# THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.



THE LATEST WAR NEWS. We have cheering news for the head of our column to day again. A despatch from Berryville, Va., informs us that Winchester, Va, has been occupied by our troops, the rebels having retreated to Strasburg. A slight skirmish occurred on entering the town.

We have very full details of the late battle in Hampton Roads, from our special Fortress Monroe correspondent, and through other sources. It will be seen from our special account that the attack on our fleet was but a portion of the rebel movement, which likewise contemplated p land movement upon Newport News. The rebel troops, ten thousand strong, came within a few miles of the post, driving in our pickets, but, perceiving that the Merrimac had failed to accomplish her share of the work, they retired. Capt. Buchanan, commander of the Merrimac, had died of his wounds, as had also seventeen of the crew.

We print this morning several important orders issued by the President on the 29th of January, but the Hon. John Hickman, in his speech in published for the first time yesterday. The President ordered that on the 22d of February the armies of Gen. Wool, McClellan. Rosecrans. Buell, Halleck, and the naval force in the Gulf of Mexico' should move on the rebels simultaneously. He also ordered that the army of the Potomac should be divided into five corps d'armee, to be respectively commanded by Gens. McDowell, Sumner, Heintzelman, Keys, and Banks, the whole to be under command of McClellan, and that the force left for the protection of Washington be placed under command of Gen. James S. Wadsworth, of New York. General McClellan takes the field in person, being relieved from the command of the other departments of the army. The armies of Generals Hallook, Hunter, and Buell, are to be placed under command of the former officer, and are to be called the Department of the Mississippi. All the country between the Department of the Potomas and that of the Mississippi, is to be under command of General Fremont. All commanders of departments are ordered to make their reports to Secretary Stanton.

By order of Governor Morgan, all the principal forts of New York barbor were garrisoned yesterday. The Fifth New York Volunteer Artilleryenlisted and instructed for heavy artillery service, and recently ordered to Washington to garrison the forts in the vicinity of the capital, were retained, and, under orders received yesterday, will be apportioned in companies to the different forts in New York harbor. This movement is designed to accomplish a double purpose-the better protection of the city, and the instruction of artillerists, who may be relied on in an emergency.

Biographical sketches of all the loyal and rebel officers of prominence, engaged in the late battle at Pea Ridge, are published upon our first page.

#### Congress Yesterday.

SENATE.-The resolution for the expulsion of Senator Powell, of Kentucky, was reported back with a negative recommendation. The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to ac-

cept the moneys appropriated by certain States for the payment of volunteers was taken up and passed. HOUSE .- The bill to secure the better protection

of the fisheries of Newfoundland was passed. Mr. Asbley, of Ohio, reported a bill from the Committee on Territories providing temporary governments for the rebellious districts. Laid on the of Pennsylvania, being prominent in the op-

table. The tax bill came up for consideration, and was

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL " WASHINGTON, March 12, 1862. The course of most of the Representatives of the Border States in Congress is certainly inexplicable. The President's message, in

which he pointed out a plan of gradual emancipation, was so just in itself, and if I may ise a word I do not like, so conservative, that

it met the approval of thinking men of all parties. It seemed to adapt itself to the prejudices and expectations of those who have always been contending against each other. President Lincoln is himself a Border-State man. Born in Kentucky, and the husband of a Kentucky lady, he inherited and carried with him to the free States that earnest regard for the rights of the South which, notwithstand-TRIAL OF THE UNION GUN ing his Republican connections and committals, has served to render him so useful in (From Our Special Correspondent.) moderating the prejudices of his own party.

It was a tribute to the Border States and a Great was the rejoicing in Dixie on Saturday night From Norfolk to New Orleans, wherever the telegraph extended, the news had been sent that the Merrimac had proof that the Republicans themselves appreciated the necessity of yielding something of suck the Cumberland and taken the Congress. An ex their own feelings to the common exigency cursion party was at once got up to go the next day and when the message of the President was cheersee the Merrimac shell out Old Point and take or destro fully accepted by the ultra party-friends of all the vessels lying in the roadstead. Many came from Richmond, and nearly every one in Norfolk who could Mr. Lincoln. It is true the Hon. Thadspare the time and had the shinplasters went. The exdeus Stevens ridiculed the message as cursion party was very large and filled a number of milk and water, and it is equally true that steamers. These came out at a safe distance, as the thought, while the Merrimac, accompanied by the rebe steamers Patrick Henry and Yorktown, advanced on a the House yesterday evening, took occasion ull head of steam towards the Minnesota, which la to declare that it fell far short of the disease aground. The intter vessel fired an 11-inch shell it professed to cure. Most of the Bordertowards the excursionists, at a distance of about State men, however, doubtless influenced by hree miles, whereupon those steamers turned and made off. She then fired at the Patrick Henry and the debris of the Breekinridge Democracy in Forklown, when those steamers incloriously backed out the House, attacked it with great bitterness, the latter vessel with her storn badly cut up by the Min and Mr. Crittenden and ex-Governor Wicknesota's shells. The Merrimac, anticipating an easy liffe led the advance of the assailing party. rictory, advanced boldly towards the Minness All this time the Monitor was 1, ing close to the Min-They could not, or would not, see that, while nesota, out of sight from the Merrimac As the latter approached the Minnesota, the steamed out, and unthe ultra Republicans swallowed the President's theory with reluctance, the sentiment der full steam boldly went to the Merrimac. Th men on the latter evidently did not know what sort of which actuated it was a sentiment of devoted craft was coming to meet them, and they kept on their attachment to themselves. If there is any course without so much as firing a gun at the strange subject upon which the present Border-State bject. But they were soon made aware of her inten leaders have been prominent, it is that of as. tion when the immense wrought-iron bolt, pointed with cast steel, came with the full force of fifteen pounds o serting that they look to the gradual removal powder from her eleven-inch gun against the iron roof o of slavery; and yet, when a man born in the their much-vanuted vessel, causing her to quiver from end to end. Still they steamed onward but the agile South restates their own case, and repeats their own argument, they fly into a passion and reject Monitor again discharged ber guns, to which the Merri-mac responded, but without effect. The action was now his counsel. What will please the statesmen confined to the two iron steamers, and continued unti after 1 o'clock, when the Merrimac hauled off disabled. of the Border slave States? Is it possible that they are so attached to their oppressors Several times during the battle the rebel steamer en and enemies of the Cotton States, and care so leavored to run into the Monitor, and sink her, as sh and sunk the Cumberland, but in vain. The little non

little for the old and glorious Union, that whenever a suggestion is made to remove slavery, with a strict regard to their own rights, they throw themselves on the side of Jefferson Davis, and insensibly confirm the worst suspicions of the ultra antislavery leaders of the free States? John Hickman has never had any confidence in the loyalty of the Border-State leaders. In this I have always differed from him, and yesterday evening, when he saw the Border Representatives in the House objecting to the President's message, and rejecting the accompany. ing resolution-when even the venerable Frank Thomas, of Maryland, placed himself prominently against the message and the recommended resolution-it was easy to perceive that he gathered from this exhibition a new argument to strengthen his avowed distrust of the fidelity of all men who professed to love the country while sustaining the institution of slavery. Some of the excuses of those who voted against the resolution suggested by the President, and offered by Roscoe Conkling, were, not to say it irreverently,

supremely ridiculous. Of course, the Breckinridge Democracy took the lead against it-Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Cox, of Ohio, together with Messrs. Ancona, Bailey, and Johnson, position. Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, expanded himself upon the tax necessary to

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FROM WASHINGTON. THE ACQUIA CREEK BATTERIES Full Details of the Engagement. EVACUATED. REJOICINGS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH. THE WAY TO RICHMOND OPENED. REBEL EXCURSION PARTY IM. PROVISED.

SKIRMISH AT NEW MARKET BRIDGE.

lescript stood the shock bravely, and the only damas

repair. In fact she seemed to court close quarters, fo

hen she could send her balls right into the rebel. Th

stter opened her ports, and her crew made a demonstra-

ion as if they would board the Monitor, but they evi-

lently changed their minds, and did not attempt the pro

ers. The Monitor, up to this time, had fired sixty-two balls,

lone such as the painter with his pots and brushes can

FORTRESS MONROE, March 11

Occupation of Winchester. How it was Disappointed.

Retreat of the Rebels to Strasburg. Casualties to Philadelphia Craft.

### Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1862. Information received from a gentleman direct from Manassas, who left there at ten o'clock this

norning, represents the army about the same as it was yesterday afternoon. The report which was prevalent here that the ebels were again concentrating in that vicinity is without foundation. On the contrary, there is

little, if any, doubt that the rebels have retreated towards Gordonsville. and that they rest with their advance at the Rapidan river-their camps extending back to Gordoneville, a distance of twelve miles. Gordonsville is situated at the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central Railroad, about sixty miles southwest of Maoassas, and sixty-five miles porthwest of Richmond. Accoupts received from Manassas to-night state that nothing of much value to our army was found at that place. The wagons, about thirty in numher, were old and worn out, and had evidently been impressed into the service. The contrabands from the surrounding country came in and helped themselves to whatever clothing they could find and also to the commissary stores, such as flour, bread, meat, and cooking utensils, which the enemy had

left behind. It was ascertained from prisoners who were captured yesterday (namely, Captain Woods and four privates of the Louisiana Tigers), at the first station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, beyond Manassas, that a company of that corps had just retired as our forces advanced into Manassas. The works which were deserted by the enemy are not occupied by our troops. A large number of the rebels in leaving Bull

Rup took the Warrenton turnpike leading toward Richmond. The rebel rear-guard, in passing through Gaines

ville, six miles from Bull Run, fired and destroyed the village. Moore's extensive flouring mill, at the foot of the

Bull Run mountain, and six miles from the Stone bridge, was also burnt by the enemy. The railway stations and bridges for a distance of about fifteen miles were destroyed yesterday morning.

It is supposed, from what information could be thered, and making a fair average for the number the buts could contain, that the rebel troops at Manassas did not, at any time, exceed 60,000 men. and not more than 30,000 have occupied that sec-

tion within the last two months. The Evacuation and Retreat.

all of which took effect. Some went through the iron Astounding developments are coming out as to the rebel force at Centreville and Manassas, showplating, which was torn off in many places, and started sherever the immense wrought-iron bolts hit. She then anled off. The reason why she did not follow the Mering that our military authorities have been grossly imac is not well understood. It is said that a shot was hoodwinked for a long time. All the stringent accidentally jammed half way down one of the guna. It measures of the Government, even to the supprescas extracted soon after the affair was over. But for sion of war news in loyal papers, have failed to his she would have followed the rebel craft and sunk her checkmate the rebel spies in our midst, or to keep The Merrimac by this time was half drifting, half steaming towards Sewell's Point. She had her flag hoistfrom the enemy the movements and intentions of our army These measures seem to have rather d. Union down, and anneared to have taken in a great leal of water, as she was much lower down than when helped the rebels, by giving them a chance to dishe came out in the morning. Occasionally she firsd cover and reveal what loval men would not and her stern guns but the balls feil far short. The other could not disclose. It now appears that the retreat rebel steamers came out and took her in tow, heading towards Norfolk. The Monitor sent a parting shots afor evacuation of the neighboring strongholds of the traitors has been going on for weeks past ! er them, which struck the Forktown, and, passing into - A man who has just returned from Manassas

ber boiler, exploded it, scattering the fragments in every states that, at Centreville, on both sides of the direction, and it is supposed killed and wounded several road, there were embrasures filled with wooden. persons, as her deck was crowded with people. This ended the battle. Since then no rebel boat ha guns, painted black. The breastworks at Maassas had been filled with field pieces merely, and The Monitor, and her inventor, are now the only t there were no traces of the platforms upon which pics of conversation. The vessel herself is regarded with heavy guns are worked. Between Centreville and stanishman and admiration. None doubt her abilit Manassas the road was strewn with hundreds of to withstaud the heaviest shot, and all agree that in h dead horses, who had evidently died of starvation. There had been but twenty regiments at Centreville,

and none of them lull, and a smaller number at Ma-The Rancocas and the Atlantic went to Craney Island nassas. The contrabands who have arrived here

Bill to Authorize the President o take, the Possession of Rebel Property. Senator SHERMAN introduced a bill in the Senate to day to authorize the President in suppressing the present insurrection to take possession of all property, real and personal, belonging to any one

f the following classes of persons : First. Persons hereafter noting as officers of the army or navy of the rebels, now or hereafter in arms against the Government. Second. Persons hereafter acting as President

Vice President, members of Congress, and judges of go-called Confederate States. Third. Governors of States, members of State Conventions and Legislatures, and judges of courts of States now in rebellion, who shall hereafter tak an oath to support the Constitution of the said Confederate States, or having taken such an oath, shall bereafter act as such.

Fourth. Persons who, having held an office of bonor, trust, or profit, in the United States, shall of his wheat destroyed. hereafter hold or exercise an office in said Confede rate States.

Fifth. Persons owning property in the loyal States and residing in a State in rebellion against the Government, shall herewfter assist or give aid and comfort to such rebellion. All rules, transfers or conveyances by any such person, of any such property, or of any claim for the service or labor of another, after the committing of either of the acts herein described, shall be null and void, and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such

person to recover the possession, or for the use of such property or any of it, or to enforce such ser **REBEL PROPERTY DESTROYED.** vice or labor, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section. WINCHESTER EVACUATED YESTERDAY.

Section second provides that to recover possessio of any such property situate and being in loyal States or districts in which the ordinary course o judicial proceedings is not obstructed by the rebeladditional interest here An examination has relion, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the vealed the fact that there are no rebel fortifications name of the United States, in any District court commanding our left flank, so that the advance of of the United States, within which the estate of our troops from the Potomac would have been property may be found-these proceedings to coneasy. There is considerable property here which has been damaged, but not wholly destroyed, form, as nearly as possible, to those in prize cases The proceeds are to be deposited in the Treasury. mounting in value to many thousands of dollars, Section third provides that where property can including especially flour and bacon. It is appanot be reached by judicial proceedings by cause of rent that the enemy could not have mounted very the rebellion, it shall be restored when proceedings many heavy guns here. It is fully confirmed that in rem shall be instituted. they were here in large force till Friday, and did Section fourth provides that no person shall hold oot evacuate Winchester till to day. any person to service or labor at any time, after the

passage of this act, before the termination of this rebellion; and the person so held to service and labor shall be discharged therefrom. The United States courts are vested with powers to carry out

the provisions of this bill. Section sixth authorizes the President to make proclamation of amnesty to release either of the five classes of persons described in the first section of this act, residing in any State or district, from the and a portion of Curtis' Iowa Cavalry regiment, operations of this act.

The Latest from Fortress Monroe. A telegram received from Fortress Monroe this evening reports that all has been quiet in that vicinity since Sunday. The flag of truce brought but little news back to

day. The parties accompanying the rebel flag jo-cosely admitted that our "cheese-box" had severely wounded the Merrimac. It is thought that she cannot make another venture until she is repaired.

The telegraph line works admirably, and Wash ington converses with Fortress Monros as readily as it does with Alexandria and the camps of the Potomac. Major ROBINSON, of the Fifth Infantry, who for

some time past has commanded the Railroad bri gade at Annapolis Junction, has returned to the command of his regiment at Fortress Monroe, pre ferring active service.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS. FLOYD AND PILLOW SUSPENDED FROM THE REBEL SERVICE.

REBEL EXPLANATION OF THE RE-TREAT FROM MANASSAS.

so as to read, "The hours of labor and rate of wages in the navy yards shall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interests, to the private establishments How the Rebels Despoiled the the navy yards shall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interests, to the private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective sards, to be regulated by the commandante, subject to the revision Virginians. regulated by the commandants, subject to the and approval of the Secretary of the Navy." LINE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY. THE PEOPLE OF LEESBURG ROBBED OF THE

NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

of this section of country are constantly applying

for passes to cross the river to visit their relations

residing in Leesburg and vicinity for the purpose

FROM CENTREVILLE.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT PARIS.

FORT HENRY, Tenn., March 12 .- A battalion of

United States troops, comprising the First Nebraska

attacked a force of the rebels, six hundred strong,

this morning, defeating them and taking possession of the town of Paris; but being apprised that a large force of the rebels were within a few hours'

marching distance, they retired, bringing away a

Company A lest five men killed, among them a

umber of prisoners.

ergeant major.

inforce them.

wagons.

Union feeling predominates.

Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, reported from the Naval Committee a bill regulating the grades of the line officers of the navy. PRESENTS FROM SIAM. POOLESVILLE, Md., March 12 .- The inhabitants

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the custody of the letter and presents from the King of Sism. PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF REBELLIOUS

Mr. ASULEY (Rep.), of Obio, from the committee on Territories, reported a luft providing temporary provi-sional Governments over the districts of the country in rebellion against the United States. The Prosident is authorized to take possession and institute such Govern-ments with the aid of the military and naval power; Go-vernors, &c., aro to be appointed, and legislative assem-blies and courts established, to continue till the people form new State Governments MINORITY BEPORTS. of carrying them supplies of all kinds, of which they have been completely despoiled by the rebel force in their retreat. Sugar, tea, coffee, boots, shoes, and clothing of all kinds, are difficult to obtain there. Coffee is selling at \$1.50 per pound ; sugar at 50 cents; unbleached muslins at 90 cents a vard. &c. The farmers have also been robbed

form new State Governments MINORITY BEPORTS. Mr. CRAVENS (D.), of Indiana, from the same com-mittee, submitted a minority report, which takes the ground that the above bill provides that Congress has power to exclude certuin States from the Union, and hold them in colonial dependence and vassalage till they are preadmitted; in other words, that the Union may be dis-solved by act of Congress—an assumption as absurd and fatal as that a State can annul its allogiance to the Union by State Action. This bill fuither is impracticable in its details, and inccofilery and equally repulsive to the prin-ciples of justice and humanity as to the Constitution. Mr. HARDING (U), of Kentacky, also submitted a minority view of the committee, asying that there is atuals reason for bolleving that the armed rebellion will be speedly subdued and but down. Tha bill, at a single blow, strikers at the existence of eleven States. It is in effect an ordinance of Secession. It strikes down the (constitution and dissolves the Government. It is in-ercipistent with sound policy; utterly at war with re-ligion and humanity; sud, hence, the minority enter thir most exment and solution protest against it. Mr. FLONLETON (Dem., of Obio, said : Mr Speak-er-—This hill ought to be entitied "A bill to dissolve the funion, and to absolish the Constitution of the United Struction of either, I move to lay the bill on the table, and ut that motion I tak the yeas and nays, which were or-dered. The bill was tabled—reas 65, nays 56—as follows: of their teams. One man complains that twentysix horses were taken from him, and 7,000 bushes Fifty one of the male residents were impressed and carried off, some of them being bound hand and foot. All of them refused to carry their arms which were mostly shot-guns collected from the inhabitants, and were carried in their stolen Secession has had its day here, and a strong

CENTREVILLE, March 12 - There is nothing of

The bill was tabled—yeas 65, nays 56—as follows :

 
 Ancons (Dem.)
 Granger (Rep.)
 Perry (Dem.)

 Bailey (Dem.), Party (Dem.)
 Grider U.)
 Phelps (R.), Odl.

 Biddle (Dem.)
 Gurlay (Rep.)
 Portsr (Rep.)

 Blair (Rep.), Mo
 Haight (Dem.)
 Rice (R.), Mass.

 Blair (Loy.), Va.
 Hardisou (U.)
 Richardson (D.)

 Brown (U.), Va.
 Harrisou (Union)
 Sheffield (U.)
 Biair (Rep.), Mo Biair (U.), Va. Brown (U.), Va. Harrisou (Union) Browne (U.), R I. Harrisou (Union) Calvert (U.) Casay (Dem.) Cobb (Dem.) Cobb (Dem.) Colb (Dem.) Colb (Dem.) Corning (Dem.) Corning (Dem.) McKnipht (Rep.) Cravens (Dem.) Sheffield (U) Shellabarger (B.) Shiel (Rep teele (D.). N.Y Thomas (E. JARS Thomas (U.), M Train (Rep) Ward (Dan.) Webstor (U.) Wheeler (Rep.) Whate (D.), Obic Wikitife (U.), Wood (Dam.) Cravens (Dem.) Grisfield (U.) Crittenden (U.) Mallory (U.) May (Dem.) Menzies (U.) Morris (D.) Crittendeu (U Delano (Rep.) Nioring (D.) Nixon (Rep.) Noble (Dem.) Noell (Dem.) Norton (Dem.) Pendleton (Dem.) Diven (Rep.) Dunlap (U.) Dunn (Rep.) English (Dem.) Fisher (Union) Wood (Dem.) NAYS. ; NAYS. Edwards (Rep.) Eliot (Rep.) Fessenden (Rep.) Franchot (Rep.) Frank (Rep.) Pike (Rep.) Pomerøy (Rep.) Bice (Røp.), Mø. Riddle (Røp.) Boldins (B.), N.H Aldrich (Rep.) Arnold (Rep.) Ashley (Rep.) Baker (Bep.) 

 Baxter (Bep.)
 Prack (Bep.)
 Rolins (E.), N. Ĥ,

 Beaman (Rep.)
 Hale (Rep.)
 Sargeant (Rep.)

 Bingham (Rep.)
 Hale (Rep.)
 Sargeant (Rep.)

 Bingham (Rep.)
 Hale (Rep.)
 Sargeant (Rep.)

 Binke (Rep.)
 Hurching (Rep.)
 Sloan (Nep.)

 Binke (Rep.)
 Hurching (Rep.)
 Sloan (Nep.)

 Butke (Rep.)
 Hurching (Rep.)
 Storong (Rep.)

 Butke (Rep.)
 Kellogg (B.) Mich.
 Trowbridge (Ih)

 Chamberlain (R.)
 Kellogg (B.) Mich.
 (Rep.)

 Clark (Rep.)
 Laoming (Rep.)
 Walton (R.), Me.

 Conkling, R red. A.
 Lovejoy (Rep.)
 Walton (R.), Me.

 Conkling, R (Rep.)
 Michell (Bep.)
 Walton (Rep.)

 Gutter (Rep.)
 Michell (Bep.)
 Worester (Rep.)

 Duell Rep.)
 Morrill (Rep.) Me.
 Worester (Rep.)

 Buegerton (Rep.)
 Morrill (Rep.) Mall SUZONA.
 Mr. ASHLEY (Rop.), from the Committee on Territo 
 Baxter (Bep.)

## A second battalion, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Patrick, crossed the river to day to re-Mr. ASHLEY (Rep.), from the Committee on Territo-ies, reported a bill to provide a temporary Government or Arizona.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. THE TAX BILL The House then went into Committee of the Whole on he state of the Union on the tax sill, Mr. C.Max in the WASHINGTON, March 12, 1862.

Chair. ISSUE OF BONDS AND NOTES-THE TAX BILL

PETITION. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, presented the petition of citizens of Kentucky asking Cougress to turn a deaf ear to all schemes of emancipation and turn their atten n to saving the country CASE OF MR. POWELL.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Juli-clary Committee, reported back the resolution for the ex-pulsion of Mr. Powell, with a recommendation against its passage. LIEUTENANT WORDEN.

ISCIF OF BONDS AND NO (FSS-THE TAX BILL. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, from the Com-mittee of Ways and Means, said they had authorized the issue of bonds and notes in all forms during the present Congress to the amount of \$850,000,000. The appro-priations for 1862 are nearly \$316,000,000. The appro-priations for 1862, our indebtedness will be nice or ton hundred millions. To pay the interest on this will re-quire sixty or seventy millions annually. Our ordinary expenses cannot, under any circumstances, be less than sixty millions per year, and the military establishment after the rebellion will likely require twenty-five millions beyond that amount. The financial measures in contam-plation will yield even more than is necessary to meet the wants of the treasury. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, offered a joint reso-lution expressing the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Worden and the officers and sailors under him. Laid wants of the treasury. In the preparation of the tax bill, the committee looked POSSESSION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY-

it the condition of the several States as well as that of he United States, so that they all might together act armoniously. The United States has a right to de-He also introduced a bill to authorize the Presi-ke possession of cortain property. Referred. PANAMA AND ASPINWALL MAILS.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem.) introduced a bill to repeal all laws preventing forcign vessels from carrying mails to Panama and Aspinwall.

swept away. In the course of his remarks he alluded to John Brown as "the old man who had stood firm upon the altar of his trial," and said if these traitors hare dipied their hands in the od man's block, het them pay the penalties of their crimes under the laws of the en-tire people. re people. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

1

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1802 SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, by the Speaker. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hay, of the Lutheran Church. PETITIONS.

PETITIONS. Mr. CONNELL presented screnteen petitions from citizens of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards of Philadelphia, in favor of the incorporation of the Frank-ford and Philadelphia Passonger Ballway; also, remon-strances from mechanics, builders, and others, of Phila-delphia, against extending the provisions of the lien law. Mr. KINSBY, a petition from stockholders of the Mil-ford and Bichland Turnpike Company, for an alteration of their charter.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

KEPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. PENNEY, (Judiclary.) as committed, the bill relative to the election of members of Connci from the rural wards of Philadelphia. Also, as committed, the bill relative to the railroad in-debtedness of the city of Alicgheny. Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia (Forporations), as com-mitted, the supplement to the act incorporating the Bo-liance Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Mr. CLYMEH (same), the supplement to the Columbia Coal and Iron Company. Mr. LOWBY (same), with a nogatiyn recommenda-tion, the bill to repeat the 3d section of the act of 1866, relative to foreign insurance companies. Mr. MCULUKE (Bairoade), with amendmient, the supplement to the Philadelphia and Readlug Italroad Company. Mr. MCULUKE (same), the hill to incorporate the

Company. Mr. NICHQLS (same), the bill to incorporate the Raston and i on Hill Railroad Company. Baston and 1 on Hill Hailroad Company. Mr. CONNELL (Finance), as committed, the bill re-lative to the payment of interest on the dobt of the Com-

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MOTT, a bill to incorporate the Pennaylvania. Slate and Mineral Paint Comparate the Pennaylvania. Mr. 0.0NN KLL, a supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, relativo to certain officers. Mr. ROUGHTER, a bill enabling the guardian of the minor children of Wm. Cohmap, deceased, to sell real

estate. Mr. SEBRILL, a bill to incorporate the Delaware

Steam Tug and Transportation Company. Mr. KINSEY, a bill to extend the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Warminster, Bucks county.

Fire Insurance Company of Warminstor, Bucks county. BILLS (ONSIDERED, &c. On medion of Mr. NicHOLS, the bill to authorize the arrest of professional thieves and burglars in Philadelphia was considered and passed. On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the bill making Wil-humport the aleas of holding the Neutron during the

liamsport the place of holding the Northern dustrict of the Supreme Court was taken up. Mr. MGCIURE Seried in amendment consolidating the several districts of the Supreme Court at Philadel-

phia. Mr. BOUGHTER moved to amend the amendment by substituting Harrisburg for Philadelphia. After discussion, the subject was postponed for the presont.

Dread the second on, recomm Adjourned

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNUT SESSION: The special order of the afternoon session was the joint resolution in reference to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The smendoment proposed by Mr. CLYMER was lost. On Mr. JOHNSON'S amendment, instructing our Se-nators to vote for a resolution similar to that proposed by the President in his recent message, the syst and nose were required. The ayes were 21, and the nose nore.

The vole was then taken on the question of the algo-lishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, sud was

lishment of staver) in the District of Countries, say was as follows: Arss-Messers. Benson, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Ha-milton, Hirst, Hiestand, Imbree, Irlah, Johnson, Ketch-um, Landon, Lawrence, Lowry, McClure, Merdith, Nicholls, Penney, Robertson, Swrill, Smith (Philadel-phia), Warton, and Hall,

NATS=Blesses, Climer, Grawford, Donovan, Glate, Kinsey, Mott, Smith, Stein, Lamberton. The resolution accordingly passed.

Adjourned. HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M., Hon. John Bowe, Speaker, In the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ganzt. MILITARY BILL.

Prayer by the iter, Ganza, MILITARY BILL. "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims" was taken up. It reads as follows: SETION 1. He if enacted, dc., That the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Adjutant General, and the Quar-termaster General shall be a board, any two of whom ahall form a quorum, to whom all claims contracted for the sublistence, clothine, travsportation, or organization of our volunteers, as well as all claims for rent or dama-ges at exampments or quarters of volunteers, under or-ders of authorized officers of this State, shall be aubmit-ted, with power to take testimumy, whose report, accompa-nied by the evidence, shall be returned by them to the Auditor General for his approval or disapproval, whose decision shall be final and conclusive, and the Auditor General is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the State Tressurer for the singutafilowed in each case: Provided, That no higher prices shall be al-lowed than has been paid for the stricten go of May, A. D. 1800, by apy military officers in good faith with clitizons of this fixed, may in their discretion be prod of under contract by the State: and provided further, That so-much as may, in the judgment of said board, be dae apon any contract made prior to the 15th day of May, A. D. 1800, by apy military officers in good faith with clitizons of this fixed, may in their discretion be prod on due proof of such contract, or so much as may in their judgment be the true value of the goods or merchandings on pur-

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.-The bill to authorize the arrest of liffe said the resolution was unconstitutional, professional thieves and burglars in this city was

The bill relative to the payment of the interest on the State debt was taken up and recommitted. House -The act relative to the payment of certain military claims was taken up and passed. It will be found in fall in our Liegislative reports. The resolution relative to the apportionment of the State was amended so as to provide for the appointment of a committee of nine, who shall report a bill on the subject.

A bill was introduced to reduce the Legislative and other expenses of the Government.

The Evacuation of Manassas Junction. The despatches from Manassas Junction indicate that the enemy have for a considerable period been making systematic attempts to deceive us in regard to the strength of that position, and that a large portion of the troops formerly stationed there were withdrawn some time ago. There is a striking conduct coming campaigns upon the basis of an trast between the complete knowledge the agreement with the Breckinridge Democracy, rebels have, from the outset, obtained of and of opposition to President Lincoln and his all the military movements made within our lines, and the state of blissful ignorance in which many of our generals appear to be in regard to the operations of the rebel forces. It must be conceded that, as spies, they have shown an immeasurable superiority over us; and it is difficult to believe that the usual mili- arms: I do not believe that this is their purtary preparations for gaining a clear insight pose. Indeed, all their interests are against into the operations of our adversaries have not been much neglected. one from which they cannot soon recover, is,

It is conjectured that Gordonsville is the point to which the main portion of the rebel I suggest, entirely beyond controversy. army have fallen back, and there, perhaps, they have been busily engaged for months in completing fortifications similar in character to these they recently abandoned. Their chief hope of preventing our triumphant march to their capital must be based on a successful resistance at that point. It may be their plan now to make Bull Run bear the same relation to some new stronghold as Centreville bore to Bull Run in July. A few days more, however, will clear up all these doubts and enable us to form a definite idea of their plans and purposes.

### Lesson in the Art of War.

The conflict between the mailed war-steamers Merrimac and Monitor will undoubtedly have the effect of largely increasing the taxation of all maritime Powers-especially those of Europe. What took place in Hampton Roads, on Saturday, has shown the immense superiority of powerful iron-plated war-steamers over the old wooden war-vessels. England used | large omnibus with four horses, and stowing away to boast of her " wooden walls," but steam has gone far to equalize modern navies, and now, when applied to mailed vessels, a new system of naval warfare may be said to have been fairly initiated. The first practical experiment was made on Saturday, when the Merrimac drove daylight into the sturdy sides of the Cumberland. A better-built iron-clad vessel arrived on the scene of contest so opportunely, that the interposition of Providence in our favor is clearly to be perceived, and, in turn, the Monitor repulsed and injured the Merrimac. From this time, iron-clad steamers will supersede all other war vessels all over the world. This is the lesson in the art of war which the engagement of last Saturday has given to the nations.

THE systematic and apparently concerted attack upon the Hon. GE. RGE BANCROFT, by the leading Democratic journals, evidences the ve-Breckinridge faction regard even the mildest opponents of slavery. Mr. BANCROFT, it will be remembered, in his celebrated oration, delivered in New York on the 22d of February, referred our existing troubles to pro-slavery fanaticism, and advocated abolition rather than disunion, if the alternatives were presented. The disaffected journalists at once mutinied and the distinguished historian has been sub-

jected to the most malevolent stricture and abuse. It needs no further proof that these disorganizers of the Democratic party are covert enemies to the Union and the friends of the Union, and so wedded to the maintenance and

extension of slavery, that the success of our

truce They took compensate the people of the consentin States for their slaves. Ex-Governor Wick-REPORTED SKIRMISH

A skirmish is reported to have taken place to-day nea New Market Bridge. A heavy smoke was seen in tha and talked as if the President desires to force lirection about noon, and the reports of cannon were Kentucky to accept that which was left endistinctly heard. THE TELEGRAPH tirely to her own free choice. Mr. Crittenden followed in the same strain. The whole move-The submarine cable, connecting this point with th rest of the United States, was successfully laid on Sunment of the Border-State men and the Breck-

day, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Heiss, from the inridge men in the House was to place them steamer Thomas J-fferson, Captain Evans. The depth of water along the line of cable varies from forty to fifty wholly in the wrong, and to consolidate the Reeet. After the cable was brought ashore a trench was publicans, without exception, in favor of the President's proposition. It is due to Mr. dug in the sand, conmencing at low-water mark, to a tepth of about six feet. In this the cable is laid for some Fisher, of Delaware, to say that he endorsed distance to meet the land wire from the General's head Mr. Lincoln's message heartily, and that widequarters, and the connection with Washington was mad at five o'clock. Its timely completion has calmed man ly differing from Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, an analous heart by the news of the success of the Moni who, after professing to be in favor of the re-

shown itself outside of Sewell's Point

ay the salvation of all on the point.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

solution, retreated into the ranks of its ene-But thereby hangs a tale. On Sunday night your cor respondent wrote a despatch, containing a full account of the doings of the day, but upon calling at headquar mies, he solved the question of the cost of gradual emancipation by repeating the idea of the President, that the money spent in a half ters, it was not allowed to be sent. The other correspo dents received the same answer, and the only despate day in the present war would richly pay for permitted to go over the wires, was the meagre one of th every slave in the State of Delaware. If the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Border State men in Congress expect to con-

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. As soon as possible the official list of killed and wounded will be made out. THE ZOUAVE.

Administration, after having been opposed and The tug gunboat Zonave blew up her boiler during oppressed by the one, and encouraged and the action. I did not hear of any one being hurt. strengthened by the other, they can do no-

THE WHILLDIN, OF PHILADELPHIA, BLOWN UP. It was the W. Whilldin, of Philavelphia, that re eived a rebel shell in her boller, and not the Waitchall. as reported. It entered on her port side, near the storn and passed upward into the boner, which partially expluded, tearing the after-cabin to pieces. She left-Baltimore last night in tow of the Adelaide. WEATHER.

The day is beautifully clear, and the rebel camps and barracks on Oraney Island are plainly visible to the eye. With a good glass the bayonets of the robel sontries can be seen as they pace up and down the streets of the camp.

THE UNION GUN. Captain Frank Buchanan, whose death is to day The Union twelve inch rifled gun was tried early on reported, was a grandson of Governor McKean, of Suidsy morning. Three shots were fired. The gun was set at its full elevation of 28 degrees. The first shot Pennsylvania. On the marriage of his mother to Dr. Buchanan, of Maryland, she removed to Balas fired with 40 pounds of powder, and the time of flight of the shot was 32 seconds. The other two wer timore, where all her children were born. When very young the children came to Philadelphia, fired with 50 pounds, each time of flight 38 seconds. The fun was pointed down the bay, and the onormous shot, they were educated, and some of them have weighing 505 pounds, could be distinctly seen as it rushed whistling through the air, screaming like an unchained made this city their home ever since. On the inau-guration of President Lincoln, Captain Frank Buchsnan held the responsible post of comemen.

TED STATES SHIP " VERMONT."

#### mandant of the Washington navy yard, and LETTER FROM NEW YORK. was surrounded by a nest of young Southern officers. One of his daughters married an efficer attached to the yard, and the President and all the Cabinet officers attended the wedding,

OCCASIONAL.

little dreaming that Buchanan was at heart a traitor. On the day the Massachusetts regiment was attacked in Baltimore, this deceitful rebel and his newly-fiedged son-in-law sent in their resignations and immediately left the city He chartered a his family made for Baltimore, and thence by boat

thing better than by agreeing now to any

terms that may be offered by the rebels in

such a fraternization; but that they took a

step backward on Monday and Tuesday, and

The Traitor Buchapan.

sailed to the Eastern Shore, where he had a farm. Finding Maryland did not secede, he sent a piteous appeal to the Secretary of the Navy to e restored to his command, but his application was spurned by the President. After spending a few months in that State, he sought employment in the Secession kingdom, and was received with open arms. The truth is that Frank Buchanan could not live

in his accustomed style without the pay that he had in a panic given up ; and having eight or ten grown up daughters around him, one of his motives n stealing across our lines was, doubtless, to obtain some of the Confederate scrip to clothe and feed his family.

#### MR. J. E. MURDOCH, the distinguished actor, whose readings in Philadelphia, a few evenings

ince, created such a furore, will give a reading of selections from Shakspeare. Dickens, and other popular authors, in Willard's Hall. Washington, this evening. On Saturday, Mr. Murdoch will hemence and vindictiveness with which the read T. Buchanan Reed's new poem at the same place. The citizens of Washington have a rich treat in store for them, and no doubt Willard's Hall will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

> GOTTSCHALK'S LAST APPRARANCE .- The closing concert of this great planist will take place at the Academy of Music next Saturday night, and in addition the celebrated opera of "Betly," which was very successful last season, will be performed with all the choruses and orchestral accompaniments. Miss Hinkley, Brignoli, and Susini will appear in the leading rôles. Mr. Gottschalk will play some new norceaux.

WE ARE INDERTED to Hon. Thomas S. Fernon. editor of the United States Railroad and Mining Register, for a copy of his annual Coal Register for 1861, which contains much valuable information in regard to the trade during the year in that valuable tain the leading part herself, and the piece will be pre-sented with all the exterior appliances necessary to in-Pennsylvania product. MR. GOUGH'S LECTURES .--- We have been requested to state that holders of tickets for Mr. Gough's lectures will observe the following: Reserved seats will enter on Broad street; stage and orchestra seats on Locust street, farthest door west of Broad, and unreserved sents on Locust street. first door west of Broad. LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &C .and denationalize them. And the example of The attention of purchasers is requested to the Mr. BANCROFT will not be in vain; the ancient large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, hosiery, linen goods, hoop skirts, and fancy articles, embracing about 700 lots woollens, worsteds, linens, cottons, and silks, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 e'clock, triots to unite the once powerful and glorious the sale to be continued, without intermission, nearly all day, by J. B. Myers & Co., auctioneers Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. PIANOS ! PIANOS ! !-George Steck (Now York)

state that those who left on Sunday-about 20,000 men-have all gone toward Richmond. I forbear comment upon this extraordinary statement, and hope it is not well founded.

> How Long has Manassas been Evacuated ? An officer reports to several Senators to-day that Manassas has been evacuated by the rebels over a month, and other authorities endorsed the general despatch published to-day. But this can hardly be true in the main. As our correspondent stated in his despatch from Centreville vesterday, it is evident that they have been sending away troops ever since BEAUREGARD left Manassas; but the general evacuation did not take place until Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, as the evidences of a panic are everywhere presented. They left army wagons, an epgine, and other valuables, which they had

not time to destroy. Their course on the lower Potomac shows that they ran. Occupation of Winchester-A Skirmish

takes Place-The Rebels Retreat to Strasburg. A despatch from Berryville, Va., received to night, says that our troops have occupied Winchester. Va., the rebels retreating to Strasburg. There was a slight skirmish on our troops entering the

town, but the particula's are not given. Oath of Allegiance in Foreign Countries. Senator SUNNER introduced a bill in the Sanate This is an ingenious method of raising a volunteer to-day providing that every citizen of the United army. States in foreign countries, before receiving a pass Fort, or any authentication thereof, from any representative of the United States abroad, shall be required, during the present rebellion, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, provided for by the act of August,6, 1861; and the representatives of the United States abroad, authorized to issue such passports, are empowered to administer

#### the oath Pacific Mails.

Senator LATUAN introduced a bill in the Senate to day repealing the act which prohibited foreign steamers from carrying the mails and merchandise from New York to Aspinwall, and providing that they may take such freight and the United States mails, and receive proper compensation for the latter from the Post Office Department. Such goods are to enter duty free at Aspinwall if conveyed across the isthmus in unbroken packages.

Hou. Wm. E. Lehman.

In the published list of yeas and nays in the House yesterday, on the resolution recommended by the President in his special message, the name of Hon. W. E. LEHMAN, Representative in Congress from the First (Pennsylvania) Congressional dis-

trict, was omitted. He voted for the resolution. THAM IN GOOD HUMOR-THE PRESIDENT'S MES being the only Democrat in the House, with the SAGE-A HAPPY FAMILY-DESCENT ON THE GAM-BLERS-THE HOOPED-SKIRT MAKERS' PROTESTexception of W. G. BROWN, of Rhode Island, who voted that way. To compliment a man for merely doing his duty is to indicate THEATRICALS-BANCROFT'S ORATION-THE UNI NEW YORK, March 12, 1862. that such an example is rare, and in the The fact that there is no near prospect of the Merriman present case, this is the fact, so far as the leaders of or, according to the rebel vernacular, the Virginia paying a visit to our hospitable bay, our victory at Pea Ridge, and our quiet occupation of Manassas, was joy he Democracy are concerned. Mr. LEHMAN voted is favor of the fair and equitable suggestions of the President, and, in so doing, arrayed himself against chough for one day. So we grew jubliant. Every flag the most of those who claim to be Democratic expowas given to the breeze, while the brilliant sunsh nents. For this he deserves credit, as he boldly smiled over us, saying, as it were, " Be happy." Yes there is some sadness in reference to the disappointment takes the responsibility. It should be cheerfully

### awarded to him.

of our Potomac army in their having had no fight. In reference to the President's message on emancipa-Hon. J. W. Grimes. tion. the American Baptist begins a long and interesting Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, member of the Comeditorial in the following exultant phrase : " Happy era nittee on Naval Affairs, is generally and deservedwhen the Tribune and Herald and World and Post, and ly complimented, because of his early and vigorous all the other great antagonisms of New York journalism, can unite upon the same measure, and applaud the same support of iron-elad steamers for the public service. In this he was energetically sustained by Commoutterances on the great subject which has been to then so long a source of strife. We hardly expected that 1862 dore JOE SMITH chief of the Bureau of Yards and would have brought such a millennium as this. Presilent Lincoln is, indeed, a wonder-worker ; surely, no other man could have brought such discordant elements into unison of opinion on the mode of treating slavery." The ladies of Missouri have purchased a sword in this city for Mejor General Halleck. Its cost was \$460. It has been forwarded to St. Louis.
Our Metropolitan Police aredoing excellent service this week in pouncing upon gambling houses, when they are in full blast. Yesterday four merchants were captured in one of the most fashionable gambling deus in the city, and two of them held to bail. To account for this wide-este attack upon the gamblers, it may be stated that there is now in this city a getleman (onco of fortune) who resided in gambling houses. Under a determination to be revenged upon that heartless craft, he is going the rounds bere and giving necessary information to the police, who are under special orders to go where his points. For the sake of his family, he has requested his name hot to be used. He is doing a good work.
My information relative to the motering they resolved to remonstrate with the Government against the heavy tax to be langed upon the state diste has gone on to Washington to present their remonstrance to the Government against the heavy tax to the large houses to be involved to 20,000 persons are campled in this businese; who will return far tex will full upon the labor; that for his open stated thear the direct tax will full upon the labor; that for big be indexed to 20,000 persons are campled in this businese is divident exceed neavity, and the Government get nothing?" It appears that for more disterer yeas distributed among a thousand small makers who the heavery say at housand small makers who that the direct tax will fash one dister for the large houses to be taxed neavity, and the businese to be taxed neavity, and the businese is the the one into fash.
To night the gring season, et the winter fared, will anster stat from the Upit would have brought such a millennium as this. President Lincoln is, indeed, a wonder-worker: surely, no other Docks, and father of the gallant Llout. Swirn, killed while in command of the Congress, in the late naval engagement off Fortress Monroe. It is a fact, not pleasant to state, but which should be recorded as a part of history, that the efforts of uch men as GRIMES and SMITH have been steadi- place. ly resisted by some of the ablest officers in the navy, who have contended, not only against the practicability of iron-clad steamers, but have delared that they could be successfully opposed by the old floating, wooden walls. It was this opinion, deeply grounded in the minds of these leading men, that led us into the mistake of underrating the Mer imac.

#### The Acquia Creek Batteries Evacuated-Route to Richmond Open.

By an arrival at the navy yard to-day, it was as certained that the rebel batteries at Acquia creek were evacuated yesterday morning, whether per manently or not there are no means of ascertaining. Gen. FREMONT will return to Washington either this evening or to-morrow morning. The repairs have already been commenced on the bridges injured by the rebels at Bull Run, and the probability is that the railroad to Manassas will be in running order this week.

The Monitor a Government Vessel.

General McClellan.

It is not true, as stated in some of the papers, that the Monitor is the property of Captain Ence-SON. It was constructed upon his plan, and paid 0. Van Horn, also of the Eighth Infantry, who for out of the fund set apart some months ago by Congress. The work upon the Monitor began at last summer, have been paroled to return home, the same time with the Mystic, in New York, and and arrived in Richmond on Sunday night. Capt. Phineas A. Sprague, of Lowell, Massachu the great iron-clad monster now in course of consetts, having resigned the office of provest marshal struction at Kensington.

W LINE OF DEFENCE TO BE ESTAI

EMANCIPATION RESOLUTION. The joint resolution of the Bone, tendering the aid of he United States to certain States, &c. (being the Presi-ent's emancipation resolution), was referred to the lonmittee on the Judiclary. GEN, LEE NOMINATED AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### [Special Despatch to The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12. Generals Pillow and Floyd have been suspended from their commands by Jeff Davis, until a more satisfactory account is given of the Fort Donelson affair.

Rebel Trophies of the Late Naval Battle. The flag of the frigate Congress, and the sword of her commander, are in possession of the rebel Navy Department. Cotton Tabooed.

The rebel Congress has passed an act recommending planters not to raise a cotton crop, but to devote their soil and labor to the growing of provisions, etc.

A C. S. Supreme Court, etc. The rebel Senate has passed an act organizing a Supreme Court. Governor Letcher has issued a

proclamation transferring the drafted men to volunteer organizations, if they desire the change.

The Monitor.

Everything is quiet. The Monitor has steam up, and is ready for any emergency. The "emergency" will not be likely to show herself here again for some time to come. [Despatch to the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12 .- A rebel flag of truce was sent down from Craney Island to-day with an officer of the French corvette Gassindi who went to Norfolk a few days since. We find the following items of news in the Norfolk papers :

In the House of Representatives on Monday a resolution was passed advising the planters to withdraw from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and devote their energies to raising provisions and cattle, hogs and sheep. On Tuesday, a vote of thanks was passed to Capt.

Buchanan, and his officers and crew, for their gallantry in the late action in Hampton Roads. The Senate has passed a bill to organize the Supreme Court.

The President sent a message to Congress yesterday, stating that he had suspended Generals Floyd and Pillow from their commands, until they could give more satisfactory accounts of their action at Fort Donelson. The President is dissatisfied with their reports. The message states that "neither of them says that reinforcements were asked for, nor do they show that the position could not have been evacuated, and a whole army saved, as well as a part of it. It is also not shown by what authority two senior generals abandoned their responsibility, by transferring the command to a jubler officer." The city of Petersburg and the surrounding ten

miles of country have been placed under martial law, as well as Richmond and Norfolk. The Richmond Examiner of yesterday says! Considerable uncasiness is manifested by the public on account of the reports of our forces falling back from Manassas and the Upper Potomac Positive assurance is given that these movements have not been made on account of the pressure of the enemy, but are purely strategio. General

Johnston has the confidence of the Administration, and it is certain that a new line of defence will be organized. The points have not been selected, but it is thought probable that the line of defence will extend from Staunton to Gordonsville. A depot of provisions is now being established at the latter

The Examiner contains a severe article against Governor Letcher, of Virginia, for his recent proclamation calling upon the whole body of the militia to turn out, designating it as fraudulent and mis-chievous, and as calculated to breed disloyalty. The proclamation is declared to have been entirely

unnecessary in view of all the facts. It is reported that the nomination of General Les as the commanding general of the army was sent to the Senate on Monday.

be Senate on Monday. Charles Williams, of Fredericksburg, and Samuel P. Carreet, of Washington City, were arrested for disloyalty in Richmond on Monday. A new theatre is to be built in Richmond. It is

designed to make it four stories in height, and have it completed by July. The Mesilla Times, of the 28th ult, gives the report of a revolution in New Mexico against the

Federal authority. It states that M. A. Otero is at the head of the movement, and that Brig. Gen. Sibley has been applied to for assistance.

J. V. Bamford, major of the Sixth Intantry and brevet lieutenant colonel of the United States army; Z R. Blise, of the Eighth Infantry, and J. surrendered to Major General Van Dorn in Texas,

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES. The House passed the bill authorizing the appointment f commissioners to meet commissioners from Great or commissioners to meet commissioners from Great Britain and France, for the purpose of adopting measures for the protection of the fisheries on the coust of New-foundland, and appropriating \$3,000 to carry the act into effect. INDEMNIFICATION OF CITIZENS.

the context The United States has a right to de-mand whatever may be necessary to sustain its public credit, honor, and existence as a nation. The bill is not a personal or party measure, but one imperiously de-manded by the general welfare. It was for Con-gress to judge how much of it should be rejected or permanently retained. That the committee had shown a disposition to be just to every interest would not be questioned. Many intelligent gentlemen had been before the committee and given valuable inbeen hefore the committee and given valuable in-formation touching nearly the whole range of objects on which the House was now called to legislate. In a very few instances had any asked to be exonerated or exempted from the payment of their proper share for the sustenance of the Government. But the committee cought to avoid extremes, preferring to levy duties on a large number of objects rather than to confine them to a parrow field. He proceeded at length to explain the various sections of the bill, showing the effects of the tax ACCEPTANCE OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS. On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to accept the moneys appropriated by cortain States for the payment of volunteers was taken up and passed. PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF THE ABMY. On motion of Mr. WILSON (Bep.), of Massachusetts, the bill to define the pay and emoluments of the army was ta'en up. Mr. FESENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, opposed the pro-vision reducing the salaries for service in the army and pavy, or in any services for the Government, tea per

navy, or in any services for the Govern and, ten per Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, also opposed the provision. He was not willing to reduce the salary of members of Congress. He thought they did not get too much now, and he did not thick it just to cut down the payment of the soliders who are in the arms. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshirs, thought there was no use in sitting here in great trouble and croaking because the country was going to be rained. If we will only pass the tax bill, the people will sweep away our financies difficulty as soon as the army will the rebcls, if we cuty let them fight. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, thought that if we strike off the port cut, now, then the tax of three per Licenses of all kinds. Licenses of all kinds. Linsed oil, lard oil, etc. Candles and somp. Petroleum and coal oil.

Leaf tohacco in the loyal States and Vir-5,000,000 ginta, 288,000,000 lbs...... Manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars, 60,000,000 lbs..... 3,000,000 2,500,000

we strike off ten per ceut, now, then the tax of three per cent, in the tax bill will be nonst to a large class. We could make large saving in many cases where we are now largely extravagant. He had tried in vain to get some limit put to the numbers of the army, sepcially the ca-Boots and sboes. Hats, caps, bonnets, clocks, pins, shirts, bb.brellas, etc.

limit put to the numbers of the army, especially the ca-vary force. Mr. HALE said the Senate were all agreed that econo-my was recessary, but when we came to any particular cess then we disagreed. It was either too annit to too large. He was in favor of adopting some measure, and have it apply to themselves, but he was op-posed to any exception in favor of the President, and to the judges of the Supreme and District Courts, lie thought we would thus make them oflous in the start of the people, and thought the judges would repel any desire to be excepted in this way. If we intend to go to the peo-ple and ask them to bear the burdens of the war, we must first begin the scarifice ourselves and show some de-sire to put our hands in our own pockets and belp to bear up the burdes. He moved to amond so as to read utability the pay. Luk, etc...... Coffee, ginger, spices, etc..... 

lasses, confectionery, etc ...... Gas..... Rectified and adulterated spirits, wines, vinegar, etc..... Slaughtered cattle, sheep, and hoge......

Auction sales..... Telegraph companies..... Railroade, ferrice, steamboats, and omni-

Minin be brief a take to the per court, dot, instant of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, thought the pay of volunteers was not too large—not so large as many of them received vefore the war. The great mass of the privates pro working to day for less than they earned before. This bill would not touch the pay of privates. Mr. Hale's amendment was disagreed to—yeas 17, nays 53.

6.000.000 23. A vote was then taken on the motion to strike out the sinth szetion, which provides a doduction of two, per cent. on all salarice paid by the Government, excepting that of the President, Vice President, and judges, and

1.000.000 say \$40,000,00 alaries—say \$40,000,000...... anufactures, not included in above..... 30.000.000

Total from internal revouue...... 101.925.800 12.000.000 From direct tax Revenue from imports.....

Henderson (U.) King (Res.) Lane (Rep.), Iud. Wado (Rep.) Lane (R ) Kansas. Pomeroy (Rep.) Wiley (Union) Wisou (R ), Mass. Wright (Union.) Chandler (Rep.) [King (Rep.), Iud. Wado (Rep.) Davis (Union) Lane (Rep.), Iud. Wado (Rep.) Doolitte (Rep.) Lane (R ) Kansas Wiley (Union) Doolitte (Rep.) [Wisou (R ), Mass. Hale (Rep.) [Powerly (Rep.] [Wisou (R ), Mass. Harlan (Rep.) [Sherman (Rep.]] There being a the voie, the Vice President voted in the Inter being a by Vote, in vice vice in the vice water in the negative, so iho provision is retained. After a 'urther discussion, the bill was passed—y€as 37, pays 2, viz : Messrs Hennedy and McDougal. On the motion of Mr. MORBILL (Bep ), the bill for the release of persons held to service or labor in the Dis-

Several amendments were reported from the comdaveholders." Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, in response to & remark respecting him, said he wanted slavery to cease at the expiration of the war if it could constitutional

mittee and adopted. Mr. MORBILL offered an emendment, providing a punishment for kidnapping. Adopted. Also, an amendment repealing all the laws of Mary-land, or of the District, inconsistent with the act. be done. Mr. WADSWORTH resumed, saying that the Presi

Also, an amendment representing at the town of many-land, or of the District, inconsistent with the set. Adopted. Mr. DAVIS (Derm.) offered an amendment that all per-sona liberated under the act shall be colonized out of the United States, and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for this purpose. He said if these negrees are liberated they will become lazy and vagabonds, and be a pest to the community—worse than criminals—and any power that assumes to liberate the slaves establishes inevi-tably a war between the races, which will end in emigra-tion or extenmination. They had about two hundred and twen.y-five thoused slaves in Kentucky. If this Govern-ment under takes to liberate them it while poople will not primit them to remain there—never. The white people will either have to drive them out or hunt them to extermination. If the negrees are liberated in the cot-ton States, these States would be given up to the negrees or houtilities inaugurated. There were men from the slave States who were an loyal as any men in the Senate, but they would never eubnit to have their slaves liberated by unconstitutional acts and remain among them. Never 1 never ! He spoke the feelings of his heart and a princi-ple that he would devote his life to, and which every Uniou man in the South would agree to. The whole South would number in remistance to all such unconstitu-tional acts. The Senate then adjourned. Mr. WADSWORTH resumed, saying that the Presi-dentialso proposed emancipation by computation. The question arose whether we could accept the proposition. He could not, nor would he support the emancipation policy, either here or elsowhere. He self Fremont had been placed over a portion of a State which despised him. A man recking with fraud and corruption, and repronsi-ble for the desth of Lyon and the capture of Mulligan, has just been restored to command, while Gen. McClollan is degraded, and Baell, Reservas, Grant, and other cheroes, are overslaughed. These things show the ultra class of the men to whom he alluded as being wall power ful with the Administration." He could not vote for the rax Bill to carry on the war for the promotion of their proposes. He would have it confined to its legitimate procession. purposes. He would have it confined to its legitimate presecution. Mr. MENZIES (U), of Kentucky, in an explanation, suid, 4 Now and always, no matter who leaves the Oon-stitution, Kentucky intends to live ünder it." [Ap-plause.] Mr. BINGHAM (Bep.), of Ohio, in reply to Mr. Wads-worth, said it ought to be known that the bill expires by its own limitation. The gentleman from Kentucky gave notice that if we allow the cotton States to go out of the Uside, Kentucky will not stay with us. The gentleman from the for a hundred million to be collected from the loyal States for the purpose of keeping the cotton States in the Union. Who, in whe name of Heaven, wants the cotton States, or any other this side of perdition, to re-main in the Union if it is saily on the condition that we will preserve the civilization of the King of Dahomey'i [Lawghter.]. The question is, whether the gentleman is for the Union, it he power which the Constitution and God has given it in putting down this infernal rebellion and despotism ? Mr. WADSWORTH zeplied that he would employ all

ional acts. The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

on commissioned officers an

Foot (Rep.) Foster (Rep.)

Anthony (Rep.) Chandler (Rep.)

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l privates.

YEAS.

 FRAS.
 Parton (Rep.)
 [Grimas (Rep.)
 Pantos (Dom )

 Collark (Rep.)
 [Grimas (Rep.)
 Rice (Dom.)

 Collamer (Rep.)
 Howo (Rep.)
 Sinmona (Rop.)

 Cowan (Rep.)
 Kennedy (Union)
 Sinmone (Rep.)

 Fesser. dec (Rep.)
 Lathann (Dom.)
 Wikinson (Rep.)

 Foot (Rep.)
 McDurgail (Dem.)
 Wilson (U.), Mo.

NAYS.

Morrill (Rep.)

ia was taken up.

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES. THANKS TO MB. ERICOSON. Mr. EDWARDS (Rep.), of New Hampshire, intro-duced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congross to Mr. Ericsson, for the enterprise, skill, energy, and forerast displayed by him in the construction of the Monitor, and to Lieut. Worden, officers, and men, for services recently rendered. Referred to the Committee on Naval affairs. on Naval Affairs. SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

Mr. McPHERSON (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, intro-duced a joint resolution, which was reforred, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian In-stitute, caused by the death of Prof. Cornelius C. Feikun, by the appointment of Theodore D. Woolsey, of Connecticut.

STEAM-MACHINERY CONTRACTORS. STEAM. MACHINERT CONTRACTORS. Mr. RICE (Dem ), of Minnesota, from the Committee on Navai Aflaire, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, empowering the Secretary of the Navy to inpuire into the circumstances atlending the failure of the con-tractors for building steam machinery to meet their en-gagements within the time specified, and, in his d scre-tion, to remit the whole or part of the penalty.

Mr. W ADSWORTH replied that he would employ all the force necessary to compel compliance with the law, but he was not in favor of preserving the Union by de-stroying the Constitution by Congressional action. Mr. BINGHAM asked the gentleman if the judgment of the majority of the people of the United States should he argnessed through their Representatives in favor of the indigenesable necessity to sweep sway the informal institution which has poisoned the brain and deadened the indigenesable necessity to sweep sway the informal institution which has poisoned the brain and deadened the heart of one-third of the people of this country, whether he would sustain the Union. Mr. WADSWORTH was undershood to pepty that the Constitution was to best that could be devised, and the Union could not be preserved without it. When an at-tempt should be made to sweep alavery out of the Union, he would resist is by every lawful and, constitutional menns; and, if the Abolitionists came into Kentucky to juid stids a law inte operation by fonce, he would meat them with force. PROVIDENCE, R. E., March 12.—The great wool rale, to-day, was attended by dealers from New York, Dhiladelphia, Boston, and Hariford, and manufacturers. Large prices were realized, though 2 jab per cent. lower than the average sales in the hem with force. Mr. BINGHAM. You have not answered my ques-Mr. BINGHAM. You have not answered my dues-tion whether you would live in the Union. Mr. WADSWORTH. When any one is to leave the Union, I would make the gentleman heave it. Mr. BINGHAM. You would have a busy time in doing it. [Laxahter.] The gentleman would only stay in the Union as a rebel. By what right did Kentucky come here as a state. By what right did Kentucky come here as a rebel. By what right did Kentucky come here as a rebel. By what right did Kentucky come here as a rebel. By what right did Kentucky come here as a rebel. By what right did Kentucky come here as a rebel. By what right did Kentucky come here as a rebel. By what right did Kentucky come here as a rebel. By what right to real the decision of the people as erpressed the rough their re-presentatives? He would fight is, would he ? Mr. W. JDWOUBTH rispansially sought to explain. Mr. HiCKMAN (Bep.), of Pennsylvania, rose to. a question of order, saying that Mr. Watsworth had no. right to leferrupt the generalism from Ohio. Mr. WADSWORTH characterized Mr. Hickman's corduct as indecont.

Mr. WADSWORTH replied that he would employ all

of such contract. or so much as may in their in be the true value of the goods or merchand

chased. Skc. 2. That such a settlement shall embrace the claims for FAY of all Penn-ylvania volunteer officers ins the time they commenced to recruit under the au-thority of the State, and of privates from the date of their enrolment: *Provided*, That no such claims shall be allowed unless the claimant has been actually sworn into allowed unless the claimant has been actually evern into the service of the State or of the United States, by one of his own collicers, or by a regular mustering officer of the army, or by a maristrate duly qualified to administer an oath; And provided, further, That no officer shall be entitled to the benefits or provisions of this act until he shall his in the officer of the Adjutant General an atflavit that he has not at any time received any pecuniary com-pensation, or promise thereof, for the producing of any commission or appointment of any officer, sutler, or other appointee connected with the volunteer service, or who has transferred any portion of the men that he re-cruited, or assisted in recruiting, to any other company, hattallon, or regiment, for a pacinifiary schelderide. Size. 3. That the said board shall also examine and ad-indicate. as aforesaid, the cumms of all citizens of this

judicate. as aforesaid, the caims of all citizens of thi Common wealth, who have been sugged in recruiting and organizing the volunteer forces of this State for the way, by authority in writing from the Governor of this State, or from the War Department of the United diates, or from persons thus duy authorized scoreding to their designated rank or position, for the time in which they 

1,000,000 rendezvous at any point, and having proceeded to such 500,000 rendezvous, and shall there or elsewhore have been dis-Tender Vous, and shall chere of ensembles have been data banded by the Governor or older proper authority, with-out having been muster; d into service, shall receive compensation for such time, and all claims for ambiat-acce clothing, and transportation of such company or re-giment, that he allowed under the provisions of this act 1,000,000 6,000,000

2.000.000 unless the same be presented within one year after the passage thereof SEC. 5. That when any volunteer, after having been 800,000

erreliest and joined his company, shall have become eick, and shall have died, or shall have been discharged on so-count of such sickness, without having been regularly mustered into service, such soldier shall be entitled to 2.000,000 5,000,000

to the of a duth at a late without having been teginary mustered into service, such addier shall be entitled to the same pay and other provisions, from the time of his encoment to his discharge or death, as he would have but a antitled to that has been regularly-functor. I do service i and, in case of the death of such soldier, his widow and minor children, if any, shall be entitled to the benefits provided in the sixteenth section of the sot of 15th day of May, A. D. 1863, for soldiers who may die after having be a mustered into the service of the United Sinters or of this State. SEC 6. That any soldier enlisted in the Pennsylvania volunteers under the act of May 15, 1861, entitled "Am act to create a loan and provide for arming the State," or who were called into such service under the requisi-tion of the Freident of the United States, and who hav, or here are allow of the Sucretary of the State, to the State Lunatic Aspinn st the expense of the State, *Provided*, his instanty be cartified to by the surgeon General of Penneylement, and approved by the Surgeon General of Penneylement.

The regiment, and approved by the Singoli Unit a de SEC. 7 That all moneys made payable by the provi-sions of this act shall be raid out of the war loan autho-rized by the act of the 15th day of May, 1861, entitled it An act to create a loan and provide for arming the State." State," Mr. SHANNON said that, by the provisions of the blig, claimants were to have a rescript from the Governor or Secretary of War. The board would then pay them in proportion to the real service rondered the State. Mr. KANNE offered an amendment by which all claiman must be proteented within one yoar after the passage of

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. ABMSTRONG moved to proceed to consider the esolution relative to the apportionment of the State.

Agreed to. The resolution provides that a committee of saven be appointed to report a bill to the House, apportioning the frate into Congressional districts for the next ion years. Mr. ORANE moved to strike out "seven" and insert

TONNAGE TAX.

TONNAGE TAX. On motion of MI. HOPKINS, of Washington, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the act for the commutation of tonnage dues. Mr. BIGHAM obtained the floor, and spoke on the amendment of Mr. Armstrong. On motion of Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, the bill was postponed till three evolution the strengen.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

Mr. ARMSTRONG introduced a bill to reduce the h islative and other expenses of the Government,

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD.

Mr. KLINE called up a further supplement to the sot hcorporating the Mait Poinisjienia Balload Company. The hour of one having arrived, the House took s re-cess till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. COOHBAN presented petitions of Thomass C, Jones and other citizens against the extension of **Drum** street, an the Thirteenth ward, at the public express. Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, presented a petition in favor of abolishing the Board of Control. THE TONNAGE TAX.

THE TONNAGE TAX. The topnage tax bill, having been postponed until the afternoon session, was taken up by the House. Mr. KAINE declared that the company had obtained legislation year after year, until almost every restriction of the original charter had been repealed or abrogated. Mr. ABBOT considered that the Penneyleunia Ball-road Company, under all circumstances, was a bonefit to the State. The debate was continued further, and the subject was postoned until Thursalay movine.

The House then adjourned until to morrow morning.

The Great Wool Sale at Providence.

The House reassembled at three o'clock. PETITIONS,

ned until Thursday mon

ine. The resolution, as last amended, was adopted.

The bill was passed.

arms and the integrity of our Government are minor issues with them. Few men have labored, in the past, more strenuously than Mr. BANCROFT, as historian, essayist, and orator. to validate and legalize the peculiar institution. But his patriotism has risen superior to his philosophy, and for this he will never be forgiven. Happily, the Democratic masses are beginning to discover the motives

of the men who would mislead, demoralize, fealty of a great party to a feudal and semicivilized institution is weakened, nay almost destroyed, and we have only to expose and divert the machinations of these seeming pa-Democracy upon the single advocacy of the Union, freedom, and victory.

NASHVILLE would rather at this moment give balf a million of dollars than have the Federal makes a Piano-forte which has no equal in fulness Army leave her limits, and the rebel army return and richness of tone and beauty of touch. J. E. GOTLD, Seventh and Chestnut. for even thirty days.

that this was stricken from the bill. district of Pennsylvania, who was inadvertantly abcent yesterday evening, asked and obtained leave to-day to record his vote in favor of the President's

Rhode Island, were the only two Democrats who thus voted. General McCLELLAN has been on the Virginia ide since Monday. There are no indications of

his return.

The Proposed Tax on Flour Stricken Out. at this post, Major Jones, of Gen. Wool's staff, has Hon. ALFRED ELY, having received about fifty been appointed to fill the vacancy. Capt. Sprague letters from millers residing in New York, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means | and to the complete satisfaction of everybudy, and recently in opposition to the proposed tax of ten his retirement is much regretted. All is quiet here. cents on every barrel of flour. The result was Arrival of Com. Goldsborough from the bill.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12 .- The steamer S. Representative Lehman's Vote on the R Spaulding returned from Hatteras this morn-Emancipation Resolution. Hon. WM. E. LEHMAN, of the First Congressional ing. Commander Goldsborough was a passenger in her.

Four Vessels Abandoned at Sea. NEW YORK, March 12 -The ship Wester, which emancipation resolution. He and Mr. BROWN, of

CONCORD, N. H., March 12 - A hundred and

thirty-five towns give Berry (Rep.), 23,727 votes; Starke (Dem.), 20,034; and Wheeler (Ind.), 1,038. (

Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indiana, introduced a bill to in-demuify cortain citizens of Delaware for expenses in-curred for the defence of the United States. NEW GRANADA AND COSTA RICA. The Bouse passed the Senate bill summitatory of the act for earrying into effect the treaties with New Grandu and Creats Bics for the adjudication of chima. SLAVERY IN THE DISTRUT.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICK. Mr. ASILEY (Rep.), of Ohio, from, tha Cammittee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the relief of certain persons held to service or halor in the Destrict of Columbia, otherwise for the abolition of slavery. Mr. CALVERT (U.), of Maryland, submitted a mi-nority report. The subject was recommaited to the Com-mittee for the District of Columbia. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. Mr. BLAIR (Bep.) of Missouri, from the Countlikes on Milliany Affairs, reported a bill to increase the suffi-ciency of the medical department of the army. SIGNAL CORPS.

Also, a bill to provide for the organization of a signal corps to serve during the present war. The considera-tion of both bills was postponed. EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY. he eighth The Bouse parsed the bill amendatory of the eighth gretion of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy

24a post officient of the state of the state

Missouri Politics.

BT. Louis, March 12 -Judge George M. Miller, of Cooper county, is announced as a candidate for Governer of Missouri, at the August election. Judge Miller has been for many years judge of the Circuit Court of this circuit.

Mr. BUCKMAN (in an earmast tone). I pronounce that a libel upon mo, and I'll not permit—[Ories of the superline of the source of the sensation soon subsided
Mr. BINGHAYs said he was sick of the superlines of the superlines of the source of the sensation soon subsided
Mr. BINGHAYs said he was sick of the superlines of the superlines of the sensation soon subsided
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Mr. BINGHAYs said he was sick of the superlines of the sensation soon subsided
Mr. BINGHAYs said he was sick of the superlines of the superlines of the sensations of the constitution. The proceed declarations that they are been burnthic, and Union Sice have been burnthic, and Union Sice have been purchased or chartered to engage in the mercentile service in the China Seas, and all four will sense by the units of the should be condumned as such in the courts of the statistic for the common defence. This was the law of at the should be condumned as such in the courts of the should be the indemnified for its bases by the units of the should be treated. He was for conducting the war until treason should be

arrived at this port this evening, reports passing four vessels at sea, all of which were abandoned. The Election in New Hampshire.