speaker adjound the Heuse till Monday at 3 P. M.

TO BE CORRECTED .- There appear to AU BE CORRECTED.—I here appear to our military hospitals and donors of fruit, conforms, and other dainties, for sick prisoners. Complete made that all gifts must pass through a steward, and hat said steward frequently withholds the same from the prisoners intended. At any rate, more courtesy again prevail in these institutions, with regard to both the chapitable and the suffering.

SUDDEN DEATH .- Yesterday afternoon a man named Thomas Devine, aged 60 years, fell dead whilst paying a bill in a confectionery store on Market street, below Sevents. He was himself the proprietor of a small confectionery store in Taird atreet, a few doors above Chastnut.