THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862. A PAPER FOR THE CAMP AND FIRESIDE. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS.

A SPLENDID NUMBER FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 8. ENGRAVINGS.-Major General Ulysses S. Grant. Unmander of the Army that Captured Fort Donelson— Brigadier General Curtis, Commander of the Army in Pursuit of Price, in Arkansas-Brigadier General Garfield, who Defeated Humphrey Marshall, at Prestonburg, Kentucky-View of the Army Hospital, corner of Broad and Cherry streets, Philadelphia—Yiew of the Interior of a Soldier's Cubin at Camp Pierpont—View of the Inte-rior of a Colonel's Tent—Far-Similes of a Southern Shinplaster and a Five-cent Certificate, found at Roanoke

WAR TALE Dave Blakely, the Scout of Fort Do-EDITORIALS.—The Latest War News-The New Governor of Tennessee.—The Suppression of War Intelligence.—The Desperate Counsels of the Southern Journals.—The Prophecies of a Year Ago.—The Message of Jeff Davis—The Arguments of the Secessionists in England and America—Death of General F. W. Lander— " Freedom" in the South-The Ryacuation of Columbus FROM GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT .- Occupation of Harper's Ferry and Charlestown by General Banks' Division—Rejoicing of the People—Martinsburg

FROM GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.-The Rebels Surrounded at Murfreesboro': General Buell De-mands Their Unconditional Surrender—Official Report of an Expedition up the Tennessee River to Eastport, Missiesippi. FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT .- The Capture of Fayetteville—United States Troops Poisoned: General Halleck's Retaliation on the Prisoners—Evaen-

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION .- Letter from Our Own Correspondent-Official Rebel Report of the Engagement at Roanoke Island. FROM THE SOUTH.-Message of Jeff Davis-A Glacon Prospect For His Confederacy. THE LETTRIS OF "OCCASIONAL."-The Or-

der of Secretary Stanton—The Inaugural of Jeff Davis—The Conflict of Opinions—The Breckinridge Democracy -Jeff Davis and the Secession of South Carolina-The Mission of Andrew Johnson. SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE GAPITAL.

The Military Government of Tennessee—Death of Gen. Lander—Appointments to the Naval Academy.—The Monarchy for Mexico-Deaths of Pennsylvanians. LATEST NEWS,-Highly Important Intelligence —Occupation of Columbus, Kentucky, by United States
Troops—Important Treesury Circular—The War in Mis
souri: Jeff Thompson's "Secret Expedition" Pursued
into the Swamps—Six Pieces of Cannon Captured. WAB POETRY.—Fort Donelson—"Fort Donelson Taken" at Camp Griffin, Ya.—The Cavalry Charge—

WAR WIT AND HUMOR. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—The Money Market-Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markels. Single Copies for sale at the Counter of The Press. TERMS :- One copy, one year, \$2; Three copies, one year, \$5; Five copies, one year, \$8.

On the Shores of Tennessee—"God is a Union Man"—A Presn—Jeil Davis' Inauguration,

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The flag of truce which arrived from Craney Island at Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday, brings us a ment, make strenuous efforts to negotiate a large batch of Southern news. Colonels Corcorad and Wilcox are at Richmond waiting to be conveyed to Fortresss Monroe. Martial law has been proclaimed in Richmond and Norfolk, and all persons having arms in their possession are ordered to deliver them up to the Ordnance Department. The people of Richmond are greatly alarmed, and a belief prevails that a Union conspiracy exists in their midst. John Minor Botts and a number of other prominent citizens, suspected of entertaining Union sentiments, have been arrested and thrown into

Order reigns in Nashville. The Mayor has issued sons and property. The county elections will be business will be conducted as heretofore. The Unin navies of the great maritime nations of Europe. it will take some time to develop the feeling that has been so thoroughly crushed. The report which we published several days ago.

to the effect that the Nashville, which recently left Southampton, had entered Wilmington, North Carolina, after having successfully run the blockade, is confirmed by news which we publish this By way of Havena, we learn that Wm. L. Yan-

cev had left that port in disguise, on board of the rebel schooner Wide Awake. The captain of the ship Labuan, captured by the U. S. steamer Portsmouth, had arrived at Havana, and entered his protest before the English consul. Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe sends us

the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, of Sunday; the Raleigh (N. C.) State Journal, of Saturday, and the Norfolk Day Book, of Tuesday, from which we have made liberal extracts for our first page. The official report of Gen. Pillow of the battle at Fort Donelson will repay perusal.

By the arrival of the mail steamship Canada at Halifax we have two days later news from Europe. stated that the Government would present the 25th inst. Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question from Mr. Haliburton, stated that the negotiations in relation to the San Juan disputes had been suspended in consequence of the civil war now raging

Congress Yesterday. SENATE. - Mr. Sherman from the Naval Committee, reported a bill regulating the pay of the Navy Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to provide for car-

rying the United States mails to foreign ports. Referred. The confiscation bill was taken up and advocated at length by Mr. Morrill, (Me.) Its further consideration was then posponed until to day.

House.—Mr. Duell, of New York, introduced a

bill to increase the number of cadets in the Military Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of 60,353 thalers, the proportion of the United States due to the King of Hanover for

the abolition of the Stadt dues. The bill was passed. Mr. Duell, from the Revolutionary Pension Committee, reported a bill providing that no claims for pensions or increase of pensions to the widows or children of Revolutionary soldiers shall be allowed, unless the claim is fully established. Mr. Blair, from the Military Committee, reported a bill defining the pay and emoluments of army officers, and providing for the compensation of loyal

citizens whose property has been destroyed by our troops as a military necessity. Mr. Dunn, from the Military Committee, reported a bill, which was passed, providing for the appointment of hospital chaplains.

The Senate's amendments to the legislative. executive, and judicial appropriation bill, were then taken up. Among the amendments concurred in was one that the compensation law shall not be construed to include more than two mileages for tne present Congress, and another appropriating the unexpended balance for the construction of the

Pennsylvania Legislature. SENATE.-Mr. Connell presented the memorial of the Alumni Association of this city, asking the reorganization of the Board of School Controllers. Mr. Bengon introduced a hill to allow the Philedelphia and Eric Railroad Company to build lateral foads not exceeding fifteen miles in length. House.-Mr. Hopper, of Washington, presented a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of increasing the rates of license for the sale of ardent spirits

at least 50 per cent., and the collateral inheritance tax to 10 per cent. Referred. An amendment to the mechanics'-lien law provides that liens for repairs authorized by this act shall not have priority over any liens commenced

IT ISFITTING that the new kingdom of Italy, through its shrewd and patriotic Minister, Baron Ricasout, should so cordially congratu late the American Government upon the successful termination of the Trent affair. In doing this, the Prime Minister of Victor EMMANUEL alludes most happily to the relations existing between the United States and generations, who will look upon this era with Italy, and particularly to the free form of go- lie lives for the future. The emer-

compliment to Mr. Lincoln will go far towards giving a practical effect to the statesmanship of Mr. SEWARD. It shows that, in sending the two rebel traitors to banishment over the seas, he not only made a graceful concession to the spirit of friendship existing between America and the European Powers, but performed an act of diplomacy, the good effects of which time alone can determine.

THE WACONER OF THE ALLEGHANIES .- We understand that most of the seats in the Academy of Music have been sold for Mr. Murdoch's reading to-night. So far, indeed, does the desire to hear Mr. Read's poem extend, that offers have been made to Mr. Murdoch to repeat the same on Saturday night. By last evening all the parquet, parquet circle, and balcony seats, had been sold, and some of the seats were commanding a premium.

SALE THIS DAY-6,000 Shares Pennsylvanio Mining Company, at 417 Walnut street, by M. Thomas & Sons. See advertisement.

The Nashville and the Sumpter.

The pirate Nashville, having skulked down the Southampton channel, pretected by a British frigate, has likewise skulked into Beaufort harbor, protected by the American flag. The Nashville is of such trifling consequence, in a maritime point of view, that we cannot regret her escape, particularly as she has effected little, either as a privateer or as a smuggler. She sailed from a blockaded port when the Union navy was feeble and almost disorganized, but returns to find a man-of-war opposite every scaport town. Since her departure our pavy has achieved the splendid successes of Port Royal, Sayannah, Fort Henry, and Roanoke. The city of Nashville, whence she derived her name, has yielded allegiance to the Union arms, and parts of five disloyal commonwealths have been occupied. She arrived at a British port when the British people and press were clamorous for Southern recognition; she remained to see the cause of the Confederacy disowned, and its hope

of foreign alliance utterly prostrated. She left North Carolina when the rebel armies were believed to be invincible, and the rebel strongholds impregnable; she returns to find North Carolina panic-stricken and virtually an inland State, with the Confederate Gibraltars yielding, one by one, to valorous attack or masterly strategy. Beleaguered by open enemies, and conscious of secret enemies within her territories, the Nashville has truly happened at home in an evil time, and her crew may soon be utterly without either home or territory. Without a navy, and with a dissentious and demoralized army, the land service is the only one that can engross the crew of the Nashville. If they do not volunteer at once, they will probably be drafted; if they do not put to the right about, and go to sea at once, they will probably be included in the forthcoming surrender of Beaufort; and if they do put to sea, the harbors of Europe will be closed against them, and no Shannons be at hand to stand between them and the avenger. In any case, it seems to us the Nashville will fare badly. But if it were not contrary to the usages of war, we should wish to see the Nushville make a second trip to Southampton. She would, probably, have the pleasant surprise on her second return, to find no blockade at all, the necessity for it having passed by in the occupation of the whole South, inland and seaward. She would also return in time to accept of President Lincoln's general amnesty, or, more probably, of the benefit of an act of

to salts and landsmen.

A more fortunate cruise has been that of the pirate Sumpter, whose commander, if we are to credit the English papers, has been engaged in the daring work of burning merchant schooners, and seaching the pockets of their captains. Being enabled, in this way, to pay their passage to Cadiz and Gibraltar, the crew of the Sumpter find themselves out of funds, and, in imitation of the Richmond Governloan. Indeed, some of the sailors have even deserted the ship, intending to make a tour of the continent on foot. It is not unlikely that they will take to highwaving or begging, or some other congenial employment, and so become candidates for European recognition in that way. If the Sumpter should finally borrow, or beg, or steal a quantity of coals, in need of which she is said to stand, and so reach Charleston harbor, poorer than at her departure, she may find that Sumpter has turned against Sumpter; or, in other words, that the renowned fortress, hallowed by the shedding of the first loyal blood, has been rea proclamation to the citizens, in which he invokes | manded to the United States, and Charleston them to return to their business pursuits, and asvessel at sea, at least so far as is known, while the legitimate American navy is fast apheld on the regularly appointed days, and all civil proximating to a like magnitude with the men are beginning to make their appearance, but And the projector of a great Southern navy, who predicted that "our mercantile marine must either sail under foreign flags, or rot at our wharves," has lived long enough in exile to see his maritime hopes extinguished, and the two or three Confederate vessels that remain chased in harbor and on sea, with the Union or with British colors at their mastheads

THE RESPONSIBILITIES of public men, in this hour of national tribulation, are great. In measuring their action we must remember their position, and the interests they represent. Between those in power and those people who place them in power there is a strong relation-"The administrator of laws," says Mr. BULWER, in his recent romance, " is at heart no little in awe of the autocrat of proprieties; as authority, howsoever established, is in awe of opinion, howsoever capricious." There is not a man in either branch of Congress who does not stand in immediate awe of his constituents. Many of them represent peculiar ideas, or strict party organizations. Many of them shape their action by the dictation of local The debate on the American blockade still con- and State conventions, and all are more or less tinued, and Mr. Layard, in response to a question, controlled by the prejudices and theories of their fellow-citizens and constituents. In some papers in relation to that matter on the 21th or cases the control of these public men amounts to almost unresisting servitude, and we very often see independent and brave men the mere ccho of absurd prejudices. Thus, most of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives are voting under the leadership of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, simply because they deem their chance of re-election to depend upon the preference of a party organization. The integrity of such an organization is considered to e essential to their personal preferment, and, therefore, many of the ablest and best of them find themselves unwittingly in the position of hostility to the very principles they were elected to represent. There are undoubtedly many Republicans who would be glad to shape their course on a more comprehensive basis, if they did not feel the weight of that local public opinion which advocates mere theories. To see independent men in this position may cause a feeling of regret-but they certainly deserve the consideration which we are at all times anxious to bestow upon representative Of all our public men, there is no one whose

> dent Lincoln. His constituency comprise the whole country. He cannot be the friend of any one interest to the prejudice of another, nor must he ignore one sentiment to give force and vitality to antagonistic sentiments. He must listen to the appeals, the arguments, and the complaints of everybody - the really loyal as well as the professedly loyalforeign ministers and distinguished strangers -officers and privates, philanthropists and politicians, partisans and patriots, patricians and plebeians. One moment he is called upon hy an ultra Republican, the next moment by an ultra Democrat. He meets conservative Republicans and conservative Democrats,men from the Border States, or representatives from a far-off Cotton State. The citizen of California presses the claim of his State for railroads and telegraphs,-the citizen of Maine presses the claim of his State for fishing bounties and reciprocity with Canada,-New York asks free trade for her commerce. Pennsylvania asks protection for her manufactures; and

responsibilities are so great as those of Presi-

thus every interest, theory, and belief,—from the patentee with his scheme for a comprehensive knapsack to the statesman who advocates an invasion of Canada or a partition of Mexico-must be entertained and considered by the Chief Magistrate. When we consider, too, that unlike Repre-

sentatives or Senators, he is not supposed to be a candidate for re-election, (for we take it for granted that the day of Presidential reelections is over,) he cannot stand in any fear of his constituency—nor shape his action for a nomination at the hands of any political convention. The constituency whose opinions he must court will be found in the unborn the calm, impartial eye of the student. gencies and trials of his high station make him of necessity a patriot, and give to his decisions the weight of undoubted authority. He may be a Cromwell or a Nero. and. with the natural desire of all men to be loved and revered when they are gone, every motive, every impulse, every interest, leads him to be wise and great. In his mind mere party feelings must gradually subside—he has so many real inducements to do right, and so few allurements to do wrong, unless instigated by the Satanic influences that controlled and crushed JAMES BUCHANAN. Therefore, when we consider that Mr. Lincoln is beset by all manner of theories, and continually pressed by politicians of every sentiment to inaugurate a certain course of policy, we can appreciate the embarrassments of his position. And when we consider that in President Lincoln we have a pure, honest,

any policy he may suggest will be prompted by the desire to do the greatest amount of good to the whole Republic.

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, although a young, is a wise man. He has put most effectual stop to the intrigues of the partisans in that State, who, appreciating the general desire in favor his re-election, hastened to put him in nomination as a candidate for Governor, and did not scruple to place him on a platform from which they proclaimed almost open sympathy with treason. The Governor politely refuses to mount the scaffold constructed for his execution. His letter accepting the nomination for Governor is as

PROVIDENCE, February 27, 1862.
GENTLEMEN: You have communicated to me the intelligence that I have this day unanimously been nominated for re-election for Governor of this State, by the Constitutional Union Convention now in session in this city. I have not seen the resolutions which your Convention has passed, and, with my ideas of duty in this great national emergency, consider it of little importance that I should know what they are. I do not feel bound by party resolutions or party platforms. My duty, in the present condition of public affairs, is to my country, and to do all in my power to preserve the Federal Constitution and to restore the Federal Union. This has been my position since the commencement of the struggle to maintain the Federal Government and to put down rebellion, and this will continue to be PROVIDENCE, February 27, 1862. to put down rebellion, and this will continue to be my position until this great work is fully accom-plished.

Pliebed.
You will please make my sincere acknowledgments to the members of the Convention for this mark of continued confidence, and to say to them

that I accept of their nomination.

Very truly yours,

The so-called Rhode Island Democrats, whose resolutions we ventilated in these columns a few days ago, (much, as we perceive to the surprise of the Providence Post, of a recent date,) will observe from this letter that the Governor gracefully declines the poison wreath they offer to him. And we honor him for his good sense. He puts the whole creed and duty of patriotic men in a single sentence, "to maintain the Federal Government and to put down rebellion." The "Democrats" of Rhode Island took a different view. They mingled their professed devotion to the cause of the country with bitter assaults upon the party of President Lincoln and tender condolements with the traitors in arms. And for this, doubtless, the Governor discards and disavows their platform. We have seen no more polite and well-deserved rebuke of impertinent partisanship than his short and

good-humored letter. The Providence Post, which, from being pretentious and pretended Douglas paper, has Congress extending the privileges of treason ecome the mere mouth-piece of the stale treason and calumnies of the worst Breckinridge school, and the editor of which was the author of the resolutions so coolly repudiated by Governor Sprague, proves the justice of our comments upon these resolutions in the following editorial views, published since the adjournment of the Democratic State Con-

vention: "Slavery existed in twolve of the thirteen State when the Government was established, and did not at all interfere with our political harmony. We agreed to let it alone. If we had kept our agreement, there would have been no trouble. But we of the North set out to legislate for the South, and the South resisted. Imagining that we meant to go farther than we had gone or really intended to go, she organized rebellion—just as we should have done, probably, if she had in like manuer interfered with and threatened any of our peculiar institutions. It was interference, and threatened interference, or apprehended interference with State Rights, which caused the rebellion. And we frankly admit that if we cannot consent to stop this interference, and all show or suspicion of it, this particular Federal Government which we are ment, there would have been no trouble. But we this particular Federal Government which we are now struggling to maintain, must have an end; and we must have two or three separate govern-

nents-all Republicant may be-in its stead. Treason more rank, falsehood more brazen. has never appeared in the Charleston Mercuru or Richmond Enquirer. The victories of our army and navy, the bravery of Burnsine, and self-sacrificing patriotism of SPRAGUE have not served to moderate these incarnate traitors, who under the name of Democracy still insult the loyal people of the loyal States and clamor for a division of the Union, while our soldiers are fighting to maintain it. It is unnecessary to unmask malignants like these. They glory in their shame, and court the condemnation of their countrymen. Let us not be deceived by entrusting to them the reins of Government.

WE SEE IT STATED that General BUCKNER, now incarcerated in Fort Warren, recently observed to a gentleman of Albany, while speaking with reference to the battle of Bull Run: "That battle was a most unfortunate thing for the South, and a most fortunate thing for the North." "Nothing," said the rebel officer, "has more vexed me than the apathy of the Southern people. The effect of the battle referred to was to inspire the Southerners with a blind confidence, and lull them into a false security. The effect upon the Northerners, on the other hand, was to arouse, madden, and exasperate."

This is a truthful, significant, and prophetic admission, whatever may have been the purpose of its author in giving it utterance. Its truth is the truth that has inspired us with unanimity without enforcement; courage to meet the dangers that have menaced us at home and abroad without recklessness or rashness, and confidence in our national vitality, power, and resources, without any lack of enthusiasm in the work that has devolved upon us as a sacred duty.

It is significant as showing that neithe unanimity, courage, nor confidence inspires the deluded Southern people—as showing that the novelty of their position before the world having worn away, (and the certainty of that position, equivocal as it is, being untenable much longer having impressed them with dread forebodings for the future), they have settled down beneath a pail of apathy, that is destined to be their treason's funeral-shroud. All this was known to us before. We knew that the South could never be a unit while loyal lips were closed within its territories, and the love of the Revolutionary flag still lingered unquenchable in many a rebellious bosom. We knew that courage in the cause of treason was a metaphysical impossibility. We knew that what passed for courage, behind masked batteries, was but a momentary frenzy, or, more likely still, a vain boast caught up by lying journals to strengthen the drooping faction until affairs should take a providential turn; until Lancashire should break the blockade, for instance; or until Great Britain should make a casus belli of an act of courteous forbearance and international comity. And we knew that confidence in the one resource cotton, whose power has been paralyzed, was a fond delusion worthy a race of hasheesh eaters. All these things were known to us, just as they were known to JEFFERSON DAVIS, who, in the first sentence of his recent inaugural, confessed that the South had undertaken more than it had the power to accomplish. Nevertheless, the words of Mr. Buck-NER, though only a confirmation of our previous knowledge, are a confirmation that we had little cause to hope for or expect, and therefore we esteem them significant. We readily agree that the battle of Bull Run, even admitting it to have been a defeat to the Federal arms, is far from settled as having

been a disaster to the Federal cause. And such was precisely the view of it taken by every Northern journal of any influence, when the full intelligence was received. Its effect, indeed, was to " arouse, madden, and exasperate" us; but our madness has a wonderful method in it, (see Port Royal, Roanoke, Donelson, Nashville, Clarksville, Columbus, etc.,) and all our exasperation is consecrated

to avenge the memory of-Sumpter: "Sweet are the uses of adversity, Which, like a toad, ugly and venomous Wears yet a precious jewel in its head.'

Punch Satirical. The last number of Punch shows the changes in British policy towards the United States. It has only half a dozen hits, not more mortal than if a bulrush had been the weapon, and a single engraving. This last, entitled "The Holiday Task," represents Mr. Punch, as a schoolmaster, in full cademical costume, graciously receiving two jacketed pupils, one very much stunted, (these are Palmerston and Russell,) who groan under the weight of an immense folio, inscribed "The American Difficulty with England." To them, Dr. Punch says: "I am much pleased, my dear young friends, that you have employed the vacation to such good purpose." We shall be obliged as well as surprised by any one's pointing out the wit or

satire of such a cartoon as this. LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS-ALSO, A WHOLE-SALE STOCK.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, hosiery, &c. Also, an entire wholesale stock of very desirable staple and fancy goods, embracing about 725 lots of woolens, worsteds, linens, cottons and silks, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock. the sale to be continued, without intermission, all day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. and sagacious patriot, we can feel assured that 232 and 234 Market street.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1862. The sympathizers with Secession are greatly elated at what they regard as the prospect of divisions among the avowed friends of the Government and the war. They hail every indication of dissension and disorganization among this body of patriotic men with open exultation. In your city they glorify over the dispute between the "People's" and the Republican organizations, and whenever a vote is taken in either House of Congress showing the slightest dissatisfaction among the supporters of the Administration, they base upon it the most extravagant calculations. Forewarned is forearmed. We cannot keep too prominently in view the necessity of a cordial understanding among all those who have thus far harmoniously and effectually acted together. Let us always remember that the triumph of the Democratic organization under its present leaders, no matter what their professions, will be greeted by the traitors in arms as their own victory. Everything that can be honorably conceded in order to accomplish a thorough and hearty consolidation of all loyal men should be conceded. Let us bear in mind that while this great body of the people are a controlling majority of the adhering States, and that to them, and to them only, can be safely entrusted the great questions growing out of the war, there are still honest differences of opinion among them. But they agree upon cardinal and leading principles. and this fact should be used, and used at once, to put an end to all dissensions. In the adjustment of the various questions now before Congress our public men should act as statesmen, not as politicians. They should recollect that it is their duty to respect the opinions of those who concur in a determined prosecution of the war, and in conscientious opposition to the authors of the rebellion. Notwithstand. ing the objections of a number of the loval Representatives and Senators from the Southern States, a very little examination will show that these men themselves are ready to sustain the most rigorous legislation against the traitors. Upon them, and upon their constituents, many of the horrors of war have fallen with the greatest severity, and no act of Congress, whether an act to expel doubtful men, or to forfeit the rights of the rebels, can go beyond many of the measures adopted by their

State Legislatures. It is of first and last importance that the votes of these Southern States should be secured to the Administration. There is no reason why any portion of the loyal Southern people should be induced to strengthen the so-called Democratic party. There is a natural antagonism to that party, as at present organized and led, among these voters. The war against them has been conducted by the chiefs of the Breckinridge conspiracy. All those who precipitated the rebellion laid the foundations for the overthrow of the Democracy by the defeat of Stephen A. Douglas, and it would be monstrous if by any misunderstanding or mistake they should be forced to choose between the tried and trusted friends of the Administration and our country's cause, and those who are laboring to seize the reins of power in order to rescue from punishment the traitors in arms, and to bring them back once more to lord it over a majority of the American people. How much better, then, for the Republicans to look the future frankly in the face and to heal all divisions in their own ranks by adopting at the earliest day such a policy as will concentrate around the Administration

Government? The funeral of General Lander will take place to-morrow, and will be a most imposing the residence of Secretary Chase, where Mrs. Lander has been sojourning since she received news of the death of her gallant husband, and will be conveyed to his native State of Massachusetts for final interment. Lander was the Murat of the war. He had the enthusiasm, the dash, the noble carriage, and the utter recklessness of danger, which characterized the French hero. He believed in the justice of this great struggle for human freedom and constitutional rights. Born of the people, inured to hardship and toil by his long experience on the plains, and deeply imbued with the conviction that it was his duty to offer his life to his country, he exercised an influence over his men that made them all as courageous as himself. Despising the routine of the martinets, he chafed under control, and seized upon every opportunity to make war on his own account. Had he lived, he would have achieved the highest military honors. Dying in the prime of life, he has left behind him a name to fame that will never, never

the whole strength of the true friends of the

OCCASIONAL. IT-is almost time for the Southern ladies to be organizing and arming. Mr. ROGER A. PRIOR, in his celebrated Charleston speech, stated that they intended to do both when the South should be imperilled. Mr. ALBERT PIKE embodied the same pledge in one of his characteristic poems. Indeed, if we may credit our files of a year ago, the ladies themselves promised to drill, equip, and volunteer, and Miss Martha Haines Butt read a poem before the James River Blues, wherein she likened the female braves of Richmond to some renowned women of Carthage, who made bow-strings of their hair. By this time we expected to have seen a whole division-at least a brigade-of these Amazons. The Mexican women, however, have led them in this regard, as we are told that Guadalajara has contributed a hundred females, armed with lassoes and knives, to drive back the Spaniards. There were, on the contrary, no female regiments at Roanoke or Nashville, although we should not wonder if some of the alleged men were rebel females in disguise. Mr. FLOYD's retreat, in this case, would prove to be a mere abduction—a polygamical abduction we may call it. If, however, this surmise be incorrect, the unchivalrous fact remains that Miss SLIDELL is the only veteran of the war among all the ladies. She slapped Lieutenant FAIRFAX in the face, (according to the narrative of the veracious Captain Will-LIAMS, R. N.,) and appeared to be the sole Lydia Darrach of the campaign. The other old women-her father and Mason-made no resistance.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

The Union Sentiment. RICHMOND, Va., March 2, 1852. EDITOR OF THE PRESS: The present epistle has not been commenced with the expectation that it

will present to your readers any news of startling character, for, exclusive of rumors, such news very scarce at present, and the prominent events as they transpire, are of course forwarded to you by your Fortress Monroe correspondent. I shall, therefore, mostly confine myself at present to a few remarks relative to the Union sentiment of this city, which is certainly adding "a cubit to its stature" every day, and which manifested itself a few weeks since in a decided popular outbreak. Having witnessed that affair, I can assert that cheers were given for the Union, and those of the crowd who uttered them were not gibbetted to lamn posts, but walked off shortly after unmolested

and self-possessed.

Moreover, several of the daily papers, the Enquirer and Examiner, for instance, have begun to quake like Belshazzar of old at the hand-writing on the wall, and such mottoes as "The Union Forever," "The Star-Spangled Banner forever," "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable," have been placarded by some mysterious party or parties upon not a few of the most public promenades. As to what this change of sentiment is attributable opinions may differ. In my opinion, it is owing to a series of causes, prominent among which may be mentioned the news of the recent disasters to the rebel arms, the proclamation of martial law in the city, the terrible stagnation in all business interests, the difficulty of obtaining even the necessaries of life, and the consequent suffering among the poorer classes, who, if lucky subugh to obtain ement of any kind, are com worthless scrip as pay. Every day there are murmurings against the Government, and querulous loubts as to its power to accomplish the task it has set out upon. The Richmond Whig is still covertly hostile to the Administration, and loses n opportunity to give it a rub. A Union League has een organized here within the past month, and is laily receiving accessions to its ranks. The authorities are not unaware of the fact, but have not taken any steps, so far as I am aware, to break

Yours, t up. Pictorials Received. From W. B. Zieber, South Third street, (or Tuesday evening,) advance copies of the Illustrated London News and Punch, both of the 15th ult. From S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, Illustrated London News of the 15th ult, and Illustrated News of the World. The latter gives a fine portrait, on steel, with a memoir, of Mrs. Stirling, the celebrated English actress, and promises a portrait of President Lincoln, with its next issue.

The best portraits of Mr. Lincoln that we have yet seen are the following—the vignette on the \$5 ral of volunteers.
U. S. Treasury notes, and a miniature in the JANES G. SPEA Almanach de Gotha for 1862.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE FRIENDSHIP OF ITALY.

Interesting Diplomatic Correspondence THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

CHAPLAINS FOR HOSPITALS.

THE TAX BILL. THE CONFISCATION BILL

THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1862. General Lander. The remains of Brigadier General F. W. LAN DER arrived in this city this morning at two o'clock, by a special train, attended by a large body-guard. The body was immediately conveyed to 410 Seventh street, where it was placed in possession of Drs. BROWN and ALEXANDER for embalmment. The body was very much discolored, and fast decomposing; but the embalmment has saved it, and very much improved it in appearance. The remains will lie in state of Thursday, and then be sent home to his friends The disconsolate widow is now in this city, and will attend the body to its final resting-place in

Salem, Massachusetts.
The funeral ceremonics, it is understood, will be held at the Episcopal Church of the Rev. Dr. HALL, to morrow afternoon, and the body will be taken to the railroad depot under a military escort. which has been ordered by the authorities. The guard of honor which has accompanied the remains from Camp Chase, under Captain AMBROSE Thompson, is a detachment from a company of sharpshooters from the General's native city of Salem, which were with him when he was wounded at Edwards' Ferry, and were detailed to accompany him when he went to take command on the Upper Potomac, at his request.

Pay of the Navy—Abolishing Naval

Agencies.

Mr. Sherman, from the joint committee of the two Houses on retrouchment, reported back a bill to-day regulating the pay of the officers of the navy, and for other purposes. It differs materially from the bill referred to the committee on January 31, equalizing the pay of officers commanding squadrons, and on sea and shore duty, being of much detail in this respect. An additional section provides that, from and after the first day of July next, all navy agencies and naval storekeepers' offices in the United States, and all hemp and live-oak agencies, be, and are hereby, abolished. The duties heretofore performed by navy agents and naval storekeepers are to be discharged by paymasters of the navy on duty at or near the different navy yards and stations, under such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Navy, by order of the President. The clerical force now allowed to navy agents and naval storekeepers will be retained. It is provided that all purchases made in open market shall be by the paymaster detailed for the duty heretofore performed by navy agents, upon requisitions approved by the commandant of the navy yard, or other proper officer; and all such purchases shall be subject to the approval of the commandant of the navy yard, or other proper officer, both as to price and quality, before the amount of such purchases shall be paid by the paymaster. Collectors of customs to perform the duty of live-oak timber agents, as formerly. The relative statement of the present and proposed pay of officers under this bill may be seen in the following abstract. The other officers salaries are reduced in like proportion :

Present Propose \$4,000 3,360 2,800 On other duty...... On leave, or waiting orde On duty at sea first five years after after date of commission...... 3,150
On other duty first five years after
date of commission....... 2,662

The Confiscation Bill. ator Morrill addressed the Senate for nearly two hours to-day, in favor of the confiseation bill introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL. He took the ground that the nation being in a state of war for the existence of the Government, had the constitutional right to confiscate property, and, in fact, exercise any power for its own preservation. Mr. Browning will speak to-morrow on the bill. The interest in its passage is very great, as doubts exist as to the complexion of the Senate on the

Chaplains for Hospitals. Mr. Rice to-day reported a joint resolution from the Military Committee of the Senate, approving of selections made by the President of chaplains for hospitals in the army, paying them the same a regimental chaplains.

Not Restored. The Naval Committee of the Senate, to-day, reported against restoring Lieuts. P. B. TURNER and WILLIAM B. WOOLSEY to the active list of the

Fire in Georgetown. The residence of Count MERCIER, the French minister, a spacious mansion, located in the centre of a beautiful grove on the heights of Georgetown was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Nearly all the costly furniture of the Count

General Fremont. General FREMONT was among the spectators at the Capitol, this morning, and naturally attracted great attention. The evidence in his defence was not furnished by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, as many suppose, but was merely a transcript of the communication made to the committee by General FREMONT.

Bounty Lands. The clerical force of the Pension Office has just resumed what is known as the bounty-land work, authorized under the act of 1855. This business was suspended under the pressure of acts of late date, but the latter having been depressed by the war, the former has been considered. Long-pend ing applications will be speedily disposed of.

Smithsonian Lectures. JOHN S. C. Appor will lecture at the Smithsonian Institute, on Friday next, under the auspices of the Washington Lecture Association. His will be one of the last of the series which the association have agreed to present.

General Blenker. The numerous charges made against General BLENKER in the public press are being investigated by the Senate, the War Department having furnished them with the official information on the subject in their possession. An opportunity is thus

afforded of setting this matter right before the public-one attracting no little interest at this particular time to General B. and the public. Jail in the District of Columbia A lively debate took place in the House to-day, on the Senate's amendment to the civil appropriation bill providing for a jail in this District. Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, who is on the District Committee, delivered a few remarks, remarkable for their absence of facts. He took the ground that the people of this city should pave and light all the streets, build the jails, sustain the courts, etc., as in all well-regulated municipalities but never adverted to the fact that the Constitution provides "that Congress shall have exclusive le-

the Corporation of Washington is narrowed down to the simplest duties. He enght to be aware that all the courts, magistrates, etc., of the humblest character, are created by Congress and constituted by the Executive. The city is prohibited from exercising these powers. How are they to remedy evils of which he complains? Mr. Speaker Grow. The entertainments at the house of Mr. Speaker Grow, on E street above Ninth, form one of the most pleasing and attractive features of the Washington winter season. He receives his friends every Thursday evening, and entertains the members of Congress, distinguished residents and strangers, in

the most sumptuous manner. Many of our members have thus far dispensed a liberal hospitality, and few Washington seasons have been more plea sant than the one now passing away. Candidates for Admission to the Naval Medical Corps. A Board of Medical Officers will convene at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 17th instant.

for the examination of candidates for admission to the medical corps of the navy. Military Confirmations. The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of JAS. G. SPEARS, of Tennessee, and Major SAMUEL

D. STURGIS, to be brigadier generals of volunteers.

Portugal Cultivating Cotton. Official information has been received that the Portuguese Government is devoting its attention to the cultivation of cotton in its African possessions. The French Minister's Residence Destroyed by Fire. The residence of the French minister, in Georgetown, was this evening accidentally destroyed by

fire, together with much of its elegant furniture. Philadelphia Post Office. The House agreed to the Senate's amendment t the appropriation bill to-day for the completion of the Philadelphia post office. There was no objection to the proposition. No Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The House disagreed to the Senate's amendment

to day providing the Secretary of the Interior with an assistant secretary. Confirmations by the Senate. Major SAMUEL D. STURGIS to be brigadier gene-JAMES G. SPEAR, of Tennessee, to be brigadier

general.

The California Mails. Senator LATHAM, in the course of a brief speech,

this morning, ventilated, with much force, the cxtraordinary conduct of the celebrated Commodure VANDERBILT, who has the control of the steam line between New York and San Francisco, alike on the Atlantic and the Pacific side of the Isthmus. It appears that VANDBREILT, after having received millions from the public Treasury, refuses to carry not only Government despatches, but business letters, in his steamers expecting, no doubt, to compel the Government to give him a large contract for carrying the mail. The result is that the Government, and the immense commerce of the Pacific coast, are forced to use the overland mail, thus occasioning great and most mischievous delay. This conduct has awakened great indignation in California and Oregon, and also in Congress.

Mr. LATHAM's bill proposes to settle this matter in a summary manner by providing that vessels shall not be cleared until the owners swear that they are always ready and willing to carry the mails, when requested, for a reasonable compensa

The King Philip went down to the flotilla yesterday afternoon, taking Com. Wysian and Gen. HOOKER as passengers. She returned last night, and reports the situation unchanged on the lower Potomac. The new boiler has been put in the Mount Washington. More Investigations.

A most searching investigation is to be made into the contracts for horses, clothing, blankets, and wagons, made during the excitement last summer. General Lane The Kansas Senator having announced his deter-

mination to resume his seat in the Senate, it is ex. pected that he will be here this week. The Tax Bill. It was expected to-day that the tax bill would e printed, ready for distribution to Congress, but will hardly be ready before to morrow. It is very lengthy, and great care has been taken in

Secretary CHASE will be offered as substitutes for this bill in the House. The Friendship of Italy—Interesting Di-plomatic Correspondence. BARON RICASOLI TO THE CHEVALIER BERTINATTI.

reading the proof, so that no mistakes may occur.

It is understood that the tax-bills drawn up by

[Translation.] Turn, January 21, 1862.

Mr. Minister: I have just received your despatch of the 30th December, and thanh you for the intelligence you gave of the affair of the Trent. I need not tell you with what satisfaction the Government and people of Italy have received the news of the happy solution of a question which for a moment put in doubt the pence of the world. Attached by the closest ties of sympathy to the two nations which have so highly exalted, in the two hemispheres, the glory of the Angle Saxon race, the Royal Government was justly apprehensive of the consequences of the strife which might have arisen between England and North America. Such strife, in effect, whatever the issue, could have had only results adverse to civilization and to the general prosperity; it would have shaken confidence in the principle of "self government," which serves as a common basis for the political institutions of the Angle-Saxon race, and have brought on, if protracted, complications from which the whole world would have suffered.

Moreover, although we should in preference fix our attention on the questions which touch upon Turin, January 21, 1862.

our attention on the questions which touch upon the accomplishment of the great work of Italian unity, we were far from being indifferent to the discussion which has sprung up between America You are not ignorant, Mr. Minister, that the Royal Government has always been attached to the principle of the freedom of the seas. At the Congress of Paris it united with eagerness in the delaration of 30th April, 1856, and hoped that that

slaration of 30th April. 1855, and hoped that that declaration, as soon as it could have the assent of the United States of America, would in time become the point of departure for fresh progress in the practical operation of international law.

Knowing the bold and persovering efforts which the Government at Washington had made for fifty years past to defend the rights of neutrals, we heaitate to believe that it desired to change is character, all at once, and become the champion of theories which history has shown to be calamitous, and which public opinion has condemned forever.

By continuing to remain attached to principles whose defence has constituted one of the causes of the glory of North America, Mr. Lincoln and his Ministry have given an ayample of wisdom and moderation, which will have the best results for America as well as for the European nations. America as well as for the European nations Repleased, then, carnestly to felicitate, in the name of the King's Government, the President and his

Ministry, by giving, if requested, a copy of this despatch.
Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

The Chevalier Bertinatti, Minister of Italy, at

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE CHEVALIER BERTINATTI. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1862.
Sir: I have the President's directions to express

Sin: I have the President's directions to express to you the satisfaction he has derived from the despatch which was addressed to you by Baron Ricasoli on the subject of the Trent affair, a copy of which you so kindly put in my hands. This Government, after a full examination on the subject, saw that it could not detain the persons taken from the Trent by Capt. Wilkes, without disayowing its own liberal interpretations of maritime war. It re-joiced therefore in the accidental circumstance that joiced therefore in the accidental circumstance that has given it an upportunity to show the same devotion to the freedom of commerce as a belligerent as it had always before manifested as an interested neutral Power. If at any time the Government had entertained doubts of the wisdom of its proceeding in the case, they would all now disappear at once before the congratulations which it is

had entertained doubts of the wisdom of its proceeding in the case, they would all now disappear
at once before the congratulations which it is
receiving from the most generous and enlightened nations that have been passionless observers of the transaction. Among those nations, while all have spoken with cordiality
and without reserve, none has spoken with
truer magnanimity or more manifest sincerity
and earnest sympathy than the kingdom of
Italy—the newest and most free of those nations
founded upon the principle of the sovereignty of
the people. Her utterance comes evidently from
the very heart of a people who yet remember the
sad experience how liberty is certainly lost through
the loss of their national unity. Have the goodmets, Mr. Bertinatit, to assure the Baron Riessoli,
and through him the great and chivalrous Prince, and through him the great and chivalrous Prince, who reigns over Italy, that their persuasions to the restoration of the American Union, in its amples

restoration of the American Union, in its amplest constitutional proportions, shall be early submitted to the American people. They will have more than ordinary prophetic weight as the voice of a nation that is risen from among the dead. The American Government and people are unanimous in their wishes for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of Italy. mous in their wishes happiness of Italy.

Be pleased to accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the Chevalier J. BERTINATTI. &c. INTERESTING FROM HAVANA,

THE STEAMER COLUMBIA AT NEW YORK YANCEY IN DISGUISE.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ENGLISH STEAMER LABUAN,

PROTEST OF THE CAPTAIN. The Harriet Lane at Havana. NEW YORK, March 5 .- The steamer Columbia from Havana on the 1st inst, arrived at this port

this evening. Yancey, who was in disguise, had sailed in the rebel schooner Wide Awake, for the South. The captain of the captured English steamer Labuan had arrived at Hayana, in a robel schooner. He entered his protest before the English consul, and left in the steamer Columbia, en route fo

The United States gunboat Harriet Lane had arrived at Havana. She captured the schooner Virginia Adams, off Matanzas, as a prize. It is stated that if the Portsmouth had waited a day before capturing the Labuan, she would have got \$200,000 in specie.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

THE MEXICANS CONSENTING TO NEGOTIATE.

NEW YORK, March 5 .- Vera Cruz dates to the 21st of February are furnished by the arrival, at this port, of the steamer Columbia from Havana. General Prim, on behalf of the Allies, had had a conference with General Doblado, on the part of the Mexicans, at Soledad, twelve leagues from Vera Cruz, at which the preliminaries were arranged for the opening of negotiations at Orizaba. The French troops will be allowed, on the terms of this negotiation, to advance to Tehuscan, the Spaniards to Orizaba, and the English to Cordera. Sickness and desertions in the Allied forces continue, principally among the Spaniards.

Safety of the U.S. Ship Vermont. BOSTON, March 4 .- To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: The following despatch from Provincetown, dated this day, has just been eccived:

received:

"The tug Boardman, from New York, spoke a fisherman of Chatham, who reported the U.S. line-of-battle ship Verment (now a supply vessel, as boing on George's Bank, both suchors down and masts out away. In addition to the other essels, the San Jacinto (war steamer) will be despatched to her assistance.

WM L. HUDSON, Commander."

Fire at the Michigan State Prison. Jackson, Mich., March 5.—A destructive fire occurred at the State Prison to-day. It was confined principally to the shops used for manufacturing farming implements. The loss amounts to upwards of \$30,000.

Ilon. Reverdy Johnson Elected United States Senator from Maryland.

Baltimore, March 5.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson was to-day elected United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature for a term of six years from March next, vice Kennedy. Accident at Pittsfield.

Boston, March 6.—The roof of a large building in Pittsfield, yesterday, was orushed through by the snow, killing Sydney Wright and Miss Barnes, injuring three other persons, and badly damaging the property, including the office of the Eagle nawonator Departure of the Steamer Ningara.

Boston, March 5.—The steamship Ningara sailed at noon to-day, with 20 passengers and \$50,000

Re-establishment of Trade with Co-Carno, March 5 - Special to the Chicago Triene.]-A regular line of steamers will commence in a day or two to run between Cairo and Columbus. At present a tugboat makes a trip daily for the conveyance of mail matter.

There is nothing important from below. The Negro to be Excluded from Illinois. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The State Constitutional Convention to-day discussed the article the article which prevents negroes and mulattoes from emigrating into the State, prohibits them from exercising the rights of suffrage, and requires the General Assembly to pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article. visions of this article.

The article was adopted by sections in Committee of the Whole. The report was then submitted to the Convention, and concurred in by a vote of 45 against 13

CLEVELAND, March 5.—Howitt's Block was burned last night. Among the sufferers are Manning & Reile, machinists; Wells & Co., Carey & Co., white lead works, and others. Loss \$125,000.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Washington, March 5, 1862. SENATE. PETITIONS.

The Vice President presented the petition of citizens of Wisconsin in favor of the bankrupt law:

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented a petition from the merchants of statimore, asking for the adoption of measures to facilitate the transmission of mails to Panama. PAY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT PAY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN (Bep.), of Obio, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill regulating the pay of the Navy Department. He said the bill was not to be called up till after Congress had acted on the bills regulating the pay of members of Congress. Though the bill should be passed, he thought Congress ought first to show some wiltingness to alter their own pay.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, introduced a bil granting pay, pensions, and bounty to the volunteer and Home Guard of Kentucky.

MAILS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for carrying the mails of the United States to totalize ports.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, said for the last few months communication had been almost entirel interrupted to the Pacific coast, in consequence of the unprecedented floods, which have prevented the progres of the overland mails. Commerce had been much in of the overland mails. Commerce had been much in-jured in consequence. The lines of ships plying octween New York and Panama had decided that they would not saffy mails or Government despatches.

This was an outrage on the Government and the commercial community. This very company had receive ten millions of dollars from the Government, but now

maniform or consist from the Government, but now they take the opportunity to force the mail contract from the Government.

Such vessels ought not to be allowed to clear from the ports or have the protection of the flag, if they refused to afford any accommodation to the Government or the country. The bill was referred. THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

On motion of Mr. FOOT (Rep.), of Vermont, the joint resolution transferring the supervision of the Capitol extension, &c., from the Department of War to the Department of the Interior was taken up.

Mr. FOOT said that this supervision was in the Dejartment of the Interior till the accession of Pierce and Jeff Davis, and continued in the War Department under Davis and Floyd. It was sufficient to say that, after eight years of military superintendence, and the expenditure of militons, it was left unfinished. This proposition to transfer was caused by no feeling toward the War Department, for the head of that Department was in the full confidence of the country for its loyalty, fidelity, and ability; but he had no time to spare, and General Meigs, the superintendent had no time to spare, Something was necessary to be done to preserve the building from the damage it suffers from every storm.

The bill was discussed till the expiration of the merning The bill was discussed till the expiration of the m our, when the confiscation bill was taken up.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Maine, said the bill had been characterized as extraordinary. He admitted that it was not in the class of ordinary legislation; but the man had better never been born who shrinks from responsibility at this time. The bill proposes to exercise the extreme authority of the Government with the general purpose to put down the rebellion. The power of the Government depends on the actual condition of the country, whether peace or war. He control the country, whether peace or war. He control that the Government was in fact in a state of war, and while in such a state the Government had an unlimited power over its enemies, in order to preserve of war, and while in such a state the Government had an unlimited power over its enemies, in order to preserve itself. He said that the Constitution pryvided for the Government in time of peace with limitations, but in time of war it gave unlimited power to the Government, and to be so construed as to aid every honest endeavor to preserve the Government. Assuming that the nation was in a state of war, the Constitution provides, buyond question, that the nower of saif-differed was lodged in Congress, and nowhere class. He contended that among the rights of a nation in a state of war was the right of configention of the property of the enemy. He quoted from Grotius and the decisions of the Supreme Court to show that war gave the power of confiscation. The Supreme Court had held that Congress has unrestricted power. He claimed that the question of the right of the rebels to control salvery was connected with this question of confiscation. If we have a right to take their property, certainly we have the right to take away that which supports the war, and which in this case is the property, certainly we have the right to take away that which supports the war, and which in this case is the causus belit. Yet there are those who think we may take their property, but must not touch their slaves. There seems to be an attempt to connect the institution and the Constitution together, and we are constantly diverted from our attempt to put down the rebellion, with the false idea that slave property has rights above all other property. He denied that there was any such connection, and declared that whatever made war against the Government must be overcome and destroyed if necessary. But difficulties are continually suggested, and when at last we are called to advance into the enemy's country, the great solicitude seems to be, how we can best does with the least possible injury to the foe. There seems to be a doubt whether it is constitutional to advance at all, if, thereby, slavery is to be endangered. He contended that the enemy's country forfeited all rights of person and property. Davis was trying to found an empire, and break up the Government, and asks to be let alone, and the enemies of all free governments are holding high carnival. We are told by the malcontents that we rudanger our Christian character by reflexing to be ruined. This was a continuation of the old strungle for free government and free institutions. He would award to the leaders of the rebellion the punishment descreed by them. But to the deceived people he would grant an annesty. This strungle must be carried through successfully. The great interest-involved demand it. It is in harmony with the aspirations of all ages, and the principles of truth and justice, which are eternal.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until to morrow

CONTRACTS FOR MACHINERY.

CONTRACTS FOR MACHINERY. Mr. DINON (Bep.), of Connecticut. offered a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make an equitable settlement with those who are under penalty for failing the construct machinery by the day fixed in the contract. Referred to the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, the bil provide for a codification and ravision of the laws o PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS. The bill to define the pay and emoluments of cortain officers of the army was taken up, and several unimportant amendments were adopted.

On the amendment relative to chaplains for the hospi-On the amendment relative to chapmains for the hospitals a discussion ensued.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said there were but few hospital chaplains, and the army chaplains were limited to one to each regiment. He did not believe we had over five hundred thousand men in the field, though the paymaster reports seven hundred and forty regiments, many of which were organized in a very loose manner. Even a clerk in the War Department now raise regiments.

Mr. NS-MITH (Dem.), of Oregon, thought it better to reduce the number of chaplains as a financial measure. We were paying for chaplains \$3,051,800 per annum.

After further discussion, the pay of all chaplains was fixed at \$1,200 per year, and the bill postponed till to morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN made a report from the committee of conference, on the resolution for the payment of the awards of the commission of claims in the Western Military department. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjuvered. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CLAIMS UPON THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

MILITARY CADETS.

Mr. DUELL (Rep), of New York, introduced a bill to increase the number of cedets in the military acade-COMPENSATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE STADT DUES. Mr. CRITTENDEN (U.), of Kentucky, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of 60,383 thalers, the proportion of the United States, as damages and rompensation to the King of Hanover for the sacrifices incurred in his abolition of

THE ARMY DAKERIES.

The House then took up the Senate joint resolution, appropriating \$8,000 for removing the army bakeries from the Capitol building.

Mr. TRAIN (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said the Capitol of a great Republic should not be used for this purpose. The gas and amoke from the bakeries was not only annoying to the members, but very injurious to the library of Congress. in the property of Congress.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, inquired whether this appropriation was not to give somehody a good job.

Mr. TRAIN replied that he knew nothing about that, but had merely stated the facts in the case.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Ohio, the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 76, nays 42. REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. DUELL (Rep.), from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill for the discontinuance
of the payment of pensions to the children of officers and
coldiers of the Revolution.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read,
in which he says that such claims are not justified by
the merits of the applicants, and were not preamfed by
those whose services warranted an appeal to the Government; and further, that these claims are generally urged
through speculating claim-agents.

The bill was passed. It provides that no claim for
bensions or increase of pensions to the widows or chilpensions or increase of pensions to the widows or chil-dren of Revolutionary soldiers shall be allowed where there is a failure to establish such claim.

SALE OF ARMY SUPPLIES.

Mr. EDWARDS (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported the joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to cause all goods furnished as army supplies now on hand and unsuitable for use to be sold for the benefit of the United States. PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS, Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, and a bill to provide for compensation to loyal citizens for property destroyed to provent the same from being used by the The consideration of the bills was postponed. HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indiane, from the Committee n Military Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed roviding for the appointment of hospital chaplains. THE GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION BILL. The House then acted on the Senate's amendments to be legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation COMPENSATION LAWS THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE. Among the amendments concurred in was one that the compensation law shall not be construed to include more than two mileages for the present Congress, and another appropriating the unexpended balance for the construction of the Philadelphia post office building.

The House then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 5, 1862. SENATE.

The senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the

PETITIONS. Mr. CONNELL presented the memorial of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia High School in favor of the passage of the bill to reorganize the Board of School Controllers.

Also, a petition from thisty-three bond and stockhold-prs of the North Philadelphia Plank-road Company for the repeal of all laws conferring railroad privileges on, said company, and remonstrating against further legislaion.
Also, the remonstrance of the Twenty-fourth School Board against the bill reorganizing the Board of Connr. DONAYAN, the remonstrance of the Fifth School Beard, against the passage of said bill. Mr. STEIN, four petitions from Lehigh county for the erection of said county into a separate judicial clas-

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr KETCHAM (Federal Relations), with ament-ment, point resolutions relative to the abelitical of slavory in the District of Columbia.

· Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, (Corporations), as con mitted, the bill to incorporate the Northern Iron Company; also, the supplement to the charter of the United Brethrein of Nazareth and vicinity.

Mr. ROBINSON (same), as committed, the supplement to the charter of the city of Harrisburg; also, the bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Foundling Hospital.

Mr. CLYMER (same), as committed, the bill to incorporate the Eighth United Presbytorian Congregation of Philadelphia; also, the supplement to the charter of the city of Reading; also, the supplement to the Shamokin and Bear Valley Coal Company.

Mr. SEBRILL, from the Committee on Accounts, presented the following account of the Benate with the postmaster of Harrisburg, for postage during the month of February:

Letters sent.

\$200 00

Letters received.

\$26 Documents sent.

1,857 00

Documents received.

2 5 73 to incorporate

Mr. REILLY (Railroads), as committed, in ment to the Bethlehem Railroad Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. NICHOLS, a tall to incorporate the Pennsylvania BIT MICHOLS, a trit to incorporate the Pennsylvania Detective Company.

Mr. CONNELL, a bril for the relief of the Chester Valley Rathroad Company, a supplement to the Township-line Road Company.

Mr. BENSON, a bill better to secure the interests of the Commonwealth and its investments. (Allows the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company to build lateral roads not exceeding 16 miles in length.)

Mr. BEILLY, a bill relative to the election of town council and school directors in the borough of Mineraville; also, a supplement to the act relative to indements and executions. Mr. STEIN, a bill relative to accounts brainst the Commonwealth; also, one to change the place of holding elections in the borough of Catasauqua.

Mr. LOWRY, a bill to compel railroad componion to be just toward each other.

On motion of Mr. MccLURE, so much of the resolution authorizing an investigation into the affairs of the Hank of Commerce, at Erie, as limits the expense ty \$500, was rescluded.

BILES CONSIDERED, &C. On motion of Mr. KETCHAM, the bill to incorporate On motion of Dr. RETUHAM, the Bill to incorporate the Continental Express Company was considered and recommitted to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. STEIN, the supplement to the act incorporating the Bethlehein Railroad Company was considered, amended, and passed On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Philiadelphia, House bill 145 relative to copartnerships was passed to third realing and nostnoved. realing and postposed.
On motion of Mr. BOUGHTER, the bill to incorporate the Harrisburg Exchange and Mercantile Company was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. HIESTAND, the supplement to the charter of the Big Spring and Beaver Valler Thruplks Company was schaldered and passed.

Adjourned.

The House assembled at 10 A. M., Hon. John Rowe, breaker, in the chair. Prayer by Chaplain John Folty, of the One Hundred and Soventh Regiment.

Mr. CKSSNA of Redford, mayed a Feconsideration of the vote jesterday on "An acce extending the time for the payment of the enrolment tax on certain acts of in-corporation." The bill was taken up and passed: RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SMITH, of Choster, offered a resolution approving of the expenses of the contested-election case of Char. Abbot. Passed.

Mr. BIGHAM, of Allegueny, submitted the folpir. Bighlam, of Aliegueny, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee (General) be instructed to carefully examine the act of May 1, 1861, entitled an act relative to prison discipline, the constitutionality of which is of so doubtful character, that the inspectors of the Eastern and Western penitentiaries have declined its execution until subjected to either a legislative revision or judicial construction. Pakassi,

Mr. GREENBANK, of Philadelphia, read the following:

lowing:
Resolved, That the committee appointed to investigate
the army frauds be authorized to extend their inquiries
into any of the disbursements made for military expenses
during the year 1861, and the proviso restricting the expenses of said committee to \$600 be said the same is repenses of said committee to \$600 be and the same is reschinled.

The first division of the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Lycoming, was in favor of affording every facility for the investigation of the committee, so that in the next election campaign no advantage could be taken by the other political party by crying that efforts fo expose frands had been suppressed.

The commitment was also agreed to. Whereas, It is apparent to the most casual observer that the indiscriminate licensing of men by the county courts to sell ardent spirits under the several acts of Assembly has tended to increase intemperance, pauper-

senior) has tended to increase intemperance, parper-ism, and crime;

And whereas those who engage in the sale of ardent spirits generally realize a large profit on the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be nstructed, in their enumeration of subjects of taxation, o inquire into the expediency of increasing the rates of icense for the sale of ardent spirituous liquors at least fifty per cent; first, to mitigate the evils of the system, and second, to increase the revenues of the State; and further; to inquire into the expediency of increasing the collateral inheritance tax to ten per cent. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. ZIEGLER, of Jefferson, from the Judiciary Lo-cal Committee, reported, as committed, an act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city of Philadel-

phia.

Mr. BANKS, of Blair (Corporations), favorably, a supplement to an act to incorporate the Fennsylvania Bible Society also, an at it incorporate the Entomaslogical Society of Philadelphia.

Mr. QUICUEY, of Philadelphia, favorably, a supplement of the several acts in relation to the Greanwich. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DENNIS, of Philadelphia, an act to regulate the unge of railroads authorized, or that may be autho-ized, to connect with the Philadelphia and Eric Rail-Mr. BIGHAM, of Alleghany, an act relative to prison discipline.

Mr. TWITCHELL, of Erie, an act further supplementary to an act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, approved May 8, 1851.

Mr. ABBOTT, of Philadelphia, an act for the relief of Adam B. Lukin, of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. WORLEY, of Lancaster, a further supplement to the act approved March 21, 1860, entitled an act to catablish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, an act relating to appeals from judgments of justices of the peace. Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, an act relating to appeals from judgments of justices of the peace.

Mr. SHANNON, of Allegheny, an act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Eastern Transportation Company.

Mr. McMANUS, of Philadelphia, a further supplement to the act entitled an act to incorporate the Second and Third-streets Passengar Railway Company.

Mr. ABBOTT, of Philadelphia, an act explanatory of certain acts relative to the inspection of buildings in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. TRACY, of Bradford, an act further to provide for the election of field, and company officers in the reserve volunteer corps. erre volunteer corps.

Mr. SHANNON, of Allegheny, an act to change the mode of selecting field and company officers in the re-

Mode of selecting field and company univers in the average with the control of the serve volunteer corps.

Mr McCLELLAN, of Chester, an act relating to cortain highways and markets in the city of Philadelphia.

PETITION3

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Lycoming, petition of clizens of Philadelphis, praying the passage of an act relating to the rights of farmers in the Philadelphia markets. BILLS CONSIDERED. An act to annul the marriage contract between Henry Neells and Anne Neells, his wife. Passed. An act to reduce the capital stock of the Girard Bank of the city of Philadelphia. Pending the consideration of this bill, the hour of one having arrived, the Hous-look a recess till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House reassembled at three o'clock.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, moved to proceed to the further consideration of the further supplement to the mechanics' lies law. Agreed to.

The bill was then taken up.

Mr. BANKS offered an amendment, that the lien for repairs anthorized by this act, shall not have priority over any liens commenced before such repairs.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then paseed

The amendment was agreed to.
The bill was then passed
The bill repealing the act for the commutation of the
tonnage tax was then taken up.
The amendment of Mr. Williams was read.
Mr. COWAN raised a point of order. He thought
that a reflection was cast upon a co-ordinate branch of The SPEAKER decided that the point was not well aken. Several amendments were offered, and the bill was disussed at length. Without any final action, the House adjourned.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. Parliament and the Blockade.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND. THE SUMPTER GETTING IN TROUBLE Speech of Prince Napoleon in the Paris Chamber.

HALIFAX, March 5 .- The royal mail steamship Cana-

da, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 22d, via meenstown 23d, arrived at this port at 10.30 this morning, with fifty-six passengers for Boston.

Steamship City of Washington, from New York, acrived at Liverpool at 5.30 A. M., and the Anglo-Sazon, from Pertland, at noon on the 21st.

The Canada reports fine weather on the passage. On the 1st, lat. 47, long. 41, passed bark Alexander McNetl, of Philadelphia, bound west; on the 2d passed an English ship, bound east, supposed to be the Queen of the Steamship Raravia, from New York, arrived at South

mpton on the 22d, and the Africa, from New York, ar-

rived at Queenstown the same day, The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) are building a new steam-ship, to be called the City of London, to be equal or superior to the City of New York, and will be ready for ervice about Chris The elements of the Atlantic, besides other services, has gone to Clasgow for new boilers and engines, calculated to greatly increase her speed.

to greatly increases her speed.

Captain Waiter Patton, of Liverpool, has been appointed commander of the steamship Great Eastern.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th instant, The O'Donoughne moved for a return of the British vessels, of their captains and owners respectively, that have succeeded in numing the American blockade; also for similar returns of British vessels captured or destroyed in attempts to break the blockade, and a return of the number of British vessels that have put into Nassan, and other octonial ports, with contraband of war and supplies for the Confederate States, and that have been parmitted to refit and simply themselves, at those places, in doubtavention of the theen's proclamation, and of neutrality.

He strongly consured the Government for not having taken active steps to prevent breaches of neutrality committed by British ships.

Mr. Lavard said that it would scarcely be convenient that he should enter into a discussion of the blockade, that he should enter into a discussion of the blockeds, which would come on more regularly when there was solution of it, of which notice had been moved. He must decline, therefore, to consent to the return, for two ressons. In the first place, the Government had not yet got the information sought for; and, in the second place, got the information sought for; and, in the second places if they had, it would not be their office to furnish a lise of wrong-doers and violators of the law. The papers relative for the blockade would probably be laid on the table on the 23th or 25th inst. and would contain a statument of the number of vessels which had broken the blockade, and perhaps their tonnage, and he hoped the information would satisfy The O'Donoghue.

The Solicitor Coneral explained the missperchension of The O'Donoghue, and said that private vessels might carry contrabance of war, but at their own risk, and if datested they must abide the consequences.

Mr. C. Fortescus confirmed the recent report of the successful gold ninning is British Columbia.

In the House of Lords, on the 21st instant, the Earl DeGrey explained that the reason why the Government lad appointed Lord Clyde to the command of the volunteers at the approaching field-day, at Brighton, was to provent inclusive arising among volunteer officers.

In the House of Cristoner, on the same crosing Mr. Scully gave notice that he intanded calling the attention of the House to the expediency of establishing a more improved steam communication between North America and Ireland.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Haliburton, said that negotiations with the American Government, relative to the island of San Juan, were suspended, in consequence of the civil war. Arrangements were, however, being made that there should be a provisional joint occupied to the serious distress at present existing in Ireland.

Sir Robert Feel, in reply, refuted his assertions, and in the course of his remarks said, that no more remarkable proof of the absence of grievances existed than that which occurred the place of grievances existed than that which occurred the place of grievances existed than that which occurred the place of grievances existed than that I they had, it would not be their office